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The Chicago Daily Tribune

VOLUME LI.—NO. 102. MONDAY, APRIL 11, 1892—TWELVE PAGES. PRICE TWO CENTS.

MAD RACE FOR LAND

Impatient Thousands Waiting for the Word.

WAGONS HEADED WEST.

Many Being Fleeced by the Crowd of Confidence Men.

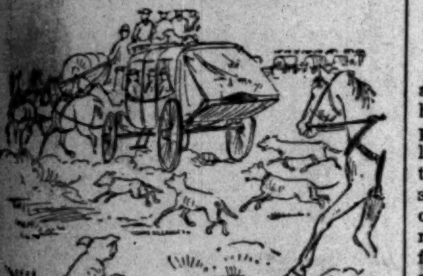
SOME LIKELY TO BE KILLED.

Indians Don't Care, Provided They Get Enough to Drink.

ONE SCARED AT THE PHONOGRAPH

KINGFISHER, Ok., April 10.—[Special.]—"A black mark burned by their fires into the ground — thus they branded the earth through many counties until some hour when the spirit of wandering again fell on them, and they forsook their hearths with as little compunction as the bird leaves its nest."

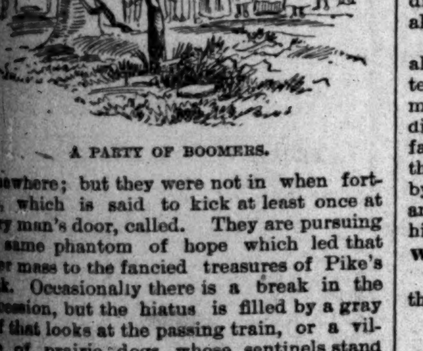
These are the words of the young Scotch novelist, Barrie. If he had come to Oklahoma just now he could not have described the scene in better words. One wonders as one



EN ROUTE.

watches these coming wagons, covered with white, ships of the prairie, and these tents everywhere, and the dug-outs and the camp-fires branding the earth, what it was that prompted these people to leave their homes as birds leave their nests. It is only explained by the reflection that perhaps they had no homes to leave.

Those who were here two years ago and saw that strange race for quarter-sections and town lots doubtless believed it would appease the appetite for that sort of thing. Some of these people are here again today and they tell that the expectation now is as pregnant as then, and that the crush and run for land will be as great when the barriers are removed as in 1890. It looks that way from the moment one leaves Caldwell on the southern boundary line of Kansas, until one touches the limit on the south of the reservation. There is the long line of wagons, and now and then a sulky, each being pulled at the utmost speed to some accessible point from which the dart into the promised land can be quickly made. It is a repetition of some of the scenes of 1849. A stage-coach now and then gets in the procession, and the yellow dog invariably sandwiches himself in somewhere. The roadways on which the eager and expectant home-deserters travel winds occasionally close to the railroad, and the more fortunate traveler in a chair car looks out and sees the make-up of the procession. It is the same old crowd in appearance that followed the sun in its course to the Golden Gate—men whose faces show plainly enough that they ought to have become contented these many years ago and have a vine and fig tree of their own somewhere; but they were not in when fortune, which is said to knock at least once at every man's door, called. They are pursuing the same phantom of hope which led that eager mass to the fancied treasures of Pike's Peak. Occasionally there is a break in the procession, but the hiatus is filled by a gray wolf that looks at the passing train, or a village of prairie dogs whose sentinels stand upon the housetops and salute.

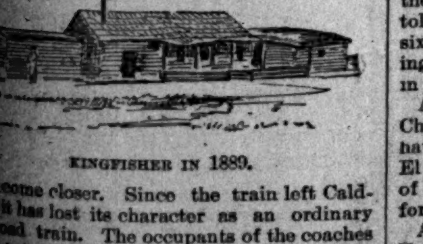


A PARTY OF BOOMERS.

Fatigued, They Sleep on the Ground.

When one reaches the Town of Hennessey, Ok., he sees that some of the expectants have tarried, for there are tents and wagons, a halt on the line which divides the real from the fancied. The waiting ones have thrown themselves upon the ground and seem to be asleep, unconscious of the train's heavy passage. Overhead two telegraph wires only connect with the world from which these waiters have come. On the other side, a strip of country, the history of which is as yet unwritten except perhaps in the dreams of these hapless ones, who, tired out with the chase for wealth, have fallen upon the ground and are asleep. About this Town of Hennessey there is a considerable colony of this kind.

From there on to Kingfisher the old line of wagons resumes and the pushing march continues for those who will not be content until they come closer. Since the train left Caldwell it has lost its character as an ordinary railroad train. The occupants of the coaches have but one destination—the reservation in which there are government grants for all. There is but one conversation and that is Oklahoma, past, present, and future. There are the men of the world in the coaches, but they mingle with the brownfaced, hardy ones who are eating out of home luncheons, and now and then a student-looking fellow with a silk cap and gold glasses looks over an Oklahoma map held by a rough-looking but honest fellow dressed in cowhide boots, sombrero, and hand-me-down suit. They become quite crony.

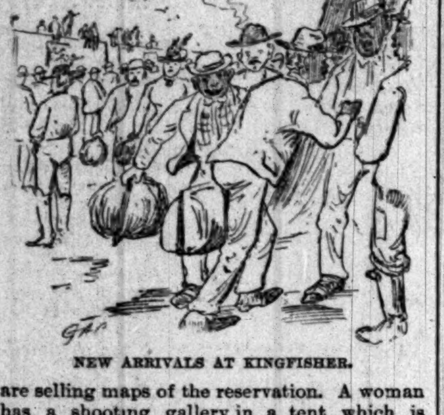


KINGFISHER IN 1889.

When the train reaches Kingfisher there is a crush to get out, and one faces an aggregation that has come down to see, perhaps, how many more faces there are in the world. Now and then there are some greetings, but this is confined principally to the colored. The whites for the most part are strangers to one another. There are some freight-cars on a side-track, and the tops of these are crowded with that strangely-dressed crowd which one finds only on an occasion of this sort. The new arrivals look at the crowd at the depot and on the freight-cars, and vice versa. As the new comers leave the depot the old comers follow, the negroes flocking by themselves, and the procession goes up into the town and soon commingles with that polyglot aggregation that is crowded upon the street as thickly as upon the sidewalk.

Campers and Business Houses Mixed.

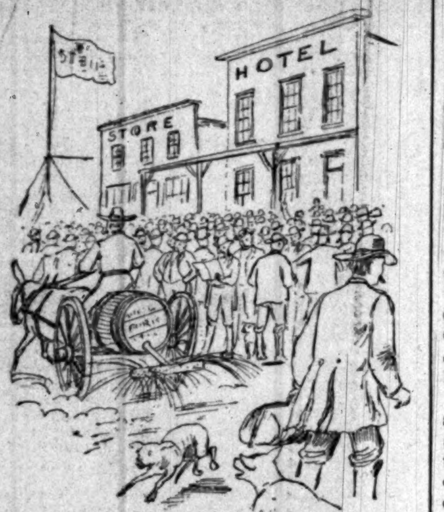
It is a little difficult at first to tell where the town begins and where the campers leave off. There are a few stores and vacant lots, and on one vacant lot a tent with a stove pipe sticking out of the top. There is a bank, and next door to it is a covered wagon in which there is a family keeping house. The tongue of the wagon is to the west. The horses feed close to it, so as to be ready to make the jump. The rear end of the wagon juts the plank sidewalk. Newsboys are selling maps of the reservation. A woman has a shooting gallery in a tent which is pitched next to a hotel and a drug store. A law office, a stable, a load of hay, a tent. So the town looks. The hotels, little wooden structures, are literally crowded, the register of each showing 200 and sometimes 300 arrivals in a day, and the clerk pleasantly informs the new arrival that he can fix him with a cot in a room where there are several other gentlemen guests. If you accept this, and that is what you must do or sleep in a tent, you wash in a tin basin in the office of the tavern and there arrange your toilet.



NEW ARRIVALS AT KINGFISHER.

The people who have homes have not been here long enough to prepare for the accommodation of a rush like this. They did not know when they built how long they would stay here and they have no spare room. It is not only these people in tents and wagons and dugouts who are impregnated with this fever to cross over into the unknown; literally every one is in it—men, women, and children at the taverns and in the stores.

In the dining-room of the tavern where THE TRIBUNE correspondent was put down for the best that could be done was a woman who spread a newspaper which contained some late news about the opening of the reservation. She couldn't keep the information to herself, but read it aloud. So far as the guests were concerned this was all right, but as soon as she had begun to read the waiters flocked about her and listened and commented. These waiters came here to make a run for a quarter section, and while waiting for the official proclamation they hired out to wait in the dining-room, and the result is that the guests also wait.

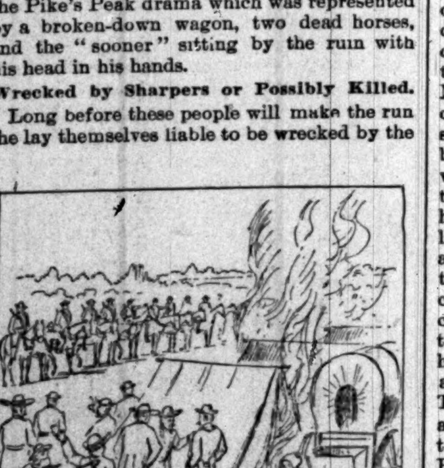


STREET AND HOTEL OF KINGFISHER.

There are several facts in connection with all this rush and confusion that make the contemplation of it anything but delightful. A majority of these here are in no financial condition to take chances before them. If they fail it means a repetition of that after part of the Pike's Peak drama which was represented by a broken-down wagon, two dead horses, and the "sooner" sitting by the run with his head in his hands.

Wrecked by Sharpers or Possibly Killed.

Long before these people will make the run the lay themselves liable to be wrecked by the sharpers and confidence men, who are here like harpies. Kingfisher and El Reno have driven out these harpies, but they are still in the Territory. United States Marshal Grimes told your correspondent today that he had sixty deputies who were kept busy in protecting those who are coming across the country in wagons.



SO NEAR AND YET SO FAR.

A few days ago a train was attacked in the Cherokee strip and robbed by the sports, who have been compelled to leave Kingfisher and El Reno. Thus many will be fleeced and some of them probably killed or maimed long before the country opens.

A majority of the newcomers are from Kansas, and the poorer class have not had those advantages which make a man competent to protect himself from the sharks. It is not unlikely that there will be a few dead men found in the grass or along the river banks before the season is much older. The funerals, if there are any, will be at the expense of the sporting fraternity.

THE TRIBUNE correspondent talked with Mr. Sills today. He is the specially appointed agent of the Interior Department to see that the government's interests are protected. He said there are people coming in from the north like clouds, and there are great lines and camps along the eastern and southeastern boundaries. The rush will be as great as it was two years ago, with greater chances for those who will make the run.

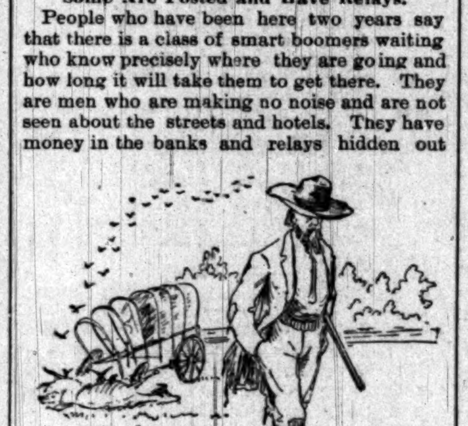
THE DREAM.

The allotment to Indians is over 350,000 acres, leaving 3,000,500 acres for the people who will go into the territory. Of course many of these acres are good for nothing. Counties C, D, G, and H are unquestionably the pick of the country. E and F are too far west and too sterile. County G is good in sections, but this is probably the best. The two latter counties are south and southwest of Fingfisher County and near El Reno, and it is from that section in Wichita County, a county not to be opened now, that there will be the liveliest run. There are more people in that section than any other.

Mr. Sills said that most of the maps of the new country were incorrect and misleading in their representation and allotments made to the Indians, as well as the locations of the six new county seats. There is, he said, but one correct map, and that will not be ready for distribution for two or three days. Those who are relying on the maps now in circulation to help them out in selecting quarter sections will be disappointed.

Some Are Posted and Have Relays.

People who have been here two years say that there is a class of smart boomers waiting who know precisely where they are going and how long it will take them to get there. They are men who are making no noise and are not seen about the streets and hotels. They have money in the banks and relays hidden out along the lines on which the run will be made, and these will get the pick of the promised lands. Of course, this class is in the minority, but it contains enough to get the best.



THE AWAKENING.

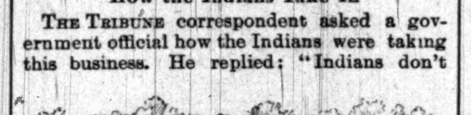
A government official said to the correspondent: "I have no doubt that when these people whom you see camping about here today get started on the run they will find a big force rushing in ahead of them that is now in hiding in the reservation. Of course, there is a penalty for this sort of thing, and we are trying to prevent it the best we can, but look at the map and see the country we have to protect." The class that is sharp enough to hide and get in is the class that can best afford to contest their claims if there be any contest. The hundreds of poor men who are waiting to take their chances honestly and will do so are not the sort of men to scheme and they will get the worst of the deal.

There are seven troops of cavalry, B, C, E, G, K, L, and M, and one of infantry, Company G, Thirteenth Regiment, here to watch the country, and two more troops of cavalry have been ordered here from Fort Leavenworth.

Today the postoffice opened at noon and for an hour before mail was distributed there was a line of men reaching a block and a half. In the mail of two days 2,000 letters were received, and it took until 4 p. m. to answer every man in line. It was a strange sight to watch their faces, and for an hour the singular panorama was seen about the corners of men reading letters, sometimes alone and sometimes in groups. The old-fashioned blue foolscap paper is the prevailing style of the stationery received at this office.

How the Indians Take It.

THE TRIBUNE correspondent asked a government official how the Indians were taking this business. He replied: "Indians don't care as long as they get enough to eat and drink. That is their ambition. Now and then one becomes a good farmer and citizen, but the majority do not know the worth of money. Not long ago, on one of the government pay days for Indians, there were some strange sights. As soon as they got their money they bought all the red umbrellas in town and went marching through the streets. Some of them bought buggies, and, hitching their horses to them, took to driving about town like palefaces. One, a sort of ruler, saw this and determined to outdo the common ones of the tribe. He bought a hearse with a glass case, put his family inside the case, and, mounting the box, he drove through the town with a stoic expression on his face that every Indian has when he is born, and which never leaves him while he lives. There was one fellow who sold his squaw to another Indian for a horse. Soon after this transaction the squaw gave birth to twins. Husband No. 1 wanted to buy back and offered the horse and two Henry rifles to boot. But No. 2 replied, 'No,' because under the new treaty each man, woman, and child receives a section of land. That was a smart Indian but he was an exception."



GUTHRIE TOWN SITE IN 1889.

A man was taking in nickels today with a phonograph, when an Indian came up and dropped in his coin and listened to the voice of Patti. As much of an expression flitted over his countenance as he was capable of working up. A paleface said to him, "White man much funny, John." His reply was Indian-like, laconic, and full of meaning. Shrugging his shoulders and giving a grunt, he said, "White man much strange." Then he put in another nickel, listened again, folded his blanket, and cut for the nearest timber.

Last night there was a run made which came off before the time, and for which there was no arrest. A man rode at a rapid gait from a tent to a doctor's office, then two men rode back to the tent as fast as the first had come. The lights burned late in the tent and then the doctor left. This morning word was sent back to a Kansas town for the friends of Jonathan Meelen to meet the body Tuesday. Jonathan had come here to make a run for a quarter section, made a run for his life, and lost. He was too late.

Gov. Seay Making Arrangements.

EL RENO, Ok., April 10.—Gov. Seay is in El Reno making arrangements for the Cheyenne opening. The selection of officers and selecting of county seats are perplexing problems. All candidates presented from Canadian County were required to sign pledges to become bona fide residents of the new counties in case they were appointed. The selections are practically made, but no announcements have been made. Gov. Seay leaves for Kingfisher tonight to receive reports from Counties C, D, and E, and to complete the arrangements for the opening as to the northern counties.

CYRUS W. FIELD JR. TO GET AN OFFICE.

Through Mrs. Garfield's Influence President Harrison Promises the Plum.

NEW YORK, April 10.—[Special.]—Cyrus W. Field Jr. of New York is to be given a place in the foreign service. He may be sent abroad to fill one of several vacancies in the consular service, and it is not improbable that a Secretaryship of Legation may be tendered him. His efforts to secure employment for himself are rendered necessary, he says, by the financial reverses which the head of the family has recently suffered. He decided some months ago that he would like to go abroad in a representative capacity. He expressed a wish for a place in the consular service, and Secretary Tracy, Col. Elliott F. Shepard, and other well known New-Yorkers interested themselves in his behalf. They laid the matter before President Harrison and the latter promised to give it careful consideration. He did nothing, however, and Mr. Field began to despair. About ten days ago Mrs. Garfield, widow of President Garfield, went to Washington to visit her daughter, Mrs. J. Stanley Brown. She heard of Mr. Field's application and went at once to the Executive Mansion and sought an interview with Mr. Harrison. The latter inquired the reason of her interest. She replied that she owed everything she had to the kindness of Cyrus W. Field Sr. After the death of her husband Mr. Field inaugurated the movement looking to the creation of a fund for the maintenance of her children and herself. Mr. Field himself was a liberal contributor, and the amount finally aggregated $300,000, which sum was carefully invested in her name. "Now," she added, "the elder Field is broken in health and purse and the least I can do is to raise my voice in behalf of his son who desires to secure employment whereby he may support himself."

It was, she said, the only favor she ever asked of President Harrison, and it was the only one she ever would ask if the latter would grant it. The President was touched and told her that what he had failed to do for Messrs. Tracy, Shepard, and others should be done for her. Then he sent for Mr. Field and had a talk with him. He told him the pay of consular officers was beggarly, as a rule, and that in many cases they were compelled to lodge over small retail shops on the Continent in order to live within their income. But he assured him at the same time if he wanted to go abroad that the privilege would be given him, and then he told him how few desirable places were left. Mr. Field insisted, however, that he needed the salary, no matter how unremunerative the places were, and the President told him to go back to New York and await the appointment. It is not improbable that his name will be sent to the Senate tomorrow, or not later than the middle of the present week.

WAR VESSELS ON THE GREAT LAKES.

Senator McMillan of Michigan Will Push His Resolution of Inquiry.

NEW YORK, April 10.—[Special.]—Senator James McMillan of Michigan was here today. He said he was deeply interested in the question of placing war vessels on the great lakes as a protection to their commerce against possible invasion. A resolution calling for information as to treaty rights on this subject, which he had introduced in the Senate two days ago, he proposed to call up at an early date, and would do whatever he could in the way of arousing the Senate to needs in this direction. "Under the treaty of 1817," the Senator said, "it is held that only one armed vessel may be kept upon the great lakes. This is not enough. The conditions are entirely changed since that treaty went into effect, and what was just and adequate then is by no means adequate now. There were then slight interests to protect, and the temptation to invasion of those waters in case of trouble between this Nation and Great Britain was nothing compared with the present. If there was war now the British vessels could pass through the Welland Canal and reach the great cities on Lakes Erie, Ontario, and Michigan, and we should be powerless to stop them. The treaty of 1817 has been abrogated once—by Secretary Seward—but it seems to be considered in effect again with all its original provisions. The resolution I introduced asks for information from the State Department as to whether all the provisions of that treaty are in effect precisely as they were when the treaty was ratified. There should be four first-class gunboats to protect the lakes."

OLIVER CURTIS PERRY AS A SNEAK THIEF

The Express Robber Said to Be the Central Figure in a Western Affair.

POMONA, Cal., April 10.—[Special.]—Oliver Curtis Perry, who made the brilliant, though unsuccessful, attempt to rob the American Express company car on the New York Central, near Syracuse, Feb. 21, is the leading figure in one of the boldest pieces of sneak-thievery ever attempted in the West. Last November George E. Holden, a sporting man of Albany, N. Y., while traveling through Arizona on his way to California was relieved of $8,000 in money, bonds, and jewelry which he carried in his sachel. He examined his sachel at Albuquerque and found the valuable were safe. He did not again open the traveling bag till he reached Pomona, when he discovered that its contents were missing. As he had not the slightest clew to the thieves he took his loss philosophically and spent the winter in this State.

He received a telegram yesterday from the detectives who are working up the express robbery case against Perry which stated that among the latter's belongings had been found jewelry and bonds bearing Holden's name. The money has probably been spent. Holden says he has clear recollection of a young man answering Perry's description who was a fellow-passenger in the Pullman. He entertained the passengers by his interesting stories of Western life. Perry left the train at Prescott Junction in the night ostensibly to go to Prescott. Holden will leave for Albany tomorrow.

FIRED TWO SHOTS AT HEALTH OFFICERS.

George Humphreys Would Not Let His Son Be Removed to the Hospital.

NEW YORK, April 10.—George Humphreys of Brooklyn fired two shots this afternoon at the Health Officers and two policemen who were endeavoring to remove his 3-year-old son, who is suffering from smallpox, to the hospital for contagious diseases. At the point of his revolver Humphreys drove the party to the street, but later he was disarmed and captured. Two cases of smallpox were found by Inspectors of the Health Department in the tenement at No. 2 Sackett street Saturday night and were removed to the contagious diseases hospital.

Cincinnati Contributes $1,700 to Russia.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 10.—Gov. Hoyt, Chairman of the Russian Relief committee, has received $1,700 from citizens of Cincinnati for the Russian famine sufferers. He has also received a liberal contribution from Gov. Fleming of Florida in behalf of the citizens of Tallahassee.

DENOUNCE ALD. NOBLE.

HIS CONSTITUENTS DECLARE HIM UNWORTHY OF OFFICE.

Resolutions Adopted at a Meeting Saturday Night Pronounce Him Unfit to Represent the People—An Old Financial Transaction with Miss Matilda J. Lang the Cause of the Action—The Story Miss Lang Told the Alderman's Fellow-Citizens.

It is not an every-day event, even in Chicago, for an Alderman's constituents to hold a meeting and denounce him. This happened, however, in the Thirty-first Ward Saturday night, and Ald. E. J. Noble is the man denounced.

It is not Ald. Noble's political actions that have so aroused the ire of his fellow-citizens, but charges of financial misconduct made by Miss Matilda J. Lang of Pittsburg, Pa., who says she trusted Ald. Noble and his brother with a large sum of money. This sum of money she says she has never been able to recover, and as proof exhibits notes of Ald. Noble and his brother for the amount, letters acknowledging the debt, and, to cap the climax, a judgment for the sum claimed with interest.

All this Miss Lang told at a meeting of the Thirty-first Ward citizens held at the residence of P. Carpenter, No. 7800 Winter street, Saturday evening. The constituents of Ald. Noble listened to her remarks. Then they formally organized the gathering, H. W. Thompson being made Chairman and Joshua Hill Secretary. This done the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, The case of Miss Matilda J. Lang vs. E. J. Noble and L. C. Noble has been brought to our attention; and

WHEREAS, Miss Lang has related her story of wrongs to us, the essential points of which have been duly corroborated by a reference to public records and correspondence in her possession and in that of Ashcraft & Gordon, her attorneys; therefore, be it

Resolved, That it is the sentiment of this meeting that E. J. Noble is a man unworthy to represent us as citizens, taxpayers, and Republicans of the Thirty-first Ward in the City Council.

The meeting was then adjourned to next Wednesday evening, when it is expected a larger gathering will be held to take some further action in the matter.

Miss Lang's Cause of Complaint.

Miss Lang thus tells her story to a reporter for THE TRIBUNE:

"My father, Henry W. Lang, died in Pittsburg, Pa., in 1872, leaving me executrix of his estate. E. J. Noble and L. C. Noble, his brother, are second cousins of mine. We had grown up together and I had perfect confidence in the integrity of both. The boys had been in the pickle business in Pittsburg, but failing in this they came West. After I was appointed executrix of my father's estate they influenced me to sell some of the stocks and bonds and turn the cash proceeds over to them as a loan, giving me notes for the same and the verbal assurance that the money would be paid at such time as I might be called upon to make a settlement with the other heirs.

"The time came for this settlement and I was unable to obtain the money from them with the result that I was removed from my position as executrix. The amount of money thus obtained from me by the Nobles mounted to about $16,000, and at the time it was loaned they promised me 8 per cent interest on it. Subsequently my mother died and mortgages were placed on the family homestead. This property I eventually lost, and have been compelled to work in order to support myself. Up to the time I came here I was employed as a housekeeper for John Bindley of the Bindley Hardware company of Pittsburg, Pa. In fact he advanced me money to come on here to look after my rights. But long before this the matter was placed in the hands of my lawyers, who secured a judgment for $19,305 in June, 1886, against the Noble brothers, which was obtained by confession, their notes being in my possession and introduced as evidence at that time. This judgment was received last year, and Dec. 14, 1891, another judgment for $25,647.65 was obtained in the Superior Court, term No. 135,669. Execution was returned Jan. 29, 1892, no property being found by the Sheriff.

"I then had a correspondence with him, in which I asked for a payment of $5,000, with security of some kind for the balance."

A Letter from Ald. Noble.

Miss Lang here exhibited the following autograph letter from E. J. Noble, which was received by her in reply to a proposition for a payment of $5,000:

CHICAGO, Feb. 19, 1892.—Friend Tillie: Your letter of the 12th inst. at hand. How do you suppose I can pay $5,000? If I could get this or any other sum by changing creditors, why should I do so and still leave a balance which would perhaps forever remain against me? You have prevented me from being able to pay you anything and you can continue if you desire. If ever I make some one else my creditor that I may do something for you it will be because you wish to settle and compromise the judgment for such a sum as I may hope to borrow or expect ever to repay. Yours truly, E. J. NOBLE.

"Just before the campaign opened here," Miss Lang continued, "he wrote me again requesting that I come on here, with the hope expressed that we might then be able to reach some satisfactory settlement. Pursuant to his request I came on and was informed that he would try to effect a settlement after the election was over. After the election was over he disappointed me again."

Ashcraft & Gordon, Miss Lang's attorneys, were seen, and from them the following extract from a letter written April 6 by George F. Westover, E. J. Noble's attorney, obtained:

It is absolutely impossible for Mr. Noble to make any attempt to pay that judgment, but if Miss Lang, or you as her attorneys, has any proposition to submit looking toward any possible adjustment of the matter I should be pleased to have you send or present it to us.

In speaking of the matter a resident of the ward thus expressed himself: "If Ald. Noble can prove that this woman's claims are unjust no one will be more ready to take off their coats and cry "hurrah" for him than we, his neighbors and fellow-citizens. But if, on the other hand, it can be shown that her demands are just, we do not want such a man to represent us in the City Council. Living in a beautiful home, wearing diamonds, a member of the Harvard club, and somewhat of a social leader, it does seem as if he ought to show why he will not settle the judgment standing against him."

WAS HER 100TH BIRTHDAY.

Gathering of the Family of a Woman Born in 1792—Is Yet Strong.

ATLANTA, Ill., April 10.—[Special.]—Mrs. Mary A. Wikel of this city celebrated her 100th anniversary today. Her daughter gave a large family dinner, at which nearly all the relatives of the family were present. Mrs. Wikel was born in Maryland. She has made her home in Atlanta for several years, living with her daughter, Mrs. M. C. Burrows. Mrs. Wikel is wonderfully preserved and can get about well. Physically there seems to be no reason why she may not live several years. She is unable to recognize some of her friends. Mrs. Wikel has never been a hard-working woman and inherits a strong constitution. Of ten children born to her she has outlived all but three, the oldest being 80 years of age. Her father lived to be 113 years of age.

Fatally Burned in a Tenement Fire.

NEW YORK, April 10.—[Special.]—One person was fatally burned and six others narrowly escaped with their lives in a fire which occurred this afternoon in a crowded tenement house at Nos. 160 and 162 Columbia street, Brooklyn. Mrs. Mary Boyd, the victim, was left in a hallway filled with smoke, and when the firemen reached her she was frightfully burned and in a dying condition.

BULLETIN OF The Daily Tribune

CHICAGO, MONDAY, APRIL 11, 1892.

Weather for this vicinity:
Fair, warmer, easterly winds.

1 Wild Race for the Reservation.
Ald. Noble's Constituents Denounce Him.
How Chicago Laborers Are Forced Into Vice.
2 West-Siders to Get Better Car Service.
A Christian Scientist Attacks His Creed.
3 For a Machine Trades Federation.
Prospective Democratic Rows.
5 Keene's Operations on Wall Street.
6 Will Be Tried for Selling His Pictures.
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10 Prospects of College Athletics.
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The Case of Pfeffer.

WAS TO SECURE HIS BROTHER'S RELEASE

John McDonald's Crime Undertaken to Benefit an English Convict.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., April 10.—[Special.]—George Bidwell, the "Prince of Forgers," appeared before the Prison Directors at SanQuentin yesterday and asked consideration of an application for the pardon of John McDonald, under sentence for ten years for forgery. McDonald's crime consisted in having made in 1888 a die of a £5 Bank of England note. McDonald was arrested with the die in his possession. The prisoner set up the plea that he had no intention of an attempt to defraud the Bank of England, but wanted the fac simile as an advertisement. Upon first trial the jury disagreed, but a second trial resulted in McDonald's conviction, and he was sentenced to ten years' imprisonment.

Now comes the statement from George Bidwell that McDonald's incarceration is not due to an attempt to defraud the Bank of England by the issuance of forged notes, but to use them in an endeavor to secure the release of his brother, George McDonald, a pal of Bidwell's, from an English prison, where he is now serving a life sentence for his complicity with Bidwell in the Bank of England forgeries. It will be remembered that all attempts to secure George McDonald's release have proven abortive. Even the powerful intercession of James G. Blaine had failed to make any impression on the English Government.

The fertile brain of George McDonald was not long engaged in evolving a plan. By means of cipher communications to his brother John he instructed him to procure a die of a £5 Bank of England note, strike off a package, and send it to an address in Paris. This done George would make an appeal to the bank for clemency, on the promise of furnishing the location of other forged notes. Bidwell substantiated his singular story with letters sent by George to his brother and the cipher code. A few days ago Mrs. McDonald, mother of the widely-separated convicts, died in this city. Shortly before her death she told this story to Father Montgomery, a well-known Catholic priest, and he had her write it out and swear to its truth. That statement is in the hands of the prison directors. McDonald's scheme might have worked, but the engraver who made the die was suspicious and communicated with the police, who instructed him to make the die as ordered and then took his customer. There is a fair chance for John McDonald's release.

TOTAL WRECK OF THE KING OF FORGERS.

"George" Wilkes Lying in Bellevue Hospital with Three Broken Ribs.

NEW YORK, April 10.—[Special.]—There lies in one of the surgical wards in Bellevue Hospital the wreck of the handsomest, best mannered, shrewdest, and most generally accomplished rascal known to the police of several countries. He is "George" Wilkes, the king of forgers, counterfeiters, burglars, and confidence men. He is the man who for twenty years was the leader in the boldest schemes of robbery throughout the world, and was so clever that, while all his associates were arrested and punished, he was arrested only three or four times and went to prison but once. That was in Milan. He had always been a shining example of "honor among thieves," but to save himself further imprisonment he gave evidence against his comrades in 1884, and was released after a four years' stay. He was despised by his associates after that. He has been going down hill steadily for the last four years, and last Thursday night a policeman found him lying unconscious in a vacant lot at Thirty-eighth street and Tenth avenue. He had evidently been in a fight and had been knocked down and kicked. Three of his ribs on the left side were broken, his left eye was bruised, and his chin was cut in two places. Those who know the story of Wilkes' betrayal of his comrades in Italy in 1884 think his injuries were inflicted by some friend of one of his old partners. Wilkes has been in a comatose state since he was put to bed, and all the hospital people have been able to get out of him is his name and address and the name of an uncle, a highly-respected and well-to-do New-Yorker, who has stood by him and spent time and money lavishly in the attempt to make him a decent man.

FOUGHT OVER THE RESERVOIR SITE.

Capt. John King, Who Located Dam Site, Shot by a Claim-Jumper.

PHŒNIX, Ari., April 10.—A serious shooting affray took place today at Dam Site, Rio Verde, twenty miles from this city. Capt. John King two years ago located Dam Site, and claims he has expended in the neighborhood of $5,000 improving and surveying the same. Six months ago a company of Minneapolis capitalists jumped the claim and began a series of improvements. They have been working a force of twenty-five or thirty since that time and have likewise acquired the title to about 50,000 acres of land lying under the contemplated reservoir. Yesterday King ordered the party to quit work at the point of a rifle, which they did. Later he insisted upon them leaving their camp, and upon refusal he fired several shots, none taking effect. The camp cook, named Crum, returned the fire, hitting King in both legs. He was brought to this city in a precarious condition and it is thought he will die. Crum is under arrest. It is likely a bitter feud will follow for the possession of Dam Site.

FOUR VESSELS ARE NOW OVERDUE.

Three Are Supposed to Have Been Lost With All On Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., April 10.—Shipping circles are at present greatly alarmed over the probable loss of three vessels, the crews numbering forty-eight persons and property to the valuation of about $248,000. The vessels are the German steamship Alarichm from Huelva, Feb. 22, for Philadelphia or New York; the Italian bark Immacaltia, which sailed from Cienfuegas, Jan. 24, for this port, and the schooner Taylor and Mathias from Norfolk, March 2, for New York. The British steamship Walby, from Bermuda March 30, for this port is slightly overdue and some anxiety is felt concerning it.

LAST EDITION.

FORCED INTO VICE.

Chicago Laborers Debauched by the Saloon Pay-Office.

DRINK OR REMAIN IDLE.

An Ultimatum Many Contractors Present to Their Men.

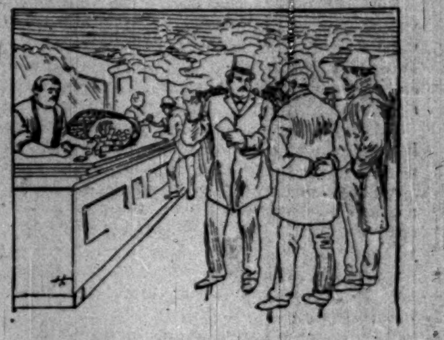
"BOSSES'" POCKETS LINED.

Given a "Divvy" by the Proprietors of the Groggeries.

FAMILIES ARE LEFT TO STARVE.

Of all the abuses of capitalistic power none is worse than the practice of paying laborers in saloons. This is not done so much by reputable contractors, members of reputable contractors' and carpenters' associations and unions, as by the small contractors in the foreign quarters of the city whose workmen are foreigners who have not the power of throwing off their yokes. Not only are workmen compelled to go to distant saloons for their wages, but they spend a large portion of their earnings over the bar in treats to their employer and fellow employés.

These small contractors are either saloonkeepers themselves or they receive a percentage from the saloon in which they pay off their men. For this reason they not only compel their workmen to walk long distances to the pay-office saloon, but give them to understand that unless they spend money liberally while there they will no longer be employed. To aggravate the evil and place additional temptations in the way of their workmen they establish a credit system by which all their workmen can get all they wish to drink, to be taken from their next pay envelope, which will be given to them in that saloon and nowhere else. It is a known fact that men, and especially the ignorant, will spend more money when they can do it on credit than if they had to pay out the hard cash. This fact is further brought into practical use by those contractors who pay fortnightly instead of weekly, as the law provides.



INTERIOR OF A CONTRACTOR SALOON.

The result is that by the time the fortnightly pay-day comes around half the two weeks' earnings are spent in advance and by the time the workman staggers out of the saloon at midnight the other half is gone. Meanwhile his family is starving.

The evil has reached its most violent form among the Polish people of the Northwest Side. These people form a colony by themselves and some of the residents in the colony are as ignorant of the language and customs of America as they were before they left their native land. For this reason they have become the dupes of shyster contractors, shyster lawyers, and shyster politicians, who consider them legitimate prey.

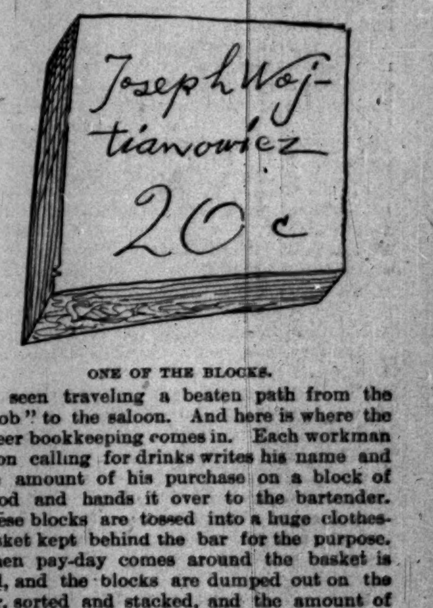
Here the partnership between the contractor and the saloonkeeper is seen in its most aggravating forms. Almost every Polish contractor will acknowledge in the most matter-of-fact way that he pays his men in saloons and gets his own drinks free as a consequence.

Joseph Piatkiewicz, No. 21 Emma street, one of the larger Polish contractors, said:

"When I first went into business I always paid off in saloons, but pretty soon I found that I spent more than I made by doing it and that my men got to be worthless. So I don't often do it now, and when I am compelled by bad weather to do it I always tell my men to take their money home to their wives instead of spending it for drink."

A Novel System of Bookkeeping.

Mr. Piatkiewicz then described a peculiar and novel system of bookkeeping in vogue among certain saloonkeepers whose places had been selected as headquarters by the contractors. Pay-day with the Polish carpenter comes usually every other Saturday night or even at longer intervals if the contractor has failed to get his money from the owner. During the long intervals between pay-days the workmen have credit at the pay-office saloon, and any day a beer-pail procession can be seen traveling a beaten path from the "job" to the saloon. And here is where the queer bookkeeping comes in. Each workman upon calling for drinks writes his name and the amount of his purchase on a block of wood and hands it over to the bartender. These blocks are tossed into a huge clothes-basket kept behind the bar for the purpose. When pay-day comes around the basket is full, and the blocks are dumped out on the bar, sorted and stacked, and the amount of the indebtedness is subtracted from each workman's wages before they are paid over to him by the contractor.



ONE OF THE BLOCKS.

Contractor Piatkiewicz said some of his workmen habitually spent for liquor half their earnings and that on one pay-night several years ago he recollected that out of a total of $480 due his men the chips in the basket gave to the saloonkeeper $200. To add to this, he said that as many "treats all around" were made as there were men in the saloon. From a large number of sources it was learned that it is the custom with the Polish laborer—the violation of which means disgrace—for each man on pay-night to treat all his fellows, the bartender and contractor included, and for the two latter when it comes their turn to treat the men. It is needless to say that the contractor and bartender rarely have to pay for what they "set up" to the crowd.

Joseph Pashkiewicz, who has amassed a

considerable fortun [illegible] a saloon at Cleaver and Bradley streets, said:

"Almost all the contractors pay their men in saloons, and when pay-day comes around the men pay us what they owe, then treat all around and go home. They don't spend much because they sit and talk for a whole hour over a five-cent glass of beer. We don't give them credit unless the boss says they are all right and that he will see that we get our money when he pays them in our saloon."

The Rev. Vincent Barzynski, priest in charge of the St. Stanislaus Kostka Polish Catholic Church, promised to use his influence to stop the practice. He said:

"I had heard complaints before on this scale, but never had any idea that the practice was as widespread as you say. My congregation numbers 25,000 persons and it is impossible for me to enter into the daily life of so great a number. As soon as THE TRIBUNE comes out with its article against the practice I will have the Polish papers take it up, and I will discipline any members of my church who continue in the practice. The people drink enough as it is without being in a measure forced to do it by their employers. This quarter of Chicago is an immense city in itself and the saloon men are almost its rulers."

Valentine Krusinski is a contractor. He also runs a grocery store at No. 77 Kosciusko street which is looked after by his wife. In the rear of the grocery is a bar. Over this bar, it is said, Krusinski pays every dollar of the wages which his men earn and that no matter how far from this place his men live they are compelled to go there for their wages.

A contractor who employed Andrew Gawlik, a laborer who was discharged by Krusinski, stated that Gawlik declared that he had been discharged by Krusinski because he did not spend a sufficient proportion of his earnings at the contractor's saloon.

A call was made at Krusinski's place of business, but the contractor could not be seen. His superintendent, a young Polander, acknowledged that all of the workmen received their pay at the saloon.

"Do the men spend any money for liquor on those occasions?"

"Well, yes; as a rule one man treats and the others follow his example, and at the last when all the men have treated then the boss treats and the men go home. Of course if a man does not want to treat he is not compelled to, but as a rule they all treat."

Paul Ratkowski, a carpenter, contractor, and builder who lives at No. 634 Noble street, is one of the minority of Polish contractors who do not pay their hands in saloons.

"I always put the men's wages in envelopes," said Ratkowski, "and hand them their wages in the building they work at. No, I do not think it right to pay the men in saloons, as it encourages them to drink and spend their money."

"Are there any contractors who are also saloonkeepers and who compel their employés to go to their saloons for their pay?"

"There are a great many contractors who, as saloonkeepers, find it profitable to pay their men off in saloons; but on the other hand there are a great many contractors who are not saloonkeepers who make it a practice to pay their men in saloons. I, for one, do not believe it right and do not practice it."

Instances of the Saloon Rule.

A. Rybszenski, a saloonkeeper at No. 104 Cleaver street, was formerly a contractor. He said that as contractor he used to pay his men in saloons. Julius Staszewski, a brick mason contractor who lives above Rybszenski's saloon, uses the latter's place of business to pay his employés. He keeps an account with Rybszenski for the liquor the men get during the week and deducts the amount from the men's wages on pay-day.

Joseph Siewert, a carpenter and contractor at No. 73 Cleaver street, said that as a rule he paid his men in the nearest saloon to the place where they were employed.

"If any of my men," said he, "want a drink I go to the saloonkeeper and tell him that the men are all right, to trust them, and then on pay-day I pay the saloonkeeper whatever they owe."

John Rudnicki, a mason contractor at No. 185 Cleaver street, said that he had no regular place where he paid his men.

"Sometimes," said he, "I pay the men at the job, at other times they go to my house and get their money, and sometimes I pay at the nearest saloon. I have no interest in any saloon, and as a rule it costs me $1.50 and $2 for drinks that I pay for the men. It does not make any difference to me where I pay off, and once I paid the men in a church."

HOW THE QUESTION CAME UP.

Discussed at the Carpenters' and Builders' Association Banquet.

This question was first brought prominently forward in a speech made by George Birkhoff Sr. at a banquet of the Carpenters' and Builders' Association held recently at No. 116 Monroe street. His remarks, though true, were ill-timed and entirely out of harmony with this occasion. For this reason he was answered by an anti-temperance speech by Arthur Forrest, and was finally sung down when he essayed to reply.

This action, the members and officers of the association say, was not in the least meant as an approval of the custom of paying in saloons, but rather to renew the jollity of the occasion, upon which a damper had been thrown by the ill-timed speech of the old German.

Frank Blair, President of the Carpenters' and Builders' Association, who presided when George Birkhoff made his speech, was somewhat indignant at the notoriety which had resulted from the publication of Mr. Birkhoff's speech. He said:

"Birkhoff's remarks were not made at open meeting, but at the banquet table, where they were entirely out of place. We took the whole thing as a joke and for that reason allowed the old man to talk away as much as he pleased. If he had attempted to make such a talk in open meeting I should have called him to order. There was no call for such a tirade at any time and especially none at a banquet when all the members were drinking beer and having a good time.

"No reputable contractor would compel his men to go to a saloon to receive their pay, much less to make capital out of their trade. No member of our association pays his men in a saloon if he can possibly help it. Mr. Birkhoff was merely telling us what he had done before he had stopped drinking himself. His remarks were entirely out of harmony with the occasion and that is the reason that Arthur Forrest answered him as he did. Mr. Forrest did not defend the practice of paying men in saloons; he only asserted that every man had a right to drink or not as he chose. I don't believe that he ever paid off his men in a saloon in his life, though he is a large contractor and does an immense business.

"I do not allow my men to drink during working hours nor to carry pails of beer to and from work. This is an inflexible rule with me and its violation is sufficient cause for instant discharge. I believe that all, or nearly all, of the other members of our association have the same rule as I do. This agitation and the editorials published have done Mr. Forrest a great injustice and have injured his business."

John F. Neagle, Secretary of the Carpenters' and Builders' Association, said:

"This practice is not in vogue among reputable contractors. They have an established pay day and when it comes around the pay envelopes are delivered to the men where they are working. The Carpenters' and Builders' Association would not countenance anything of the kind and neither would any other organization of reputable employers. When Mr. Birkhoff spoke against the practice at our meeting he was denouncing something that I for one had never known existed. And the majority of the other members present at the time said that they did not know such a thing was done."

ALL CLASSES ARE INCLUDED.

T. J. Howard Says All Sorts of Contractors Are Guilty.

Thomas J. Howard, President of the Building Trades Council, said that it was a mistake to say that reputable men did not pay their men in saloons. Said he:

"Lots of good, reliable men have fallen into this habit as a matter of convenience in making change, securing a warm, light room where they can meet all their men together. I have always opposed this practice and my views on the subject are pretty well known. It would be a good thing if by force of public condemnation or some other means these contractors could be compelled to stop the practice entirely. If the otherwise reputable contractors could be induced to stop paying in saloons it would then be possible to instill the idea that none but disreputable contractors followed the practice. Then, as nobody likes to be known as disreputable, most of the others would be forced to quit it for very shame and men should be paid where they work and should not be compelled to go to a saloon to get their earnings. I have worked here for many years and I know the evil of the practice. It is simply a scheme to beat workmen and some of the workmen are fools enough to allow themselves to be beaten. The credit system, whether in a saloon or in a grocery, is another part of the evil. This is still more aggravated when the contractor himself owns the saloon or grocery. But even when they do not own these stores, it is safe to infer that some contractors reap a direct benefit from the trade they bring to the owners. In saloons, at least, they get their own drinks and cigars free."

J. W. McKinney, Secretary of the Painters' District Council, said:

"Certainly contractors never pay off in saloons with any good intention. They either do it to get a 'divvy' or to get a political pull. There is nearly always politics at the bottom of it, and the contractors who are ward bosses do it to get a political pull in the ward. The practice is worse among the small bricklayers and plaster contractors than among carpenters."

John M. Dunphy, ex-Commissioner of Buildings, a large contractor and a leading member of the Carpenters' and Builders' Association, said:

"There is no such thing as an agreement between contractors and saloonkeepers by which the former get free drinks in saloons in return for the trade they bring. At least there is nothing of the kind in vogue among men who are worthy of the name of contractor. On the contrary, it is quite the other way. When on rare occasions rainy or stormy weather compels the contractor to pay his men in a saloon he has to pay for drinks for his men in return for the accommodation of the light and warm room for paying off. No contractor would willfully encourage his men to drink. On the contrary, it is altogether to our best interest to keep the men sober. Sober work is always better than drunk work. I do not know what is being done by the little boss carpenters in the Polish, Bohemian, and Russian quarters of the city, but my long experience as a public official and as a builder enables me to say with confidence that good contractors never pay their men in saloons, unless absolutely compelled to find shelter on account of bad weather, or in any way encourage them to drink."

IS AN INIQUITOUS PRACTICE.

Sharp Criticism of This Method of Robbing the Poor.

Not only in labor circles but among all the better class of citizens has the practice met with condemnation. The Rev. Frank M. Bristol spoke emphatically on the subject. He said:

"The contractors who play into the hands of the saloonkeeper at the expense of their workmen are worthy of greater contempt than the saloonkeepers themselves. They deliberately rob their men of their earnings in order that they may receive a few drinks or cigars free. In this way the fellows get for nothing what they can well afford to buy, while their underpaid employés are forced to impoverish themselves and their families for the joint benefit of their 'boss' and his saloonkeeper friend. This is only one type of the saloon evil. It is also a good type of the general enslavement of labor known as sweating. It is right in line with the present tendency to get more and more work for less money out of the poor man in order that the profits of the capitalists may be increased. It is a willful crushing down of the laborer for the benefit of the contractor.

"It is more than this. It is a blackmailing and a boycotting scheme by which laborers are made the slaves of their employers as well as the slaves of drink. It not only robs them of the fruits of their labor, of the pleasure of home life, but of their independence. It also puts a premium upon inferior labor, for the superior labor is always the temperate labor."

The Rev. Henry B. Ridgaway, President of the Garrett Biblical Institute at Evanston, said:

"This is surely an iniquitous practice, and it only has one side when it comes to the true basis of morals or justice. It is all wrong, and I am glad to see THE TRIBUNE is showing it up in its true light."

H. N. Higinbotham, the new Vice-President of the World's Fair, said:

"This is certainly an iniquitous practice. If people generally knew that it existed they would see that an ordinance was passed which would stop it forever. For one I cannot see why contractors should do it. They surely must lose in the long run, as sober men always do better work than hard drinkers. I should think that contractors with any wisdom or foresight would appreciate this fact, and, instead of encouraging drunkenness among their workmen, would do all they could to prevent it."

STRONG OPINIONS OF THE SYSTEM.

What Some of Chicago's Citizens Say Concerning It.

C. M. Albenson, Assistant General Agent of the Citizens' League, in discussing the saloon pay office said:

"I have heard of this practice but have never had any specific cases come under my notice. I know exactly how it would work, though. The whole crowd once in the saloon, everybody steps up to the bar and each man feels that it is his duty to treat the crowd, the saloon man, and the contractor. If the crowd is large everybody is drunk before the round of treats has stopped. In this way every man will spend more money than they would if they had been paid off where they worked."

The Rev. Richard S. Martin, pastor of the Grace M. E. Church, said: "This is a shame. Workmen have enough temptations as it is without being dragged into extravagance and vice by their employers. But it is not the workmen as much as their families who are to be pitied. The workman is almost equally guilty with the 'boss' and the saloonkeeper in allowing his taste for liquor to rob his family of the necessities of life. If I can do anything to assist in the crusade against this practice I will gladly do it."

The Rev. T. B. Hyde, pastor of Moody's Chicago Avenue Church, said:

"I am not preaching on popular subjects or I would take this matter up. If any of the members of my church were affected by the practice, I would discuss it, but I do not think any are."

Father Mooney, one of the priests of the Cathedral of the Holy Name, said:

"It is rare for our churches to take up any specific evils like the one you mention. We do not preach on World's Fair closing and progressive euchre and the like, but teach religion and theology. The practice of compelling workmen to go to saloons for their pay is certainly an abominable one and I do not believe that any reputable contractors do it. It is simply a conspiracy between the contractor and the saloonkeeper to rob the workmen of every dollar possible, or in other words to get back all the money paid them if possible. Of course this evil is greatly aggravated by the credit system, which is only an additional bait held out to catch hard-earned dollars."

A. J. Hageman, Secretary of the Chicago Masons' and Builders' Association, said:

"I am surprised at what you say. This practice certainly cannot obtain among the better class of contractors or I would have heard of it long ago. If the bricklayers who are members of unions were compelled to go to saloons for their wages some of them certainly would have complained to the Bricklayers' Union and the union would have reported the matter to our association.

"If any contractors force their men to receive their pay in saloons in order to get financial or political favors from the saloonkeeper it must be the little fellows in the poorer quarters of the city or on the outskirts. Probably you would find such a thing in vogue along Halsted street or down in the Town of Lake. You will be more apt to find it among sewer contractors than among builders or masons."

SAYS IT IS MORE CONVENIENT.

How One Contractor Explains the Saloon Scheme.

Fred Boyer has the contract for filling in West Fortieth street and employs seventy-five men. He pays Monday in saloons along his line of work, and is at present using Charles F. Conway's place at Fortieth and Van Buren streets. Mr. Conway said yesterday that he had cashed no checks for the men employed on the job and added, "I get no 'rake-off' in this case. There's no money in this crowd to amount to anything. It is very different from the men employed on the sewer work. Those men earned big wages and they spent lots of money, for they could afford to do so. You talk about shaving checks. That would be a hard matter, for very few saloonkeepers have $4,000 or $5,000 ready cash to keep on hand, and if they had don't you think they would expect a slight percentage for paying that amount of ready cash to oblige workmen? The contractor, as a general thing, pays off in a back room, and a man is not compelled to spend his money unless he wants to do so."

George Douglas, foreman for Fred Boyer, said: "We pay on Monday and have always paid cash. The men are not compelled and are not supposed to drink, for they only get $1.50 a day. The reason we pay in saloons is that we can get no other place large enough to pay a gang of men off in.

"I think myself it is not exactly just to pay a man in check, but we are virtually obliged to pay the men in saloons, as they will not come to the contractor's house for their money. We do not pay right along in the same saloon, but get the best and nearest place along our line of work. We are getting away from stores and buildings now, and next week will probably be compelled to pay from the buggy."

"Why don't you pay from the buggy now?"

"Well, that is a question I can't answer. It is more convenient for the men to receive their pay in a permanent place along one line, and that is the only answer I can make to your question."

"Why don't you put up a tent?"

"It wouldn't do. A tent would not be large enough, and would afford no protection at all."

A workman said: "We have been employed on this work about a month. We are paid off each Monday. The first pay-day we thought the contractor would pay us by check. Instead we were paid in cash. I get my envelope all right, and do not spend any money in the saloons. I draw my pay and go out. It is wrong to pay off in the saloon, an injustice to the men, and every contractor should be compelled to pay off in his own office."

MANY CITY CONTRACTORS GUILTY.

The Saloon Pay Office Evil Is Widespread.

The paying of wages to employés in saloons is not confined to the small building contractors alone. There are many contractors doing city work who find the saloon a convenient place to distribute their men's wages. Although the practice exists it is not as general among the larger contractors who employ a great number of men as among the smaller ones who employ only a dozen or so. There is hardly a contractor who will not deny that he pays his men in saloons, though almost any one of them seem ready to give information about some of his brother contractors who have no scruples against the practice.

Ralph E. Brownell, of Eggleston, Mallette, & Brownell, contractors, at Room 207 Tacoma Building, said:

"No, we do not pay our men in saloons. We put the money up in envelopes, and our superintendent drives around to wherever our men are at work and hands each man his envelope. I do not believe in taking the men to saloons and paying them there. Our foreman has standing orders to discharge any man who is intoxicated, and with all the precautions he takes in hiring only temperate men, after each pay-day we are obliged to hire twenty or thirty new men, as there are about that number who go out on pay-day for a good time and fail to show up at their posts next day. But I believe that there are some contractors who are not so particular as to where they pay their men off. Charles Anderson, formerly roadmaster for the Town of Lake district, used to make his men go to his saloon to get their pay. Of course he derived a revenue from this while it lasted."

Inspector of Sewers John O'Neill declared that Thomas Jackson & Son were the only contractors who paid their men in saloons. He stated that the firm utilized Mahler & Gale's saloon at No. 123 Clark street as a distributing point for the men's wages. This statement was vigorously denied by Mr. Gale of Mahler & Gale, and also at the office of Thomas Jackson & Son. The man in charge at the latter firm's office stated that money for the firm's employés was always put up in envelopes and distributed among the men wherever they work. He further said that Mr. Jackson Sr. was not a drinking man, and that he probably had never visited Mahler & Gale's place of business in his life.

John E. and T. McNichols, sewer contractors, do a large share of the city's work. Thomas McNichols, a member of the firm, said:

"I pay off my men, as a rule, on the 'job' wherever I can. I have paid off in saloons when it rained or when I was delayed in reaching my men and arrived after dark. In such cases we have to have some place for shelter and a place where we can get enough light to read the envelopes. Of course, as the saloon is the only public place we naturally go there."

Joseph J. Duffy, another sewer contractor who performs considerable city work, said it was a bad practice to pay employés in saloons. "As far as I am concerned," said he, "I pay my men always at their work."

M. J. Fitzgibbons, a saloonkeeper at Ashland and North avenues declared that the practice of paying men in saloons was a common thing among city contractors. When asked if he could give any names he hesitated, but finally stated that Richard F. Conway had paid his men in a certain saloon.

Mr. Conway does considerable street paving for the city. He was found at his office at No. 175 La Salle street. Asked as to the truth of the above statement he replied:

"I pay the men at their work. In case of bad weather I might have paid the men in saloons, but I do not want to go on record as favoring saloons as suitable places for payment of men's wages."

Dolese & Shepard, paving contractors, No. 162 Washington street, do a great deal of work for the city. They employ all the way from 500 to 1,000 men at various times during the year, but always pay them in envelopes. John Dolese, in speaking of contractors who pay their men in saloons, denounced the practice.

"There is no reason," said he, "why the small contractor cannot put up the money for half a dozen men in envelopes and hand it to them at their work just as easily as a large contractor. The envelopes are not expensive, and they save time and confusion. Here is an envelope we use. It is simple and effective. It shows each man how many days he worked and the amount of money due him."

Below is given a copy of the style of envelope used by the firm:

TIME for the month..........189...

CREDITS.	AMOU'T	TOTAL AMOU'T
......By......hrs......days, @		
......By......hrs......days, @		
CHARGES.		
......To enclosed account..........		
" "..........Board,		
" "..........Board,		
" Cash on account..........		

Amount due and enclosed, $

There are several contractors who pay their men in checks. One of these is the Kimball & Cobb Stone company, with offices in the Chamber of Commerce Building. Mr. Cobb, a member of the firm, thought that the check system was far superior to any other.

"The men get their checks," said he, "and they know at sight the amount of money paid them. They do not have as much of a chance to spend their money in the saloons, as they are obliged to have their check cashed first, and most of them cash them at their grocer's or some other tradesman."

Other contractors denounce the check system as robbing the workmen of from 5 to 10 per cent of his earnings according to the discount levied by the firm's cashing them. In the majority of cases these checks, they say, can be cashed only at certain places, generally friends of the contractor who issues them. Usually these friends are saloonkeepers, and it is natural for the workmen who cash their checks at these places to spend money liberally before leaving.

George A. Dupuy, Assistant Corporation Counsel, said he did not know of any law or ordinance which prevented the contractors from paying their employés at saloons or any place they chose. But he thought that the Council had sufficient power to pass an ordinance which would compel the contractors doing city work to pay their men wherever they work.

WANTS THE MEN TO HAVE THEIR PAY.

How Alexander McRae Will Pay the Longshoremen.

Alexander K. McRae, who has charge of hiring all the longshoremen who load and unload the boats of the different companies along the river, has decided that he will not allow his men to cash their daily money orders in saloons or any other places except at the cashier's office. Mr. McRae will enforce this new rule at once. When a man goes to work he will be given a ticket in which the foreman will punch the hour he commences. When he finishes that hour will be punched, and the timekeeper and the Superintendent will also punch the ticket. Each ticket is marked "Not Transferable," and will not be honored by the cashier if presented by any one but the workman. This system effectually stops saloonkeepers and others from getting half and sometimes more of the mens' earnings.

Mr. McRae recently arrived in Chicago, and the vast study he has given to the labor question induced the different companies to place him in sole charge of loading and unloading their boats. He regulates the wages of the men and, in fact, acts for the companies in every respect. In speaking of the system of allowing the men to get their money orders cashed wherever they pleased last night he said:

"It is something I never believed in, and most evils that could be mentioned arise from it. I have a very peculiar class of men to deal with. My men must have their money every day and they must drink. That is something which seems to be necessary. If the men were not paid every day they could not work. Many of the men, no doubt, would prefer to get their orders cashed in saloons.

"I am against the system because it is for the welfare of the men and myself. I must protect myself, and I cannot afford to risk losing the money, which the system of cashing orders in saloons makes possible. Longshoremen are not angels, you know, and many of them never lose a chance of getting a dollar. In many cases the orders are raised before given to a saloonkeeper to cash, and by the time I discover it it is impossible for me to tell whether it has been raised by the man, the saloonkeeper, or the man who brings it to be cashed. You see this makes me liable to lose a good deal of money, when you take into consideration the fact that in the busy season over $5,000 a day is paid by the different companies to the longshoremen.

"In most of the saloons the proprietor charges ten cents to cash an order, for which he gives the man a drink. Of course the man being through work naturally remains until most of his wages is gone, and in many cases until it is all gone. The next day the man is 'broke,' and during the day he goes to that saloon for his drinks, which are given to him on credit. When he gets his order he goes there to get it cashed, for if he doesn't pay up he don't get any more credit.

"Longshoremen think the man who cashes their order and fills them with whisky is king; the man who hires and pays them they look down upon and rebel against. Believing this to be a fact, I have come to the conclusion that if I allow saloonkeepers to cash the orders of my men I lose control of them and give the power of governing them to the man who takes their money and fills them with the vilest kind of liquor. I am not a temperance advocate, but I don't wish to see my men robbed and, besides, I might lose money myself. It is not alone the saloonkeepers who cash the orders. There are several men who stand about the corners, with $400 or $500 in their pockets, and cash the men's orders for 15 or 20 cents. This saves them the trouble of going to the paymaster and waiting perhaps half an hour or more. These men make as high as $60 or $70 a day, and sometimes more.

"It is not many days since I was approached by certain saloonkeepers who offered me a good percentage if I would give them the privilege of cashing the orders of the men. You can see by this how much money the saloonkeepers make out of it. There are several men who hold positions similar to mine who receive a daily percentage from saloonkeepers for giving them the privilege of cashing orders. There are all kinds of schemes to beat the working men and they think they are being benefited by these people. The other day I found that 200 Italians had been put to work by one of my superintendents. After inquiring I found they had been brought to him by one man, and I'll bet he received 50 cents a day from each one of them for getting them the job, when they could have easily obtained it themselves. Just figure up what he makes out of 200 Italians at 50 cents a day. But that custom is an old one and one which it would be hard to break up.

"By stopping the men from cashing their orders in saloons I am losing money for the companies. We have to get more paymasters and more horses and buggies in order to pay the men off. But still I think the outlay will be worth ten times the amount to the men. They simply live from day to day, and but few ever save any money. I will do everything in my power to remedy their condition."

RIVERS ARE OUT OF THEIR BANKS.

Heavy Rains Cause the Sangamon, Illinois, and Wabash to Do Much Damage.

VIRGINIA, Ill., April 10.—[Special.]—The heavy rains of last week have caused the Illinois and Sangamon Rivers to burst their banks, doing considerable damage to growing crops on the lowlands. The Illinois River is five miles wide at Beardstown and all wagon traffic from the north is at a standstill. The Jacksonville Southeastern railway bridge at Chandlerville across the Sangamon is in bad shape and a large force of men is at work night and day so traffic on that road may be kept up. The rivers named have risen one inch an hour for several days past.

VINCENNES, Ind., April 10.—[Special.]—The Wabash River is out of its banks in many places and doing great damage along the levees where the line is not protected. It is now seventeen feet in the channel here and rising half an inch an hour. Reports from the White River indicate a similar disastrous overflow. A portion of lower Allison prairie is inundated and great damage done to bridges and fences. Rivermen think that it will go much higher and continue its destruction of river property.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., April 10.—[Special.]—The Sangamon River has been at high water mark since last Sunday and is still rising. Several small bridges were washed away in the county last week, but no serious damage has resulted.

CATTLEMEN SUFFER HEAVY LOSSES.

The Storms Cause Many to Die—Wool Growers More Fortunate.

ST. PAUL, Minn., April 10.—The stealing rustlers are not the only trouble the Montana stock raisers have had to face this year. Storms have been the cause of much loss. Late reports from Eastern Montana ranges are decidedly discouraging. The storms which have prevailed for the last two weeks have been disastrous to the cows and young calves. Wool growers are more fortunate than the cattlemen, as they have plenty of hay generally and have been able to keep their flocks sheltered. They will probably lose as much from the storm as for the rest of the winter, but after all the loss will be inconsiderable. The stockmen in other parts of the State are in excellent condition, and the winter losses have been light. The drive from the South will be large this year.

Catholics Censured for Joining a Society.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Feb. 10.—[Special.]—The recent organization of a Knights of Pythias lodge in this city, composed largely of Catholics, called forth a severe denunciation of secret societies by the Rev. Father Abbelin, chaplain of Notre Dame Convent, in a lecture at St. Matthew's Church tonight. The announcement of Father Abbelin's sermon was sufficient to pack the church. After explaining the well-known attitude of the Catholic Church with reference to secret societies he strongly condemned the Pythian order and censured all Catholics in Milwaukee who have joined it.

BETTER CAR SERVICE.

WEST-SIDERS WILL NOW HAVE IMPROVED FACILITIES.

The Disposition of the Strike Question Will Result in Increased Accommodations During the Rush Hours Morning and Evening—No New Developments in the Longshoremen Difficulty—Union Men Attack a Gang of Dock Laborers—To Denounce the "Sweating" System.

West-Siders will now have better street-car accommodations during the rush hours morning and evening, for the organized employés who threatened to strike if additional cars were put on decided Saturday night to recede from their position and run the "rush" cars if required.

When the public clamored recently for more cars the clamor got lost between the street railway company and Union No. 1 of its employés. The company offered to put on additional cars morning and evening to run from two to six hours daily for a daily wage of $1.50. The union refused to recede from its old agreement with the company of $2.10 a day. The public forgot about it and began worrying over something else. The company began adding more "rush" cars, but would not allow any members of Union No. 1 to work on them. The union threatened to strike and held an all-night meeting Saturday night to discuss it.

Thomas Croake, President of Union No. 1, said yesterday: "After an exciting session lasting until 4:30 a. m. the union decided to recede from the position it had taken and to agree to amend the old agreement with the company in regard to trippers or "rush" cars so as to allow its members to man such cars.

"The company asked our union if its members would run such cars at $1.50 a day. The working time runs from two to six hours daily, with an average of four hours. If the work ran over six hours then $2.10 was to be paid. The union refused to run the cars. Saturday night by vote it decided to run such cars on those terms and a committee will visit General Manager Parsons this week and so notify him."

"Suppose he declines to give those terms now?"

"O, we do not expect anything of that sort, as our action is merely the acceptance of an offer he has already made us."

"What caused the change of sentiment from the tendency toward a strike to an acceptance of the situation?"

"It was the action of the 'extras,' those of our members who have not regular cars to run. You see this 'tripper' method only affects them. It does not reach those who have regular runs. The 'extras' said they would rather be allowed to run 'trippers' than to 'sit on the bench' all day waiting for some one to get sick or lay off; that $1.50 was better than nothing. There were many who favored striking, but they were voted down. The motion to accept the 'trippers' was carried by a fair majority."

"It was intimated by those opposed to striking that they feared that meeting would be packed in the interest of a strike?"

"There was no ground for such a fear. There were no professional agitators there. The working street-car men did all the talking. While many urged a strike more conservative counsel prevailed, and peace is once more restored."

LONGSHOREMEN ATTACK ITALIANS.

Dissatisfied Union Men Assault a Gang of Dock Laborers—No New Developments.

There were few developments yesterday in the controversy between Contractor McRae and the Longshoremen's Union as to wages.

While a squad of Italians were loading the Hudson at the Western Transit docks some dissatisfied longshoremen knocked two of them down, kicked them repeatedly, then dashed through the crowd and escaped. In the afternoon the work proceeded under the eye of several uniformed city policemen.

Contractor McRae said yesterday: "There will be no trouble. There may be a few slugging matches, but nothing serious will happen. I am paying 20 cents an hour and will employ good men regardless as to whether they belong to a union or not. I have union and non-union men in my employ."

"Did you come to an agreement with President Dorman of the union to pay the men 25 cents an hour?"

"No, sir. I have not seen Dorman for several days. I have no contract whatever with the union. It is not with me a question of wages so much as a question of securing steady, faithful men. The union has but a handful of men in good standing."

"Is it so that your contract with the steamship companies is conditional on your promptly doing their work?"

"It is not; but even if it were that would not concern me, for I have no fear that I can do their work to their entire satisfaction. I will have all the men I want, and reliable men, too, and they shall not be interfered with. And their time will be paid to themselves and not to saloonkeepers."

"It is reported that a certain party approached you and promised to settle the entire difficulty if you would give him $100."

"I shall say nothing as to that, but maybe in a few days you may hear a bomb burst. This trouble will settle itself, and with the advantage in the end to all sober, honest, and industrious men."

President Dorman said that if matters were not satisfactorily arranged here few steamers could leave port, and even if they reached Buffalo the union there would refuse to handle their cargoes. This would end in not merely a local strike but in one all along the lines of the lakes from Duluth to Buffalo.

The steamer Elfinmere, loaded with 50,000 bushels of corn for Buffalo, was prevented from leaving port by a strike of the firemen aboard, in obedience to the order of the union. This verifies the statement of Coughlin, their President, made at the meeting of the longshoremen Friday night, that his organization would back up the striking stevedores. The engineers of lake steamers are also affiliated with the organizations, and if they all unite it looks as if there would be a setback at the very start, when the opening of navigation looked so full of life and rushing business. Nearly every labor industry connected with lake traffic is united, it is said, in the "Marine Trade and Labor Council of the Lakes," and when one branch or union strikes all the others are expected to stand by it.

Whether the innovations being introduced by McRae will result in interfering with the lake carrying trade will depend largely on the extent to which the Longshoremen's Union is supported by the other lines of organized workmen affiliated with them in labor unions, such as seamen, coal unloaders, lumber unloaders, firemen, engineers, ship carpenters and calkers, grain trimmers, and salt handlers. The unions of these different classes of employés are organized by ports and further joined together by central labor bodies, which are made up of delegates from the various local unions of the ports all around the chain of lakes. Should they support the longshoremen it would paralyze lake trade. If they do not the trouble will be confined to Chicago docks and warehouses.

An increased force of men will be put to work today loading steamers for Eastern ports.

TROUBLE WITH THE MARINE MEN.

The Strike of the Seamen's Union—What Is Expected.

A real tug-of-war comes with the strike of the Seamen's Union, or, as the officers of the union put it, the strike of the Lake Erie vessels now grain-loaded in Chicago against the going rate of wages established for the season. This figure is $2 a day. The members of the union say that all of the lumber vessels leaving thus far have paid the wages, but Cleveland and Buffalo owners whose boats are now ready to go have brought a lot of non-union men here, under the lead of Capt. Rumsey, the shipping master at Cleveland, and will attempt to man the boats with them. The fleets especially watched by the union committees are those of Corrigan, Hawgood, Bradley, Eddy, and Shaw.

Among the representatives of Lake Erie vessel-owners a bitter feeling exists against the union. They say the men for their vessels come here to ship at so much a month and that they will be shipped regardless of the union.

The opening row of the season took place on the large grain-laden schooner J. Case, recently bought by Corrigan of Cleveland from Knapp of Racine. A "committee" visited the vessel yesterday, and a battle took place between the intruders and the non-union crew. The fighting on decks and on the adjoining wharves continued half an hour. One of the crew, in an attempt to escape, had a fall and broke his leg.

After the battle the members of the "committee" were asked if they were from the Seamen's Union. They said "No," but were fighting on general principles. There were twenty-five of them, all heavy hitters, and they said they would be busy from now until the last of the grain fleet is gone. The Case is down at the piers, but the steamer Aurora, which tows it, is still up the river.

Capt. Shaw, the manager of the Eddy-Shaw fleet, is in Chicago to see that his boats get away safely. He says he will not employ union men under any circumstances, and every time his boats were in port last summer he called on Mayor Washburne for police protection.

The boats under the union's surveillance yesterday were the schooners Lizzie A. Law, Anna M. Ash, Olive Jeanette, Baltic, Frank D. Ewen, Charles Foster, Rutter, Wayne, Crosthwaite, John B. Merrill, F. L. Danforth, and the Shaw boats. The Chicago schooners which took union crews last season without question but are now disposed to take non-union men and are consequently closely watched are the Oak Leaf, Granger, City of Cheboygan, Lake Forest, Ellsworth, James G. Blaine, Slawson, Sturges, Ames, and Maxwell. All these boats are now ready to sail for Georgian Bay with grain.

The Captain of the barge May Richards stole a march on the union. He shipped a non-union crew Saturday night and early yesterday morning had his vessel towed out into the lake, where it dropped anchor out of reach of the committee. There it was picked up by the steamer Rube Richards last evening and started for Buffalo.

The grain trimmers have fixed their wages at $1 a thousand bushels. The charges of the coal and iron ore unloaders have been made the same as last year. The lumber unloaders have made the same scale of charges as last season, except that extra prices will be demanded for work at the Santa Fé docks on both lumber and ties, on account of this dock being both high and awkward. The union took no action toward helping out the longshoremen.

The navigation season has opened with more than the usual quota of labor troubles here, and the outlook is for troublous times for a month or more. Wages on tugs in Chicago River have been fixed as follows: Captains, a month, $150; engineers, $95; firemen and linemen, $50; stewards, who board the crews, $140.

FOR AN EIGHT-HOUR DEMONSTRATION

Chicago Workingmen Making Preparations for a Big Parade May 1.

The workingmen of Chicago are making preparations for a gigantic eight-hour demonstration May 1.

Ten thousand workingmen have promised to participate in the procession which, accompanied by twenty brass bands, will march through the streets of the city. The Turner societies will also be in line and it is expected that 10,000 men or more, members of various organizations, will take part in the turnout. The demonstration of the workingmen of Chicago will be in sympathy with their brethren in other labor centers in the United States and Europe.

The Executive committee of the Arrangement committee, the latter composed of delegates from the trades unions of this city, met at Greif's Hall, No. 54 West Lake street, to make the arrangements. The committee decided on the line of march, which will be from Bricklayers' Hall, Monroe and Peoria streets. From the starting point the procession will move on Monroe street to Halsted street, to Harrison street, to Fifth avenue, to Madison street, to Michigan avenue, to Twelfth street, and will return on Michigan avenue to the Lake-Front.

At the Lake-Front speakers will address the men in English, Bohemian, and German on the importance of the eight-hour day.

A committee will today wait upon the Mayor and the Chief of Police, and ask for a permit for the demonstration.

The committee in charge has issued circulars in German and English to the various trades unions. The circular in English says among other things:

We desire to remind the working people that the perpetuation of democratic principles in the administration of laws largely depends on their vigilance. Through their apathy there is but little principle of any kind in the municipal departments of government left; while robbery and corruption reign triumphant, the inalienable rights of "free speech," "free press," and "free assembly" are tampered with and trampled upon by these same corruptionists, and the lives of liberty-loving people are endangered by their tools, the police, who are a breed between a Vidocq and a Jonathan Wild, and are used by these pothouse politicians for the subversion of all democracy, as evidenced by the Greif's Hall raid and their recent attempt to provoke a riot at the Second Regiment Armory on the occasion of the anniversary of the Paris Commune. Comrades, awake! If free assembly and free speech are suppressed we cannot hope to gain the eight-hour day.

The circular in German is decidedly anarchistic in tone. It is twice as long as the other and contains numerous references to bloodshed and the police. A translation of a portion follows:

In no city in the world is the workingman treated as he is in Chicago. Capital and the police have secretly conspired to give labor its death wound. All efforts on the side of labor to better its condition will be violently opposed. All means are in the hands of our enemies, but if we, the working classes, resting our strength in the National Constitution, vote to incorporate an eight-hour law in the Constitution of Illinois in order to secure an eight-hour day, as was done in 1886, when they shot us down like wild beasts; if we celebrate a day in honor of our fallen brothers, then will they strike us down and not shrink back from the bloodshed. They provoke the working classes to the extremity, and it is only attributable to the apathy of the workingmen of Chicago that in the last five months blood of men, women, and children has not been shed.

The demonstration this year will, therefore, be of twofold character—in advancement of the eight-hour day, and an open protest against the oppression of the workingmen of Chicago by the police.

Therefore, workmen, rise en masse! Freedom from the political and economic yoke can only be obtained through your efforts.

TO PROTEST AGAINST "SWEAT-SHOPS."

The Socialists to Hold an Indignation Meeting—Other Labor News.

The Socialists will hold an indignation meeting next Sunday afternoon to protest against the sweating system in Chicago. They will insist that the law now on the books be enforced, for they say the city ordinances provide ample remedy for the evil, but the Health Department fails to enforce the laws, and for that reason alone sweat-shops exist.

A conference has been called in New York for April 24 of delegates from socialistic bodies to prepare for the International Socialistic Congress to be held in Chicago during the World's Fair. T. J. Morgan, Chief of Chicago Socialists, said yesterday: "Mr. Sussman of the Cloakmaker's Union and Mrs. Dr. Kimball will represent Chicago at that conference. The conference has been called by the Central Labor Federation. The Socialist Congress will be independent of these other congresses of working people. We will have a representative international assembly of Socialists, of those who would do away with the wage system and replace it by coöperative remuneration."

The Gasfitters' Union at its meeting Tuesday night at 104 Randolph street will decide to ask an advance in their wages from $3.50 to $4 a day. If this is not granted it is probable that there will be a strike. The union is closely organized and has within its ranks practically all the gasfitters in the city.

Several of the Building Trades Unions held special meetings yesterday and had their members scouring the city looking for evidence as to the wrecked building on Pearce street. It was said that they discovered during the day startling testimony as to the defective manner in which the construction was done.

The Trades and Labor Assembly held a secret meeting at No. 167 Washington street yesterday afternoon to discuss the proposition to revise, or rather recast, the constitution of that body. The present constitution of the assembly has been productive of much antagonism and dissension and the hope of the advocates of revision is to eliminate the causes of strife by changing the system of representation. A committee was appointed to draft a constitution.

There is a small strike on the new brick sewer on Fortieth street. Bricklayers wanted an advance from $9 to $10 a day and laborers a raise from $2.50 to $3.

KILLED BY HIS GUN.

A Lad While Carelessly Handling a Weapon Is Fatally Shot.

IOWA CITY, Ia., April 10.—[Special.]—Herman Nass, aged 17 years, while handling a gun this morning blew off an arm and soon died. Harry C. Kelley, a leading University student, and son of Senator M. J. Kelly of Iowa County, while pulling a revolver from a drawer this afternoon discharged the weapon. The ball passed into his mouth, knocked out several teeth and came out at his cheek.

ATTACKS THE CREED.

A CHRISTIAN SCIENTIST CALLS A FELLOW WORKER A FANATIC.

"Brother Joseph" Adams Explains the Faith Cure Principles and Says Mrs. Stebbings, Under Whose Care Jennie Nichols Died, Had Too Much Faith and Too Little Knowledge—The Speaker Says He Once Was as Bad, But Has Reformed.

"Brother Joseph" Adams preached a sermon at Lincoln Hall, No. 68 Adams street, yesterday on the death of Jennie Nichols, who died recently while under the care of Mrs. Stebbings, a Christian Scientist healer. His congregation consisted of 200 disciples who have followed him through several changes in belief. At one time one of the most fanatical apostles of Christian Science healing, he yesterday denounced his old belief, and that in no gentle terms.

The services were opened by a Christian Science hymn set to familiar music, after which "Brother Joseph" read from the tenth chapter of Matthew with the following interpolations:

Behold, I send you forth as sheep in the midst of wolves; be ye therefore wise as serpents and harmless as doves. But beware of men, for they will deliver you up to councils [I suppose that means the grand jury], and in their synagogues they will scourge you [I suppose that means in the county jail]. The servant is not above his master. If they have called the master of the house a crank [O, I read that wrong; the good book says Beelzebub; but then it's about the same thing] how much more shall they call them of his household.

Continuing he said:

Last Sunday morning my attention was called to the following in THE TRIBUNE:

WITHOUT A DOCTOR!

MRS. NICHOLS RELIES UPON CHRISTIAN SCIENCE AND DIES.

Errors Cause Fanaticism.

"Mrs. Jennie Nichols was a personal friend of myself and wife and I don't blame Mrs. Jones for saying that she was one of the favorite boarders. In fact, she was apparently as pure as a sunbeam and blameless as an unborn babe. Her apparently untimely end and the action of the Coroner's jury toward Sister Stebbings, whom Mrs. Nichols employed, has been a fund of thought to me. My eyes have been opened to see that while in the Christian science treatment of disease there is much that is good, there are grievous errors in it that have given birth to a fanaticism to which I hope the investigation will put a stop. Turn on the light and let it be as strong as it may. If necessary use a microscope! I still maintain the position held by Mrs. Nichols that it is my privilege and right when a sense of sickness comes to me to employ those means for recovery which in my own private judgment I believe to be most efficient. No person, combination of persons, or legal authority has a right to compel me to employ a doctor or take his drugs against my will. [Applause.]

Mrs. Nichols stood upon a fundamental principle of our national Constitution. At the same time I will freely say that if my friends think that I am a crank and am standing in my own light they have a right to demand that I defer to their judgment as long as I am not desired to compromise a moral principle. Sister Jennie should have said to her officious friends:

"You can send for your doctor, but I don't want my body cut up into mincemeat!"

You see, it was not necessary for her to take any of his vile medicine or to submit to an operation. In fact, no power on earth could have legally forced her to do so if she did not wish. You see, our dear sister was harmless as a dove, but she forgot to be wise as a serpent.

But what do we find in the last SUNDAY TRIBUNE? We find that Sister Stebbings told Sister Nichols, her patient, when she asked whether after all it would not be better to send for a physician, "If your fear is greater than your faith, then I'll call a doctor." See what a position that put Sister Nichols in! For fear that she should be thought faithless she did not do what, if left to her unbiased judgment, she might otherwise have done. Her healer was a fanatic and her fanaticism was of the worst kind. But she has never begun to be the fanatic that I have been myself. It is just as well to own the corn and be done with it. She had the zeal for God without the knowledge.

"Why Sister Stebbings Failed."

Now I want to show you why Sister Stebbings failed to cure Sister Nichols. [Walking to the window and reading from THE TRIBUNE Mrs. Stebbing's testimony before the Coroner's jury.] The theory is that there is but one mind, while in practice you have a Christian Science doctor telling the jury that finite human minds interfered with and destroyed the power of this one infinite mind. Sister Stebbings said that she had cured hundreds of cases, and had lost only five. She did not cure them. No human being ever cured another. It is God that does it. Physician, science healers are of no earthly use except in what they can do for the patient to help him cure himself. Suppose I am a liar. Can any faith healer cure me of lying? No. Joseph has to cure himself of lying, and Joseph won't do this until he finds that there is nothing to be gained by lying.

Christian science in its practice fails in that it does not go to the root of the matter, and that root is what we call sin. Temporary relief for sickness may be obtained by dieting, change of air, drugs, etc., but it is only temporary relief, and unless the root of the evil—sin—is removed the suffering will come back in a worse form than before.

"Were you ever told that if you told a lie you would suffer in you body for it? If not, I'll tell you that now, I know it [thumping his breast] from experience. Lying brings on disease. I have known deception to kill a person in a week when he had seen it and had not moral courage to quit it.

Suffering is not evil, it is good. Pains are our best friends, because they proclaim to us that we have strayed away from God. Any system of cure, then, that takes away the pain or inconvenience without taking us back to God only prolongs the disease. The system of treatment which is most successful in removing pain without removing sin is in the end the worst. And I will tell you that that worst system in this respect is what is called Christian Science and healing. It does not remove sin. It is not a moral but a mental cure. If you have faith in God and have God within you there is no discordant mind nor a whole boardinghouseful of discordant minds that can prevent your faith from effecting a cure.

"Brother Joseph" Illustrates.

This point Brother Joseph graphically illustrated by telling the following story:

One day a man came to my office with his hand on his stomach looking fearfully blue. I said to him:

"How are you thinking?"

"Badly, badly; I have an awful belief of indigestion."

"My dear friend, you have simply greedily bitten off more than you can chew, and because you are so anxious that it will slip away from you before you get the full benefit of it you are being punished. You have another God beside the one great God, and you must repent." In this way I talked to him for an hour, and when he went out he was happy and smiling and all his pain was gone.

PEORIA CHURCH DEDICATED.

Ceremonies Attendant on the Opening of the New Baptist Edifice There.

PEORIA, Ill., April 10.—[Special.]—The Baptist church, one of the handsomest church edifices in the city, was dedicated today. The building cost $60,000, and is of Dunreath variegated sandstone. The architecture is Romanesque, the windows being handsomely finished and decorated. Services were held morning, afternoon, and evening. The forenoon sermon was by Dr. Fred L. Wilkin of Chicago, General Secretary of the Baptist Young People's Association of America. In the afternoon Dr. William R. Harper, President of the Chicago University, was the speaker. This evening the dedicatory services proper took place, being the simple service of the Baptist Church. The dedicatory sermon was by Dr. O. O. Fletcher of the American Baptist Missionary Union, Boston. Dr. O'Dell of Chicago and the Rev. D. D. O'Dell, pastor of the church, also took part. Ten thousand dollars toward reducing the church's indebtedness was raised today.

Squirrels in Washington.

Squirrel hunting is a popular sporting diversion in Whitman County, Wash. One party brought in 547 squirrels as the result of a single day's hunt last week, and holds the record so far.

Butter, 30c. per pound,
Sugar, 5c. " "
Flour, 5c. " "
Eggs, 30c. " dozen,

all wasted, if by the use of some cheap, inferior baking powder the cake is spoiled. Always use the "Royal," and good luck will attend every baking, with light, sweet, wholesome and delicious cake and pastry, and no good materials wasted in spoiled, uneatable food.

FOR A FEDERATION.

THE MACHINE TRADES TO MAKE A NATIONAL COMBINATION.

This Morning at 10 O'Clock Delegates Representing Local Organizations from Various Parts of the Country Will Begin a Session in Chicago—Trouble Feared by "Bears" on 'Change—Dora Peterson's Injuries Self-Inflicted—Crowds at the World's Fair Grounds.

Pursuant to a call issued recently by the Machinery Trades Council of Chicago delegates from international, national, and unaffiliated local organizations of blacksmiths, brassworkers, boilermakers, patternmakers, molders, and machinists will meet in Chicago today for the purpose of effecting a national federation of metalworkers and machinery trades.

The representation at this meeting will consist of one representative from each of the national organizations of the trades enumerated, one from each local Machinery Trades Council and one from each local independent organization composed of two or more trades. Today's meeting will be for the purpose of preliminary organization.

John A. Penton of Detroit, the delegate from the International Brotherhood of Machine Molders, of which he is President and Secretary, said last night:

"When completed this will be one of the strongest labor organizations in the country, including as it will skilled workmen from so many important trades. It will be strong not only in influence and power, but in numbers as well, for before many months we expect it to enroll 30,000 members. The convention will begin at 10 o'clock Monday and will run through several days. The Machinery Trades Council of Chicago, of which Daniel Schantz is President, is to be credited with the consummation of this move which has been agitated by the trades represented for a long time. This federation when completed will grant charters to the various local Machinery Trades Councils in every city and town in the country. As a rule all the branches of labor included in this agreement are well organized among themselves, but for a long time it has been felt that great advantage would accrue from a federation of all the allied branches."

The officers of the local Machinery Trades Council which sent out the call are: Dan Schantz, President; James Wilson, Vice-President; W. J. McFeely Jr., Secretary; George Rys, Treasurer.

The object of this federation is clearly told in the call issued by the Chicago Machinery Trades Council, of which the following is an abridgment:

Greeting: Organize locals of trades in every locality, bring representatives of them together in local federations, where their efforts and sympathies may be directed towards mutually helping each other, and thus by act, influence, and example stimulating to the highest effort each trade and member thereof, and finally let all the local federations be welded together by bands stronger than steel in one great national federation, whose confines will be America's borders, and whose glory will be its strength.

FUN ON 'CHANGE THIS MORNING.

Expect That a Sharp Rise in Prices Will Test the "Bears'" Bank Accounts.

People who like to see lively times in the wheat pit on the Board of Trade will probably find much to interest them this morning. A combination of circumstances has placed some of the professional "short sellers" in an unpleasant situation, and it is expected that an earnest attempt will be made today to start some of them to cover. The government crop report, for which the whole grain trade has been waiting, and which was issued after the close of business Saturday, instead of being "bearish," as nearly every one expected, was extremely "bullish." For that reason, if for no other, it is believed that prices will show a sharp advance today, and it will test the bank account of some of the "bears."

Mr. Pardridge is, of course, the principal "bear" for whose pelt the "bulls" are bellowing, and as he is believed to have largely increased his short line on the theory that the government report would be depressing in its effect on prices, it will make a pretty fight. He has had enormous profits on the decline from $1 a bushel, but the crowd thinks it will be able to get most of it back before the straw hat season opens. Wheat closed on the board Saturday at 82⅝ cents. After the close it advanced on the open board to 86 cents. The opening this morning is apt to furnish lots of excitement, for when the bell taps for business at 9:30 the people who are in the galleries will probably see as crazy a lot of brokers as the wheat pit ever held.

DORA PETERSON STABBED HERSELF.

The Hyde Park Servant's Wounds Inflicted by Her Own Hand.

There is no longer any doubt that Dora Peterson, who was found in her room at the home of William Waterman, No. 5810 Rosalie court, Saturday morning, with seventeen stab wounds on her person, came to her injury by her own hand. Yesterday between sobs she confessed that she had tried to kill herself because of despondency brought on by protracted illness from the grip. There is still a probability that her attempt will prove successful, should inflammation set in in the two stab wounds in the neck, which penetrate to the trachea. It is possible also that the left arm will have to be amputated on account of the stab which severed the artery near the elbow. The remainder of the seventeen wounds were comparatively insignificant, although most of them are painful because of the bungling manner in which they were made.

The girl lay in a stupor all day until yesterday morning, when she regained consciousness and, pointing to the wounds in her neck, said to a friend who was sitting at her bedside:

"O! Look, Mary; see what I have done."

After that she could not be induced to talk further until later in the day, when she confessed to Mrs. Waterman that she alone was responsible. She did not tell what instrument she had used to make the wounds nor would she say what she had done with it. The doctors were unanimous in the opinion that the ugly, jagged cuts were made with a pair of scissors, and during the afternoon the correctness of this opinion was proved by the finding of the scissors concealed in the mattress of the bed.

CROWDS IN THE CHICAGO PARKS.

Visitors See the Fair Buildings Without Passes—At Other Breathing-Places.

Chicagoans took advantage of the bracing air and the flood of sunshine yesterday. In fact it might be called the opening of the park season. The grass is green in those breathing spots for the people of this big city, and of this fact full advantage was taken by residents West, North, and South.

It was Jackson Park that had the greatest of the crowds, for neither passes nor money were asked at the gates to the World's Fair grounds. All who came were welcome to enter and inspect to their hearts' content the great buildings that are to delight the eyes of the world in 1893. And they went in, too—young and old—30,000 of them. It is safe to say that among all the immense throngs which will view the big structures none will be more enthusiastic.

There was plenty to see in the parks other than Jackson. The last few weeks have been busy ones to the men employed there. The refuse of a winter has been raked up and carted away, the walks placed in apple-pie order, and the sward is rapidly assuming the velvet appearance that makes Chicago's parks the admiration of all who see them.

HE OPENED HIS EYES AND FLED.

How a Petty Sharper on the South Side Was Given a Severe Shock.

Chicago business-men are being worked by a man whose scheme for obtaining money is one of the most bold and barefaced of any of the small frauds yet brought to light. Before making his object known to the business-men he has called upon he has learned their name from some other source and then, entering the office and approaching his mark with an air of one who has been there before, he says:

"Mr. —— ——, about a year ago, when I was totally blind, you favored me by subscribing towards the purchase of a book with raised letters such as the blind use, and I have called on you today to return that favor. A year ago I went into an institution for the blind for the treatment of my eyes and I have gradually recovered my sight and am now almost completely over my affliction. In the meantime I have made with my own hands several pretty little baskets, and I want to present you with one of these for your wife, if you will accept it [the basket is generally accepted at this point], but they are not quite complete without a satin lining. Would you prefer to have this done yourself, or will I do it? If you will let me do it I can make a little profit on the satin, if you will furnish the money for the satin. How much? Seventy-five cents will do it nicely, and I will deliver you the basket in a week."

The returned fare is often refused at this point, but a number of merchants have been defrauded to the extent mentioned above by this fellow, who has been working the South Side for three weeks and has not been known to deliver any baskets yet. The man that works this scheme wears a neat blue suit of clothes, is a hunchback, about five feet in height, has black hair sprinkled with gray, and his eyes are affected in such a manner that they are always almost entirely closed.

Saturday he called on a certain business-man who it happens had heard of him before. The fellow casually mentioned before he commenced his story that he had called twice before to return the favor and that this time he had taken a half-day off from his work for that special purpose. As soon as the story commenced the business-man said: "I have heard of you before." With that the fellow opened his eyes and skipped out of the office about as fast as his legs could carry him.

WILL REPORT DURING THE WEEK.

The Committee Appointed to Investigate Mr. Yerkes' West Side Books.

The committee of five stockholders of the West Chicago Street railroad company which Charles T. Yerkes appointed three weeks ago to examine the books of the company with a view of ascertaining the inside workings of the company for the benefit of stockholders, has finished its labors with the exception of the mere formality of attaching the signatures to the report, sealing it and turning it over into Mr. Yerkes' hands. The main object of the investigation has been to settle all doubts as to the exact method used by Mr. Yerkes in acquiring the land upon which the three West Side power-houses are located. The duty of the committee in making its investigation was to go to the bottom of things, and this duty, it is said, has been fulfilled to the letter.

No little difficulty was experienced by Mr. Yerkes in forming the investigating committee and only two of the men whom he first mentioned have served on the committee that will report. When Mr. Yerkes first suggested the committee to the meeting of stockholders he appointed Marshall Field, Levi Z. Leiter, Nelson Thomasson, Ebenezer Buckingham, and John Buehler. Marshall Field was traveling in the South at the time, so A. O. K. Hutchinson was appointed in his place. Levi Z. Leiter was also out of the city and James S. Gibbs, cashier of the Illinois Trust and Savings company, consented to serve in his stead. Ebenezer Buckingham's business affairs prevented him from taking the time necessary for a thorough examination and James Walsh, an accountant in the Baltimore and Ohio railroad offices, was substituted. Nelson Thomasson and John Buehler of the original committee consented to serve. No effort has been attempted to conceal the general tenor of the forthcoming report. The committee, it is claimed, is satisfied with Mr. Yerkes' methods. There was some hesitation as to who was the proper individual or individuals to whom the committee's report should be delivered. As the investigation was undertaken in the interest of the stockholders some of the committee thought that it should properly go to them. Others said that as Mr. Yerkes himself had demanded it he should receive the written report and deal out the contents as he thought best, and the latter plan was finally decided upon. He will receive it during the first part of the present week, and it will represent no small amount of labor and patience on the part of the committee. One member expressed his views of the severity of the work when he said:

"Mr. Yerkes' books are remarkably well kept, but I, for one, do not wish to be appointed to go through them again."

SAM SMALL TALKS OF SALOONS.

The Liquor Habit Denounced Before a Large Audience at Farwell Hall.

Sam Small talked to 1,000 persons at Farwell Hall last night. He denounced saloons and the liquor habit in strong terms, and for two hours he kept his listeners interested in his occasional humor, which was heartily applauded. Among other things he said:

Liquor is the devil that subjects us to the great power of Satan. There is not a liquor factory tonight in this city, this State of Illinois or in the United States that is not turning out the devil and pouring it into men and making fiends of them. Making hogs of men, that is what the liquor-shops do. What does liquor do? It does not make statesmen, it does not make merchants, it does not make physicians, lawyers, or scientists; civilization, education, and art go for naught when the demon whisky gets hold of a man and drags him down to debauchery and the gutter.

Right here in Chicago, in your midst, you have 6,400 of these establishments turning men into hogs. One saloon to every 250 inhabitants, and that is giving you the benefit of all the inhabitants you claim. [Laughter.] And these saloons pay a license. How much do they pay? Five hundred dollars a year—that figures exactly—$2 a head. That is the regular price paid in Indiana for votes. [Laughter.] I thought that the price in Chicago would be higher. [Laughter.] And for $2 a head you sell the morality and righteousness of yourselves and your sons for $2 a head, permitting to jeopardize perhaps the virtue of your daughters, for your daughters cannot be safe in a liquor-drinking community.

The great City of Chicago, that is able to build twenty-two story buildings, able to have a World's Fair, a city at the pinnacle of finance and commerce, and yet you cannot run this town without inviting 6,400 sons of the devil to make devils of you.

RESCUED BY A PLUCKY OFFICER.

Policeman Burns Saves a Man's Life but Is Himself Injured.

By a plucky act Officer John Burns of the South Chicago Station saved the life of James Carroll of No. 531 Pullman avenue, Pullman, but by so doing nearly lost his own.

Saturday evening about 7 o'clock Officer Burns alighted from a northbound Illinois Central train at One Hundred and Fourth street. He saw Carroll standing on the south track. A passenger-train was approaching Carroll at a high rate of speed and the engineer had whistled to warn him of his danger. Carroll stood as if in a trance and made no move to get off the track. Officer Burns, as the train was only a few rods distant, sprang across the track, seized Carroll by the shoulder, and flung him from the track just as the train dashed by.

The officer, however, did not fare so well. He had rescued Carroll, but by so doing he was just a trifle late, and as the big engine shot past him the pilot struck him on the shoulder and threw him twenty feet. He was not dangerously hurt, although his shoulder was dislocated and his body covered with bruises. He was taken to his home.

Carroll is employed in the car-shops at Pullman, and when he saw the train approaching became so bewildered and frightened that he was unable to get out of harm's way without help.

NONE KNEW THE CAUSE OF DEATH.

Peculiar Circumstances of the Demise of Mrs. Mary Miller.

A somewhat mysterious death, coupled with the seeming negligence of the persons in charge of the County Agent's office, came to light yesterday. Mrs. Mary Miller, 35 years old, died Thursday morning at No. 303 West Lake street, which is used as a rooming-house under the management of Mrs. W. W. Bell. The woman came to the place four or five weeks ago with a little child 6 months old and engaged a room.

"Previous to her coming here," said Mrs. Bell, "Mrs. Miller secured work in the Crystal laundry on West Madison street. She engaged the room and came here to live with her little child. She was a very quiet woman, and never said much to any one. She appeared at times to be in great trouble, but she never said anything to me about her relatives or husband. Thursday morning she went to work apparently in a happier mood, and seemed healthy and well. She came home at noon and immediately went to bed, saying that she was sick. She had frequent convulsions, and in about twelve hours she was dead."

"Didn't you send for a doctor?" he was asked.

"No; the woman was too poor to pay for one and we had no money."

The Coroner was notified of the death Saturday, and a deputy was sent to investigate the case. A death certificate was given without the formality of the holding of an inquest. A burial permit was secured by Mr. Bell, but the body was not taken away until 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon, when it was removed to the County Morgue.

GLEANINGS IN LOCAL FIELDS.

He Will Be Sent Home.

William Hartney left his home in Peoria to better himself, as he supposed, by seeking employment here. He is 18 years old, and arrived in this city Saturday night. After wandering around the down-town streets he inquired of a policeman where he could spend the night, as he had no money. He was directed to the armory and there was allowed to sleep all night on a bench in one of the court-rooms. Yesterday morning he awoke early, shook himself, and walked out to Sergt. McAvoy's desk. "I've taken a dose of poison," he said, "and probably won't live long. Good morning, sir." He was stopped as he started to leave the station and taken into Capt. Shippy's office. There he said he had come to Chicago, thinking it was only a question of a few hours before he could secure lucrative employment. He had failed, he said, and had resolved to kill himself rather than to return home. The boy was sent to the County Hospital in an ambulance and on the way was taken violently ill. Physicians at once administered antidotes for arsenical poisoning and at noon he was pronounced out of danger. He will be sent back home.

Says They Will Be Paid.

W. H. Hutchings, manager of the Chicago Tailoring and Merchandise company, late of No. 602 Stock Exchange Building, says that the subscribers yet holding unpaid certificates in the company and in good standing March 12, will have their books honored by calling upon E. Elliott, Attorney, No. 162 Washington street, within the next ten days. Mr. Hutchings was arrested recently on the charge that his business was not legitimate. He has been discharged from custody. He says that all stockholders who do not put in their claims within the time prescribed will forever forfeit their interest in the concern.

Y. M. C. A. Mass-Meeting.

The churches of Evanston adjourned last night to permit all to attend the Y. M. C. A. mass-meeting held in the First M. E. Church. The large auditorium was filled when the Preisch Glee club led the congregation in singing "All Hail the Power of Jesus' Name." W. E. Stockton spoke on the work of the local association. John V. Farwell discussed "Association Work from the Business-Man's Standpoint." Mrs. Elizabeth Boynton Harbert spoke of the work being done by the Young Women's Christian Association. It is the intention of the local association to increase the interest in its work by holding these mass-meetings once in awhile during the year.

He Teased the Porter.

Abe Downs, a colored porter employed in a barber shop at Clark street and Chicago avenue, was arrested yesterday morning charged with assaulting Jacob Hessmer, No. 227 North Clark street. Hessmer went into the barber shop where Downs is employed and began, it is said, teasing the porter. Downs waited until Hessmer got shaved, and then going up under the pretense of brushing him, took a bottle and struck Hessmer on the head, inflicting an ugly scalp wound. Hessmer was taken to his home, where a physician was called and dressed the wound. He will recover.

Lena Heiss' Suicide.

The body of Lena Heiss, the young woman who committed suicide by taking poison at the Farwell House at Jackson and Halsted streets Friday night, was identified by an uncle and a stepmother bearing the name of Heiss, who live at No. 404 Clybourn avenue. They said the girl had been away from home since Christmas, when she left to visit a sister on the South Side. The relatives could give no reason for the girl's act. They thought her suicide might have been the result of a fit of despondency.

Old-Time Printers Elect Officers.

The club-room of the Sherman House was well filled yesterday afternoon with members of the Old-Time Printers' Association, the usual number being called out by the election of officers. No other business of importance was transacted. The new officers are: John Anderson, President; Fred K. Tracy, Vice-President; William Mill, Secretary-Treasurer; and J. S. Thompson, A. C. Cameron, H. L. Fyfe, Abe McCutcheon, C. B. Langley, and A. H. McLaughlin, Directors.

Think They Have Anderson's Assailant.

Lieut. Stahl of the West North Avenue Station has notified Iver Anderson, the coal dealer who was shot in his office on West Division street a short time ago, to appear at the station to see if he can identify Joseph Schneider, the thief who was captured by the patrol-wagon after an exciting chase Saturday afternoon, as the person who had shot him. The police think they have the right man.

Lodge Rooms Robbed.

R. W. Cohn, Chaplain of the Order of American Mechanics, who have their lodge rooms in Pomeroy's Hall, Wells and Division streets, notified the police at the East Chicago Avenue Station yesterday that their rooms had been robbed. Among other things stolen were six rifles, a silk lodge flag, and the lodge Bible. Mr. Cohn estimates the loss at $200.

Items.

James Frowley, the Armour & Co. employé who was struck by a Baltimore and Ohio train Thursday last, died yesterday.

John O'Neil, the 16-year-old expressman who was struck by a Pittsburg and Fort Wayne train at the Archer avenue crossing Saturday, died at his home, No. 2321 Archer avenue, yesterday.

A boat house owned by C. U. Gordon was destroyed by fire yesterday. It is thought to have been incendiary. The building was a one-story structure at the foot of Gordon Terrace and valued at $500.

Mrs. Amelia Rasmski, 57 years old, wandered away from her home, No. 189 Augusta street, one week ago yesterday morning, and the police have been furnished with her description, as her family and friends have not be able to locate her. She has been demented for some time.

Georg Scott, the carpenter who was shot three times by an unknown member of the McGraw gang Thursday afternoon in front of No. 85 Henry street, died at his home, No. 73 Frank street, yesterday afternoon. The person who fired the shots has not yet been definitely located.

NEW TRAINS, CHANGES IN TIME, ETC.

Chicago and Northwestern Railway.

A new schedule will take effect on the Chicago and Northwestern railway Sunday, April 10, and the following are among the more important changes which will be made:

A new day train will leave Chicago daily except Sunday at 8:15 a. m. and arrive at St. Paul at 9:55 p. m. and Minneapolis at 10:30 p. m. Parlor cars will be run through to Minneapolis.

Passengers for points in Minnesota and Dakota will leave Chicago on this train instead of at 9 a. m. as heretofore.

A new train for Madison, Wis., via Beloit will leave Chicago at 7 a. m. daily except Sunday.

"The Rockford Special," which now leaves Chicago at 7:15 a. m., will leave at 7 a. m., and arrive at Rockford at 10:10 a. m.

A fast train will leave Chicago at 5 p. m. daily except Sunday and arrive at Janesville at 7:10 p. m. and Watertown at 9:45 p. m.

Changes will also be made in suburban service on the Milwaukee and Wisconsin divisions. Time tables and full information can be obtained at No. 208 Clark street, or passenger station, corner Wells and Kinzie streets.

Fastest Time to Rockford and Freeport.

On April 11 the Chicago and Northwestern railway will materially shorten the running time of their trains between Chicago, Rockford, and Freeport.

Trains leaving Chicago 4:15 p. m. will arrive Rockford 6:45 p. m. and Freeport 7:30 p. m. The time of other trains will also be reduced. Full information can be obtained at 208 Clark street or passenger station, corner Wells and Kinzie streets.

The Skill and Knowledge

Essential to the production of the most perfect and popular laxative remedy known, have enabled the California Fig Syrup Co. to achieve a great success in the reputation of its remedy, Syrup of Figs, as it is conceded to be the universal laxative. For sale by all druggists.

That Tired Feeling and the St. Louis Limited.

That tired feeling caused by a tedious all-day ride from Chicago to St. Louis can be easily cured if the "Alton's" St. Louis Limited is patronized. This fast day train leaves Chicago 11 a. m., arrives St. Louis 7:30 p. m. City Ticket Office, 195 Clark street, Chicago.

SURE TO BE A FIGHT.

PROSPECTIVE ROWS AT THE DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.

The Quarrel Will Be Over the Instruction of Delegates to the National Convention —Ex-Judge Altgeld's Chances for the Nomination for Governor Are Brilliant —Gen. Black's Friends Still Working— A Hope That the Unexpected May Happen.

The coming Democratic State convention will be as noisy and quarrelsome as that of 1884. The ticket is virtually made up now, but the rows will be over the delegates to the National convention and the question of instruction or non-instruction as to a Presidential candidate. Ex-Judge Altgeld has by all odds the best of it for the head of the ticket, and before the present week will have passed away can count on his fingers' ends enough delegates to nominate him. Andy Hunter is going from county to county in prosecution of his campaign. Gen. Black's friends are unusually active in his interest. Ed S. Wilson still entertains some idea that he might win the nomination. Black's candidacy suffered a hard blown when Kane County made a flop to Altgeld a week since. The General has an immense personal following in Kane, but his friends awoke too late and found Dennis Hogan and the Altgeld faction in control of the entire party machinery of the county. Andrew Welch of Aurora, a devoted friend of Gen. Black, could not name a delegate to the State convention, whereas in former years his word was law in such matters.

All through Egypt and Western Illinois Altgeld's friends have gotten in their work until his nomination is as sure as anything in politics. Still the Black and Wilson people say Altgeld cannot be nominated. They evidently think the unexpected will happen and hope the old feud between the Germans and Irish in Cook County will rend the delegation in twain. Ex-Judge Altgeld's friends do not share in this belief at all and rely on a solid delegation from Cook. If there is any trouble they have not been able to find it.

Altgeld's closest adherents have managed to avoid the breakers in the recent Aldermanic and town elections. They have carefully refrained from entangling alliances, and since these fights are settled and out of the way Altgeld breathes easier. The other candidates have no very great personal following in Cook, Andy Hunter especially being an unknown quantity locally. Gen. Black has some good friends here in Chicago, but they cannot deliver many goods in the State convention in view of what Cook has already done.

Morrison and Black at Odds.

Then Morrison and Black are not the best friends in the world. They have not been on terms for many years. Nor is there any immediate prospect that the feeling will be bridged over and forgotten. Wilson and Morrison have nothing in common, and any chances Wilson had of political preferment are gone glimmering for two reasons, either of which is enough to settle him. When on the stump two years ago he made a number of pledges as to the course he would pursue with the public funds, if he were elected. These promises he has most religiously broken. He got the "red schoolhouse" vote and won the Treasurership. He would lose thousands of suffrages in case he became a candidate for elective office because of his fortune in this respect. Then his suit for $5,000 against Hogan and others has embittered a great many Democrats. While the stand Wilson took was probably safe from the point of strict business, there are those who believe he might have stood a genteel "touch" without complaint. The office to which he was elected is capable of yielding $40,000 or $50,000 a year. Wilson is not much of a factor this year.

Morrison's people in the main are kindly disposed toward Altgeld, whom they regard as a "half-friendly" Indian. Some of the more pronounced of their number seemed to think Altgeld might have prevented the indorsement of Gen. Palmer at the Cook County convention. He could not have done if he were so inclined, and Morrison's friends know that fact.

Gen. Palmer's candidacy for the head of the national ticket does not meet with as much favor locally as it did a month ago. A great many Democrats think they see in the situation the shrewd tactics of Senator Hill, because some of his friends speak very enthusiastically of Palmer at every opportunity and intimate he may yet lead off the national ticket. Illinois, aside from the four Congressional districts of Cook, is essentially a Cleveland State. Morrison's scouting trip through Illinois a month or six weeks ago was more in Cleveland's interest than his own. Gen. Palmer has always expressed himself as particularly friendly to the ex-President. The politics of the situation have warranted the course pursued by Senator Hill's friends, because by solidifying Illinois for Palmer they have greatly injured Cleveland's chances of securing her delegation in the National convention. It was to head off the Palmer crowd Morrison came to Illinois.

A Morrison Campaign Plan.

Seeing that Palmer was almost certain to get an indorsement at Springfield, the Morrison party at once instituted another plan of campaign, one that is sure to bring forth satisfactory results. They have been settling up the country districts, so as to secure the election of Cleveland men who will, if necessity demands, add their strength to the Cleveland vote from other States, that the requisite two-thirds may be forthcoming. Their efforts will be found to have been successful in many cases where the names of the delegates to the National convention shall have been announced. Not less than twenty will be for Cleveland from the start, but will give their votes to Palmer so long as there is a show of his nomination. The political tactics pursued were these which obtained in Mr. Springer's contest for the Speakership, and that battle was but an introductory overture to this. Morrison will certainly be a delegate from his own district, unless indeed he be selected at large. His name appears as one of the delegates from Monroe County to the State convention, and his district the Eighteenth will unquestionably name him as one of its representatives. He may not be chosen to represent the State on the Committee on Resolutions in the National convention, but he will be one of the delegation.

The instructions for Palmer will probably be made after a gentle, breezy fight. The delegates from Illinois may or may not cut a big figure in the convention. Some of them will clamber into the Cleveland band-wagon at the first opportunity. Others will be left at the post.

Three or four nominations on the State ticket are equally as sure as the head. Joe Gill of Murphysboro will be the candidate for Lieutenant-Governor, with R. N. Ramsey of Clinton for Treasurer. David Gore of Macoupin has the call for the Auditorship. James McNamara of Freeport and "Buck" Hinrichsen of Jacksonville will contest for Secretary of State. McNamara is a friend of Gen. Black, and a very active man. From the point of geography he has the best of it over Hinrichsen, particularly if Mr. Gore be nominated. Hinrichsen and Gore live in adjoining counties. Hinrichsen will make a hard fight for the honor. The nominations for Congressmen-at-Large will, in the event of ex-Judge Altgeld's nomination, go to Gen. Black and Andy Hunter. Some of the General's friends say he will not accept the compliment, but the better opinion is to the contrary. Andy Hunter is not annoyed or perplexed with scruples, but believes in obeying the voice of the party. He will take whatever is offered him and do so with becoming humility and meekness.

DEMOCRATIC ALDERMEN IN CAUCUS.

Unsuccessful Attempt to Select Committee Chairmen.

The Democratic members of the City Council held a brief caucus at the Sherman House yesterday afternoon. The meeting was called for the purpose of organizing committees for the coming municipal year. It was intended, too, to discuss the question of appointing a good Democrat Chairman pro tem. to preside at meetings of the Council in the absence of the Mayor. The club-room was filled with Democratic Aldermen, both old and new, at 3 o'clock, but it was soon discovered that numbers could not replace a definite plan of action and the question of naming committee Chairmanships was seen to be impracticable.

Ald. Sexton was therefore appointed a committee of one to prepare a list of the committees with a Democratic Chairman for each, to report the same at a meeting to be held at the Sherman House at 2 o'clock next Thursday afternoon. There being no other business to act upon the meeting adjourned to that time.

All the independent Democrats, Ernst, Rohde, and Stuckart, attended and promised to act with the regular Democrats. Of the latter Ald. Brennan and Ald. Murphy were absent, but sent word that they would be loyal to the party.

At the present time thirty-four members constitute a majority of the Council. There were thirty-three regular Democrats who, with the Independents, will make thirty-six. They will have the advantage in the matter of organization. Whether all the Democrats can be held in line or not is an open question. It is said certain of them have threatened to bolt unless given certain Chairmanships. The party managers are trying to keep those persons in line.

EVANSTON STIRRED BY POLITICS.

The Coming Election Produces Any Amount of Excitement.

The municipal campaign in Evanston is increasing in interest and intensity as April 19 approaches. Committee meetings are being held each night and systematic work is being done over the whole city. Both factions expect to see the largest vote ever polled in the history of Evanston. Dr. O. H. Mann was elected President of the village by nearly 400 majority a year ago, but the Mann party claim now that there will not be more than 150 majority either way, whoever wins. This is conceding to the Lindgren party over 200 votes.

Public meetings are announced to be held during this week in several of the wards in the interests of the Aldermanic candidates and the two Mayoralty tickets.

GORMAN IS FOR CLEVELAND.

He Has Put the Maryland Democrats in Line as Well—Hill's Trip.

BALTIMORE, Md., April 10.—[Special.]—Senator Gorman has given orders for the regular Democratic clubs in Maryland to indorse Cleveland for the Presidential nomination. Friends of Gorman say that he recently had a conference with representatives of Cleveland, at which certain old differences between them were adjusted, and the Maryland leader agreed to help the ex-President. Gorman some time ago declared he was not a candidate, but eulogies of him published over the signature of his colleague, Senator Gibson, showed that he was still hopeful of figuring as a dark horse. The action of the leading Democratic club of this city in coming out so strongly for Cleveland was a surprise to hundreds of Democrats.

The Calumet club is to Baltimore what Tammany is to New York City. When it came out last Friday night indorsing Cleveland and declaring its intention of going to Chicago it was apparent that the club was carrying out the instructions of Gorman. T. Freeman Rasin, who offered the resolution, was one of the Federal officeholders whose appointment at the dictation of Gorman got Cleveland into trouble with the civil-service reformers. The Independent Democrats will have a mass-meeting in the interest of Cleveland Wednesday night, but the regulars have anticipated them. It is reported here that Tammany tried to induce Gorman to throw his influence to Hill, but the Senator only smiled when urged and said that he thought Cleveland was the strongest candidate in the field.

It is said that the Maryland Senator will be on hand at the Chicago convention and that he will direct the Cleveland forces. Meanwhile every Democratic organization and newspaper in Maryland is booming Cleveland, and Gorman is using his influence in the South to the same effect.

"Every Southern State from Maryland to Texas is for Cleveland," said Gen. Douglas, who recently returned from an extended tour and informed Senator Gorman of the situation. "When Hill was down there on his tour the Democrats did not make half the fuss over him as was reported. I followed in his wake. I gathered but one opinion as to his trip to Jackson and back. The visit was a political blunder and its effect was disastrous to his candidacy, but it was a fortunate event for Cleveland."

DICKINSON COUNTY'S STAND.

The Resolutions Adopted by the Convention Which Chose Delegates.

QUINNESEC, Mich., April 10.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—In column 5, page 5, of your issue of April 8 I notice you publish that the Twelfth Congressional District convention, held at Iron Mountain, Mich., instructed delegates to the Minneapolis convention "to support R. A. Alger for the Presidential nomination." As one of three of a committee on resolutions, and holding in my hand the original draft of the same as reported and adopted by the convention, I submit a copy of the same for publication, in so far as they apply to President Harrison and Gen. Alger:

"The Republicans of the Twelfth Congressional District of Michigan, in convention assembled, heartily and unreservedly indorse the able, firm, and successful administration of President Harrison and congratulate ourselves and the Republican party at large upon the fact that no partisan 'shafts of malice' from the opposition can find one vulnerable point at which to assail its integrity, its honest devotion to duty, and to every interest of the nation, at home and abroad.

"As citizens of the State of Michigan we take an honest pride in the gallant military record of Russell A. Alger as a soldier and his commendable conduct both as a Governor and as a citizen of our State. We cheerfully recognize his many noble qualities of mind and heart and request the delegates selected by this convention to represent the Twelfth District of Michigan at the Republican convention at Minneapolis to coöperate with the delegates from the other districts of the State in honoring Michigan's illustrious son."

These are the resolutions adopted at the convention in so far as they apply to Gen. Harrison and Gen. Alger. You and your readers can draw your own conclusions. It is certain that an assembly of ninety members, representing most prominently the three great interests of the Upper Peninsula, copper, iron, and lumber, had it desired a mandatory resolution of instruction, could have had it. If not submitted by the committee it could have been presented by any delegate, if one could have been found in the hall, who, appreciating the Presidential temperament of the convention, wanted to be sat down on. Dickinson County, Michigan, "Don M.'s" protégé, will give 800 majority for the National Republican ticket next fall. Respectfully,

JOHN L. BUELL.

WILL NOT RECEIVE QUAY.

President Harrison Says He Will Not Be a Candidate if It Depends on the Senator.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., April 10.—[Special.]—There will be no reconciliation between Senator Quay and President Harrison. A few days ago Congressmen Bingham, O'Neill, and Reyburn, accompanied by Postmaster-General Wanamaker, called upon the President to urge him to forget the past and receive Quay. This was with the idea that the Pennsylvania Republican convention, to be held on the 20th, would declare for Harrison and assure him of the sixty-four delegates of the State. The surprise of the gentlemen was great when the President turned to Mr. Wanamaker and said:

"The less you have to do with Mr. Quay the better it will be for yourself. He is not a fit man to associate with." Following this up, the President said that he was not so certain about accepting a renomination unless he was assured that the party was harmonious and that it would stand together on all questions. He said he saw here and there evidences of dissatisfaction and that he preferred to stand aside rather than to place himself in the power of Mr. Quay and some other men who had attempted to dictate the terms for renomination. The President said to the Congressmen that he would not place the patronage of Pennsylvania in Quay's hands because the men Quay had recommended were no better than himself and were not fit to hold positions. The President said that if it depended upon Quay that he should get the Pennsylvania delegation then he would not get it.

Mr. Wanamaker talked in his most persuasive manner, but it was of no avail, and the President warned the Postmaster-General as a good Presbyterian brother to keep away from Quay. When this was told the Senator he was naturally enraged. He immediately began to discuss with his fellow-Senators the availability of Blaine as a Presidential candidate, and the boom in the interest of the Secretary last week is due to Quay's work. The gentlemen who were present at the interview with President Harrison say that unless Quay, Platt, Clarkson, and the rest are solid for him Mr. Harrison will decline the nomination. Up to this time Quay has refused to tell his most intimate friends who is his Presidential choice.

MATTHEWS DECLARES HIMSELF.

He Is a Candidate for the Democratic Nomination for Governor.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., April 10.—[Special.]—It was learned tonight that Claude Matthews, Secretary of State, today addressed a letter to Col. C. C. Matson, ex-Congressman, at Green Castle, announcing himself a candidate for Governor. He has all along held himself a candidate for renomination to his present office, but after J. G. Shanklin made his Shields club speech declaring for Cleveland the Gray wing began to bring pressure upon Matthews to stand for Governor before the convention. The step complicated the strained political feeling among the Democrats of Indiana. There are indications that the Gray men have taken new hope.

It leaked out tonight that Gray agreed last Wednesday to surrender unconditionally and sign a letter of withdrawal, but afterward changed his mind. The letter was prepared and was held, waiting for Gray to keep his promise. But the signature never came and hostilities were renewed. Gray still hopes to control the delegation of Indiana at the Chicago convention. His friends will all support Matthews for the Gubernatorial nomination.

PATTISON IS NOT A CANDIDATE.

He Will Not Sanction Any Movement Against Cleveland in Pennsylvania.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., April 10.—When spoken to this evening in reference to the reported declaration of Senator Wallace in favor of having the Democratic State convention indorse Gov. Pattison as a candidate for President, Secretary of State William F. Harrity said: "Gov. Pattison has not consented to have his name placed before the coming Democratic State convention as a candidate for President either as the first or second choice of the Democracy of Pennsylvania. I am sure that any movement started for any such purpose would not meet with his approval. If Mr. Cleveland were not a candidate, I believe the Governor would receive the united support of the Pennsylvania delegation to the Democratic National convention as he would of the delegations of the Democrats of some State. But the Democrats favor Grover Cleveland as the candidate for President, and the State convention is certain to indorse him with emphasis and cordiality. Those who mean to give Mr. Cleveland their sincere and even support are among the warmest friends that Gov. Pattison has in Pennsylvania, and I can assure you that they will do so with the unqualified approval of the Governor himself."

THOSE NOMINATED AT VINCENNES

Light Vote Polled for the County Candidates—In Other Counties.

VINCENNES, Ind., April 10.—[Special.]—The Democratic primary election of yesterday for county officers resulted as follows: Representative, W. A. Cullop; Prosecutor, John Goodman; Treasurer, Chris Hoffman; Sheriff, John Buckels; Surveyor, Joseph Herschey; Coroner, Dr. Caney; Commissioners, Robert Jacobus and John Simpson; County Assessor, John Shepard. There was a light vote polled.

SULLIVAN, Ind., April 10.—[Special.]—The Democratic primary here today selected the following list of delegates to the State convention of April 21: Green Shepherd, George F. Plew, D. A. Frakes, Robert Taylor, H. W. Thompson, J. P. Wilkes, M. Briggs, W. C. Jamison, J. T. Beasley, Sam Smith, H. M. Davis, C. Bough, C. G. Aiken, George Whipp, J. L. Nash, J. W. Canary, J. W. Hunt. The delegation is thought to be solid for Claud Mathews for Governor.

Women Will Nominate a Ticket.

DIXON, Ill., April 10.—[Special.]—Twelve women of this city cast their first votes at the court-house Saturday and also cast the first votes of their sex in this county. The occasion was the election of School Trustee Harvey Camp, who had no opposition. It is said that at the regular election next Saturday for school directors the women will place candidates of their own in the field, and an exciting time is expected.

Sangamon's Candidates for Representatives.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., April 10.—[Special.]—The Democratic primaries in this county yesterday resulted in the selection of Edward L. Merritt and Dr. Langley Whitley as candidates for Representatives. Frank H. Jones, one of the most popular members of the last House, was unexpectedly defeated through the efforts of the "gang" Democrats of this city.

Illinois Political Notes.

Richland County People's primaries instructed for Thomas Ratcliff for Congress.

Miss Aldora Tyler, Mrs. Jacob Haldeman, and Mrs. R. M. Kern have been nominated for the School Board at Clinton.

Livingston County Democrats at Saturday's primaries favored uninstructed delegates. The convention will be held at Pontiac tomorrow. H. W. Snow's renomination for Congress at the El Paso convention, June 1, was favored.

General Political Gossip.

Atchison County, Kas., selected Cleveland delegates.

Iowa Prohibitionists, First District, nominated S. B. Glasgow for Congress.

J. W. Moore is a candidate for Congress in the Ninth Michigan District, to succeed Judge H. H. Wheeler.

Allen County (Ind.) Democrats in convention at Fort Wayne adopted Cleveland resolutions, and for Turpie for United States Senator.

Big bargains—Andrews' "Rugby" folding-beds at about half price. 215 Wabash avenue.

OFFICIAL WEATHER FORECAST.

OFFICE OF THE WEATHER BUREAU, WASHINGTON, D. C., April 10, 8 p. m.—Forecast for Monday:

For Indiana and Illinois, generally fair, except showers in afternoon in Illinois, slightly warmer, winds becoming easterly.

For Michigan, generally fair, slightly warmer, variable winds.

For Wisconsin, increasing cloudiness and showers, slightly warmer, southeasterly winds.

For Missouri and Kansas, showers, southeast winds.

For Colorado, showers, clearing in western portion, cooler, variable winds.

For Minnesota, showers, southeast winds.

For the Dakotas, showers, slightly warmer, except stationary temperature at Rapid City and Huron, S. D., southeast winds.

For Iowa, showers, southeast winds.

Weather conditions and general forecast: The storm has remained nearly stationary in Alberta. A second storm appears to be developing in Texas. The clearing condition has moved from Minnesota to Wisconsin. Snow flurries have occurred in the lower lake region, and rain has fallen in the Missouri Valley. Rain may be expected from the Mississippi Valley westward, generally fair elsewhere.

Place of observation.	Height of barometer	Thermom'tr	Max'm temperature	Direction of wind	State of weather	Precip'tat'n for 12 hours
Abilene, Tex.	29.72	84	88	S.	Fair	
Bismarck, N. D.	30.06	30	32	S. E.	Cl'udy	.02
Boston, Mass.	29.66	38	46	W.	Clear	
Buffalo, N. Y.	29.98	32	34	N. W.	Cl'udy	Trace
Cairo, Ill.	30.16	50	54	Calm.	Fair	
Charleston, S. C.	30.10	52	62	S. W.	Clear	
Cheyenne, Wyo.	29.90	52	54	W.	Clear	
Chicago	30.22	32	32	E.	Clear	
Cincinnati, O.	30.16	40	42	N. W.	Clear	
Cleveland, O.	30.16	34	36	N. W.	Cl'udy	Trace
Davenport, Ia.	30.22	40	44	W.	Fair	
Denver, Colo.	29.96	54	60	N. W.	Clear	Trace
Des Moines, Ia.	30.14	44	48	E.	Cl'udy	
Detroit, Mich.	30.12	32	34	W.	Cl'udy	
Dodge City, Kas.	29.86	38	62	S. E.	Cl'udy	
Dubuque, Ia.	30.18	40	42	N.	Clear	
Duluth, Minn.	30.24	23	30	E.	Clear	
Erie, Pa.	30.06	32	34	W.	Cl'udy	Trace
Galveston, Tex.	30.04	66	70	S. E.	Cl'udy	
Gr'd Haven, Mich	30.20	28	32	N. W.	Clear	Trace
Green Bay, Wis.	30.16	36	38	S.	Fair	
Helena, Mont.	29.90	52	52	S. W.	Cl'udy	.01
Huron, S. D.	30.06	42	44	S. E.	Cl'udy	
Indianapolis, Ind	30.20	38	40	N. W.	Clear	
Jacksonville, Fla.	30.12	56	68	S. E.	Clear	
Kansas City, Mo.	30.08	44	44	S. E.	Cl'udy	.10
Keokuk, Ia.	30.12	42	46	N. E.	Clear	
Knoxville, Tenn.	30.14	48	52	N. W.	Clear	
La Crosse, Wis.	30.18	44	46	N.	Clear	
Louisville, Ky.	30.18	44	48	N. W.	Clear	
Manistee, Mich.	30.22	28	30	N.	Clear	Trace
Marquette, Mich.	30.18	24	28	N.	Clear	.01
Memphis, Tenn.	30.14	52	56	E.	Fair	
Miles City	29.80	54	56	S. E.	Cl'udy	.20
Milwaukee, Wis.	30.20	30	32	S. E.	Cl'udy	
Minnedosa	30.06	30	36	S. E.	Cl'udy	
Montreal	29.66	32	36	N. W.	Cl'udy	Trace
Montrose	29.92	54	62	N.	Fair	.24
Moorhead	30.16	34	36	S. E.	Fair	
New Orleans, La.	30.12	62	66	S. E.	Cl'udy	
New York City	29.84	38	44	W.	Clear	Trace
Norfolk, Va.						
Omaha, Neb.	30.10	44	46	S. E.	Cl'udy	
Oswego, N. Y.	29.88	32	36	W.	Snow	Trace
Pensacola, Fla.						
Pierre, S. D.	30.02	38	38	S. E.	Cl'udy	Trace
Philadelphia, Pa.						
Port Huron, Mich	30.18	32	34	N. E.	Cl'udy	Trace
Pueblo, Colo.	29.88	64	68	N. E.	Clear	.06
Rapid City, S. D.	29.98	40	44	N. W.	Cl'udy	.08
St. Louis, Mo.	30.16	46	48	N. E.	Cl'udy	
St. Paul, Minn.	30.22	36	40	Calm.	Cl'udy	
Salt Lake City, Ut.	30.02	58	60	N.	Fair	Trace
Sioux City, Ia.	30.10	42	44	E.	Clear	
Springfield, Ill.	30.16	40	42	S. E.	Cl'udy	Trace
Springfield, Mo.	30.06	48	52	S. E.	Cl'udy	Trace
Toledo, O.	30.20	34	34	N. W.	Cl'udy	Trace
Vicksburg, Miss.						
Portland, Ore.						
San Francisco						

DEATHS.

Death notices, five lines or less, one insertion free.

ALEXANDER—Nelly Alexander, at Leavenworth, Kas., April 9, aged 82 years. Interment at Belvidere, Ill., Tuesday, April 12, 2 p. m.

BELLOWS—Sunday, April 10, at 804 North Park-av., Fred Bellows, aged 29 years and 9 months. Interment at Delavan, Wis. Remains leave Chicago and St. Paul depot Monday at 5:30 p. m.

FOSTER—April 9, at his residence, 277 South Halsted-st., George A. Foster, beloved husband of Annie Foster, aged 51 years. Funeral Tuesday at 9:30 to St. Patrick's Church, thence by carriages to Calvary. Proprietor of the Garfield Laundry.

FLANAGAN—April 10, at her residence, 214 Wells-st., Mrs. Honora Flanagan, aged 68 years, native of County Limerick, Ireland, the beloved mother of Annie, Patrick, James, and Thomas Flanagan. Funeral notice hereafter.

GOODRICH—April 10, at his sister's residence, 546 W. Lake-st., George Goodrich, aged 42 years, Prairie Lodge No. 25, I. O. O. F., of Weeping Water, Neb. Funeral Tuesday, April 12, 1 p. m. Forest Home Cemetery. Brothers and friends are invited. Weeping Water, Neb., papers please copy.

GILBERT—April 10, at parents' residence, Fernwood, Delphine Elizabeth Gilbert, daughter of Charles E. and Sarah G. Gilbert (née Gilpin). Burial at Mount Glenwood, Tuesday, April 12, at 10:30 a. m.

HARAN—April 10, Bridget A. Haran. Funeral Tuesday, at 10 o'clock, from her late residence, 2526 Calumet-av., to St. James' Catholic Church, thence by carriages to Calvary Cemetery.

KENYON—C. F. Kenyon. Funeral from his late residence, 91 Dearborn-av., Tuesday, April 12, at 1 o'clock, by carriages to Rosehill.

LOEB—Moritz Loeb, Sunday morning at 2 o'clock, aged 52 years. Funeral from his late residence, 3924 Prairie-av., Tuesday, at 1 o'clock, to Rosehill. Kindly omit flowers.

LAWLER—April 8, Michael Lawler, beloved husband of Johanna Lawler, aged 68 years 7 months. Funeral Monday, April 11, at 10 o'clock from his late residence, No. 36 Whiting-st., to the Holy Name Cathedral, where high mass will be celebrated, thence by carriages to Calvary.

LOEB—Moritz Loeb, Sunday morning, aged 52 years. Funeral from his late residence, 3924 Prairie-av., Wednesday, April 13, at 10 o'clock a. m., to Rosehill. Please omit flowers.

MILLS—Benjamin S. Mills, aged 62 years, died suddenly at noon Sunday, April 10, at 3525 Indiana-av. Notice of funeral hereafter.

MURPHY—April 10, at his residence, 319 Jackson-blvd., Christopher Murphy, aged 64 years. Funeral notice hereafter.

NEUFORTH—Edward Neuforth, April 10, 5:35 p. m., at Alexian Brothers' Hospital. Member of Peerless Lodge, K. of P., aged 35 years.

WIESE—Annie H. Wiese, wife of Frederick Wiese, aged 21 years. Funeral Tuesday, at 9:15 a. m., from 952 Lake-st., to Waldheim.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

THE FIRST GRAND BALL OF THE RAILroad Clerks' Association, Lodge No. 1, will be given at Sizori's Hall, Forty-third and State-sts., Saturday evening, April 30.

THE AUDITORIUM.
FRIDAY AFTERNOON, April 15. SATURDAY NIGHT, April 16.
FOURTH POPULAR PROGRAM
CHICAGO ORCHESTRA
Under the Direction of
THEO. THOMAS
SOLOISTS:
Miss MEDORA HEAD. Mr. ADOLPH CARPE.
Branch Box Office in Inter-Ocean Building.

THE AUDITORIUM.
PRESS CLUB LECTURE COURSE—TUESDAY EVENING, APRIL 19.
REV. T. DE WITT TALMAGE.
A Great Subject: "FROM THE GARDEN OF EDEN TO OUR WORLD'S FAIR."
Ticket sale Thursday Next, April 14, at Auditorium and Inter-Ocean office.

THE COLUMBIA.
AL HAYMAN and WILL J. DAVIS.......Proprietors
EVERY NIGHT EXCEPT SUNDAY.
THE PLAYERS.
Joseph Holland, Georgie Drew-Barrymore, Thos. Burns, Emily Bancker, Thos. W. Ryley, Mattie Ferguson, Edw. Coleman, Annie Wood, J. W. Thompson, Adelaide Grey.
CHARLES FROHMAN'S COMEDIANS.
William Gillette's Greatest Comedy Triumph,
MR. WILKINSON'S WIDOWS.
Mats. Wednesday—Saturday.

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THE CHICAGO FIRE!
THIS MAGNIFICENT CYCLORAMA
Is now open to the public DAILY FROM 8 A. M. UNTIL 10 P. M. Sunday Afternoons at 3 p. m. A wonderful realistic representation of the great conflagration of 1871, this unique and terrible disaster.
NO ONE IN CHICAGO SHOULD FAIL TO SEE IT
Michigan-av. bet. Madison & Monroe-sts.
ADMISSION.....50 Cents | CHILDREN.....25 Cents

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.
A WEEK OF FUN.
FRANK DANIELS
In his Merry Farcical Success, Better Than Ever,
LITTLE PUCK
This Week Only. Saturday Matinee.
Next Week—[illegible]

THE HAYMARKET—Will J. Davis.
West Madison-st., near Halsted.
BOBBY GAYLOR
AS
Sport McAllister.
ONE OF THE FOUR HUNDRED.
And alongside of Sport we beg to state that Ward is [illegible]
Easter Sunday—"MR. BARNES OF NEW YORK."
Coming—The Inimitable [illegible]

HOOLEY'S.
Only Two Weeks More—Houses Packed Nightly.
AN OVATION TO
Abbott & Teal's Comedy Company
And the Greatest Comedy Success,
NIOBE
EVERY EVENING AT 8.
WEDNESDAY.....MATINEES.....SATURDAY

McVICKER'S THEATER.
Matinee Saturday. 27th Performance Tonight of
SIXTH WEEK AND ONLY TWO WEEKS MORE.
DENMAN THOMPSON
—IN—
THE OLD HOMESTEAD.
Crowded—Secure Your Seats in [illegible]

PEOPLE'S—State-st., near Harrison.
JO. BAYLISS.....Prop. and Mgr.
Next Sunday Matinee Bob Fitzsimmons ATHLETIC AND SPECIALTY CO. 3—Fistic Heroes—3 10 Great Specialties
TONIGHT And Tuesday Delaur and De Brimont's Co. In "Carmencita."

CHICAGO OPERA-HOUSE—Fireproof.
DAVID HENDERSON
THE LILIPUTIANS
In Their Greatest Success,
Matinees Wed. and Saturday
CANDY
An Instantaneous Hit.

NEW WINDSOR THEATER—[illegible]
North Clark and Division-sts.
Tonight—[illegible]
Mr. James O'Neill in "Monte Cristo."
Sunday Matinee, April 17—"A FAIR REBEL"

DON'T FAIL TO VISIT
LIBBY PRISON
Wabash-av. bet. 14th and 16th-sts.
[illegible]

MADISON-ST. Opera-House, bet. State and Dearborn
Tel. 2198 [illegible] SAM T. JACK'S [illegible]
2d Week—[illegible]
Only Burlesque Company on Earth. [illegible] 25, 50, 75.
Next Attraction—[illegible]

HAVLIN'S—Telephone South 127.
The Home Theater of the South Side.
[illegible]
The Police Patrol.
Next Sunday—[illegible]

CLARK STREET THEATER.
H. R. JACOBS [illegible]
EVERY EVENING THIS WEEK
THE PAYMASTER
MATINEES SUNDAY, THURSDAY, SATURDAY
Next Sunday Mat.—THE DANGER SIGNAL.

Eden Musee | CASINO | Eden Musee
Open All Day | Wabash & Jackson | Open All Day
Two Performances Every Day—HAVERLY'S MASTODON MINSTRELS.
The World in Wax—Chamber of Horrors.
General Admission At All Times, 25c. [illegible]
Matinees, 50c. [illegible]

PARK THEATER—State-st., near Harrison.
J. W. KELLY
DICK CROLIUS [illegible] "UNCLE JOSH"
[illegible] ADMISSION [illegible]

The Tribune.

FOUNDED JUNE 10, 1847.

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16 to 20 pages...3 cents
22 to 28 pages...4 cents
Over 28 pages..5 cents

MONDAY, APRIL 11, 1892.

THE New York *Bulletin* thus foots up the accounts of the great sugar trust with the people: The present price of raw sugar, 96° centrifugal, is 3⅜ cents per pound, and that of refined sugar, granulated, is 4⅝ cents. The difference is 1¼ cents. The cost of refining does not exceed ⅝ cent, so that there is a net profit of ⅝ cent per pound, or $2.03 per barrel, which amounts to $25,593,000 on a minimum yearly production of 12,600,000 barrels. The actual value of the sugar trust properties is about $35,000,000, so that the rate of profit on actual valuation is 73.08 per cent. After paying 7 per cent on the $37,500,000 of preferred stock and 6 per cent interest on the $10,000,000 of bonds, the above rate of profit would yield 59.65 per cent on the common stock.

THE New York stock market Saturday was featureless. The local stock market was extremely dull and prices were heavy. Sterling rates were unchanged. New York exchange was par.—The leading markets at Chicago were active and very much unsettled. Higher prices ruled during the early part of the session, but the close showed a loss all around. As compared with the latest prices of the previous day May wheat closed 1⅛ cents lower, corn 1 cent lower, oats ⅛ cent lower, cash rye ¼ cent lower, barley steady flax firm, July pork 10 cents lower, lard and ribs 5 cents lower. The receipts of wheat at Chicago during the week were 150,000 bushels more than the shipments and the receipts of corn 377,000 bushels more than the shipments. The packing at Chicago since the opening of the summer packing season included 401,000 hogs, against 571,000 for the corresponding period a year ago and 431,000 in 1890.

AN exchange which is committed "body, soul, and boots" to the free silver coinage fallacy asks what has been done in the last quarter of a century to reduce the value of silver. It answers its own question by the false statement, "Not one thing in the world except to take from it its immediate use." The one great thing that has been done is to vastly reduce the cost of production. Silver is now being mined and extracted from the ore in Mexico and delivered in bullion bars at ports on the seaboard at a cost of only 65 cents per ounce. It is being produced at some mines and refineries in the United States for less than two-thirds of that amount. Those facts are the substance of the reasons why silver should not now be bought at $1.29¼ per ounce. It is not worth it. The silver mine owners are glad to accept two-thirds of that as the price and turn out plenty of silver to be sold at the two-thirds price. They would produce and sell it for less rather than not sell at all. There are people in existence who can remember the time when wheat sold in this market at about $2 per bushel. But they do not regard that fact as a reason why they should pay such a price today.

THE Charleston *News and Courier* publishes facts showing the great benefit gained by feeding cattle on cotton-seed meal and hulls. It gives a table of weights of individual animals at the beginning and end of a course of such feeding, extending through an average of about three months, at the close of which they were fit for the butcher. The greatest increase was at the rate of about 3.3 pounds per day and the least 1.5 pounds. The average was 2¼ pounds per head per day or nearly 10 per cent per month. The daily ration in each case was a quart of the meal and one to two pecks of the hulls, mixed dry and fed night and morning, the cost being 12 cents per head per day, or a trifle less than 5 cents for each pound that was added to the weight of the animal. The same paper advocates the home fattening of cattle on an extensive scale, both as a profitable industry in itself and as a great benefit to the cotton growers, and incidentally adds that it would much improve the condition of the land. It asks how much the value of the product of the acre would be increased if every pound of the seed grown upon it were converted at the nearest oil mill into meal and hulls and fed to beef cattle on the farm, the manure being returned to the soil from which the crop was grown. It thinks that if a proper answer were given to this it might be accepted as a reason why the farmers of South Carolina should arrange to ship thousands of tons of beef to Northern and European markets, and at the same time solve the vexed problem of how to make cotton-growing pay.

RECOMMIT THE I. C. ORDINANCE.

Though the Illinois Central track elevation ordinance be as meritorious a measure as its friends claim that it is—which it is not—it ought to be rejected or recommitted by the Council on account of the peculiar way in which it was reported last Thursday by Ald. E. P. Burke. Five members of Burke's committee—that on Streets and Alleys South—met that day. Though it was pointed out that they did not constitute a quorum of the committee, which consists of thirteen members, they proceeded to consider this most important ordinance, and, after one trumpery amendment had been introduced, reported it with the recommendation that it pass. It is now claimed that only four members of the committee—towit: Burke, Cremer, Kinney, and Gorman—were present when the motion was put. Notwithstanding, Mr. Burke presented the favorable report—purporting to be that of the majority of the committee—at the session of the Council Thursday evening, and under the rules it was deferred and published. It appears, therefore, on the records of the Council as an ordinance regularly reported and favorably recommended by the Committee on Streets and Alleys South—though only four members of a committee of thirteen favor it, and those four members will not be members of the Council ten days hence, having been rejected by their constituents.

The proceedings in reference to the Compressed Air ordinance were not more shamefully irregular and devious. The methods adopted by the minority of the committee are certainly suggestive of boodle. Some of them are not above suspicion, two of them being now under indictment.

Under all the circumstances the proper course to pursue in reference to the ordinance this evening is to recommit it to the Committee on Streets and Alleys South, or perhaps to some committee not under suspicion—like that on Judiciary, for instance. The ordinance should in any case await the action of the new Council and should be amended materially before it is called up for passage. The proper place to amend it is in committee. That the ordinance cannot be passed in its present form is certain. That the people of Chicago have good reason to congratulate themselves that the Councilmen who recommended it have been retired to private life is equally certain.

GIVE THE VALLEY PEOPLE 300,000 CUBIC FEET.

The Canal Commissioners and the Drainage Trustees had a meeting Thursday last to consider the advisability of using the canal from Bridgeport to Willow Springs as a part of the drainage channel. There was much talk, but nothing was done.

The most sensible remark made was by the proprietor of the Norton mills at Lockport, who told the Trustees that the first thing they ought to do was to enlarge the canal to Summit so it would have a capacity of 300,000 cubic feet a minute, and then let the city erect pumps there which would throw that quantity of water into the Desplaines. Thereupon somebody else became excited and declared that if this idea was carried out "the people of the valley would rise up in arms and prohibit such an infamous movement."

If 300,000 feet of water were being thrown into the Desplaines now every minute, the people of the valley would rise up in arms to bless Chicago for having freed them entirely from all the evils they have complained of, and they would say with one voice that they did not need a dilution of 600,000 cubic feet and that they had been badly fooled when they were persuaded to insist on it. With a flow of 300,000 cubic feet there would be nothing offensive to any of their senses in the water passing down the Illinois. Navigation would be greatly improved during the dry season. The people of the valley would get all the benefits they are entitled to and more.

The man who talked in this foolish fashion about the valley rising up in arms and marching against Chicago did not seem to have heard that the Cooleyites have abandoned their idea of supplying a 600,000 cubic foot dilution. They persist in their intention to cut a 600,000-foot double-capacity rock channel, but they have owned up that only 300,000 cubic feet of lake water will flow down it per minute. They have found that they have not the money to furnish a larger quantity. There will be a great cañon through the rock, but except when the Desplaines is in flood only 300,000 cubic feet a minute will be flowing down it. In a word, the Cooleyites have admitted that no more water will be sent down the valley by their plan than if the canal were widened and deepened to Summit and 300,000 cubic feet per minute pumped into the Desplaines there, or than if the channel had a capacity of only 300,000 cubic feet all the way to Joliet. If the valley people want to rise up in arms now is the time for them to do it, for Cooley and Williams have betrayed them.

THE NEW WEST.

Many thousands of people are yet in existence in whose younger days Illinois was regarded as a far Western State. The good folks who lived on the Atlantic seaboard looked upon Chicago as a place in the wilderness. Forty years ago there was little beyond the Mississippi except buffaloes, Indians, mountains, and desert. A decade later hardly a fringe of civilization existed west of the Missouri. It is less than a quarter of a century since the Pacific railroad opened up the country farther beyond to the settler. The progress subsequently achieved is wonderful. The census of 1890 shows that the States and Territories west of the Mississippi have a population of more than 15,000,000, or nearly one-third as many as the area between the Father of Waters and the Atlantic. It contains almost one-quarter of the people on a little less than two-thirds of the area of the whole United States. Hence the densities of population are not far from being as one to eight. In 1860 only 2,100 miles of railroad had been constructed west of the Mississippi. Thirty years later the total was over 35,000 miles. In that area there are now 121 universities and colleges and 3,212,843 children attend the public schools. The assessed valuation of property aggregates $3,543,814,000, and the total value of the crops raised there last year is estimated at fully $500,000,000, this including 265,000,000 bushels of wheat.

A consideration of these and kindred facts may well incite the query how long it will take the trans-Mississippi country to equal in population and surpass in assessed value the area east of it. The same rate of relative growth cannot fairly be assumed for the future as for the past. The process of change is somewhat similar to that by which water seeks its level by flowing from a full vessel to one previously empty. The later transference is less rapid than the earlier one. But it is reasonable to infer that long before the close of the next century the balance of power between the two sections will hover on the banks of the Mississippi as a preliminary to passing it on the way towards the Rocky Mountains. By that time the sides of those mountains will be the scenes of intense human activity, and the slopes and valleys below will be swarming with industrious men and women, each striving to gather from the bosom of mother earth the sustenance required for life and to win many of the comforts of modern civilization. The streams that come down from the mountain tops will furnish a vast aggregate of power for manufacturing and other processes, and afterwards spread out by means of canals and ditches to irrigate the broad areas on which are cultivated the cereals of the future. Those who have studied the subject believe that the artificial water supply absolutely necessary to successful agriculture in those regions will give to it a measure of fertility and a certainty of results to which the people of the Eastern States are strangers, that it will invite the rapid filling up of those areas to a density of population equal to that of some of the countries in Europe, and that even then the food surplus per capita will far exceed anything realized since the palmiest days of agriculture in Mesopotamia and the Valley of the Nile. Doubtless also by that time the immense mineral treasures of that area will have been drawn upon to an extent which can hardly be dreamed of now, and more scientific processes of reduction will make the precious metals more plentiful and cheap than was ever pictured in the wildest fancies of the most heated Oriental imagination.

What will be the commercial methods of the country in those days? It is by no means certain that the river will then be used for purposes of navigation, or even that the iron horse will be employed to draw natural products and their manufactured transformations to the places where wanted for direct consumption. Nor is it more sure that the changes introduced in the modes of supply will tend to a further building up of cities into more numerous and vaster aggregations of humanity. The filling up will not necessarily be accompanied by the greater condensation, except in insolated spots, which some have thought to be the most menacing feature of society in the years that are to come. But it is useless to speculate on this and other conditions of the future. Doubtless the people of a century hence will be fully as well able to take care of themselves as we are now, and equally competent to adapt themselves to changing conditions. There is reason to hope that the average human being will then be happier, owing to the greater abundance of the things needed for personal comfort, and the solution of some of the problems which are now vexed questions in political and social economy.

SAFE OCEAN NAVIGATION.

Two remarkable inventions have recently been made by nautical men, each of which promises to greatly diminish some of the dangers which attend navigating the broad ocean. One of these is named the "submarine sentry." It is a simple and cheap device, consisting only of two pieces of ordinary board screwed together at right angles, sharpened at one end, and suspended at a certain angle by a wire that hangs from the ship while in motion. It hangs below the vessel at the depth deemed safe, and so long as that depth is maintained the sentry gives no sign. But when the bar at its sharpened end touches the bottom a spring is released which unhitches the monitor and permits it to rise to the surface. At the same time a warning bell is rung on deck giving intimation that danger is ahead.

The other, called the solarometer, is the invention of William H. Beehler, executive officer of the United States man-of-war Pensacola, who is about to be ordered to Washington to practically demonstrate the working and usefulness of his machine. The instrument is about three feet in diameter and rises above the ship's deck some six feet. It resembles a ship's pinnacle, and is kept level at all times by means of a system of concentric rings similar to those used with a chronometer. On the top is a stellar globe. Presumably this is so arranged that its axis can be pointed towards the poles by means of a powerful magnet, but if so the fact is not stated in the description published by the San Francisco *Chronicle*. An observation of any celestial object that is visible, either in the day or night time, is referred to it, and the latitude and longitude of the place is then obtained without the aid of logarithms or laborious calculations, the chief helps needed being the Nautical Almanac for the year and a book of azimuth tables. Of course if this can be done the obtaining of local time at the ship from the chronometer regulated to Greenwich time is an easy matter. It is said a patent was taken out in the United States last July, and since then several others in foreign countries, and that it is intended shortly to establish at Baltimore a manufactory for the production of these instruments.

These two inventions should greatly lessen the dangers of ocean travel. If the navigator can obtain a knowledge of his place on the ocean under conditions which now forbid the work he will be much less likely than at present to get into situations where the depth of water is unknown. He may proceed boldly instead of cautiously and thus save time (which means money) as well as life. But if owing to unusually continued darkening or clouding of the skies he is obliged to feel his way he can set out his sounding apparatus and proceed without fear so long as the angle board does not come up above the surface of the water. Add to these the recent discovery that the fury of the greatest waves may be evaded if not conquered by the use of small quantities of oil it is evident the seafaring man does not need to run many risks that he was obliged to face a few years ago. The danger of ocean travel being thus vastly lessened, it is in order to expect that it will become even more popular than now, and that the cost of water transportation of merchandise will be materially lessened by the permissible gain in time of transit and the lower rates of insurance which will be willingly accepted by the companies on the smaller risks of the future.

THE GERMAN EMPEROR'S BACK-DOWN.

Recent dispatches from Germany confirm the report that the government has refrained from further consideration of the Primary Education bill because of serious and unreconcilable differences and the impossibility of securing any satisfactory present result. In making this announcement Count von Eulenberg, the newly appointed President of the Prussian Council, declared the government would reserve the right to call up the bill in future without overstepping the limit of the Constitution. There is no prospect, however, that a favorable time will come for the government to take this step. It is more likely that the German Kaiser has recognized the impossibility of forcing his Catholic and Lutheran clerical dogmatic bill upon the German people and has bowed to the inevitable by a permanent withdrawal of it. He must have found that both the Lutheran and Catholic laity had no desire for its passage and that its chief supporters were clerics who sought to control the education of the youth of Germany independent of the wishes of their parents and contrary to the will of millions more of the German people. From this point of view he must have decided that it would be unsafe to try the patience and self-respect of his subjects too far. If such a bill could have been passed and put into successful operation, which assumes that the German people would be too spiritless to oppose it, the next generation would have been reduced to one dull, dead, dogmatic level, with no personal interest in religion or religious doctrines. The freedom both of teacher and scholar would have been lost, and formalism would take its place. A writer in the *Popular Science Monthly*, discussing this question, thinks that the only result of the Emperor's scheme, if it could be realized, would be "to fill the German fatherland with intellectual stagnation, formalism, and hypocrisy," and he adds by way of application to this country:

> Such, too, would be the effect here if the faint-hearts of the religious world could have their way. They would intrust the inculcation of religious truths to the public school teachers and would place religion on a par with geography, with this difference in favor of geography, that it could prove all its statements by irrefragable evidence, while religion, though taught with an equal air of authority, could not in any similar manner prove its statements. Truly, the friends of a cause are often its greatest enemies, while those who get the credit of being its enemies are often its truest friends.

There is no danger that the Americans will ever consent to hand over religious teaching to the public schools, and the course of events in Germany shows that the danger does not exist there. It is more likely if the bill had been passed and had become a law, the result, instead of filling Germany with intellectual stagnation and hypocrisy, would have been to fill it with fierce excitement and revolutionary fervor, with the determination to repeal and nullify the odious and tyrannical law, and perhaps to upset the Emperor from his throne if he made serious resistance to the popular will. The Germans, from Luther's time to the present, have been stubborn in opposing any invasion of their religious ideas and rights, and it probably was the Emperor's knowledge of this peculiarity of the German character that caused him to back down and withdraw his priestly bill.

THE NATIONAL OBSERVATORY.

The House Naval committee recently has had under consideration a bill to organize the new astronomical observatory which is near completion at a cost of nearly a million dollars. Within a year from now everything will be ready for beginning there the work of observation with the best approved instruments that can be produced by human skill. Now comes up an old and much vexed question whether the observatory shall remain under the direction of the Naval Department, as the old one has been during its existence of nearly fifty years, or be committed to the care of a professional astronomer, the best whose services can be procured, and perhaps aided by a board to be appointed by the Secretary of the Navy.

The proposed change would be in the line of a reform, an example for which has been set in the recent reorganization of the Weather Bureau. It is widely known that while much valuable work has been done there the administration was not always the most efficient nor the work well directed, the astronomers being notoriously at "sixes and sevens" during several years. Yet the work of Maury, Gillis, Walker, Newcombe, Harkness, Hall, and others was equal to that of the best astronomers in other parts of the world, and the Nautical Almanac has no superior in point of accuracy. It is hardly true, as claimed, that the observatory was at any time "almost as much a discredit as an honor to the Nation," or that its results were received nowhere as authoritative.

The question of managing the observatory ought to be considered not with reference to matters of etiquette but on the broader ground of the legitimate objects of work in such an institution which is paid for with the money of the people. At the time of its foundation it was intended to be essentially an aid to navigation, any other function being simply incidental, and the same basic idea governed in the founding of the English national observatory at Greenwich. It was intended to aid in perfecting the art of navigation. To that end the movements of the moon, the places of the so-called fixed stars, and the rating of chronometers (after the latter had been made) were the chief things to be studied, so that the mariner might be enabled better than before to ascertain at any time his position on the trackless deep, and thus be competent to handle his vessel more safely and certainly either in commerce or war. Of course the same improvement in knowledge of stellar and lunar positions was soon found available for the use of the land surveyor. But outside of these two objects it was not supposed to have a direct aim in the astronomical work conducted in a national observatory. Hence the conduct of effort there was naturally considered to fall within the domain of naval supervision, and it is well known that Maury thought he was acting in the line of duty in devoting much of his time to a study of ocean currents instead of the lunar or planetary motions. In so doing he was working directly with a view to perfect the art of navigation as based upon the laws of physical science, which were to be understood by watching their operation.

If the people of the United States want to have their money paid out liberally for investigating by the aid of the spectroscope the chemical constitutions of the sun and stars and the motions of stars in the line of sight, or with the telescope the chances in favor of other planets and stars being inhabited, or any of the numerous other problems which the astronomers of today every now and then throw at one another for tentative solution, but which have no practical or apparent bearing on the ordinary affairs of human life, they should then provide for the running of a national observatory in close competition with others that are devoted to some or all of these lines of investigation. If they want it, and are willing to pay for it, they have a perfect right to do so. But it may fairly be presumed they do not want it, and that such national participation in mere theoretical work is by no means necessary, seeing that the field is pretty well covered by workers who are otherwise paid for the service. Of course it is desirable that whatever be undertaken should be done well, and this can best be secured by placing at the head of the observatory a competent man who has made of astronomy a life study and scored his mark as a master of the science. But that need not and should not be construed into an approval of the proposition to maintain a big staff of high priced men to be paid for work which does not promise even remotely to be for the benefit of the public. The quoted fact that the astronomers of the country are generally in favor of such an arrangement ought not to recommend it to the taxpayers. Naturally these professionals are enthusiastically devoted to their work, and look upon it as one of supreme importance, with little reference to the more practical problem of earning bread and butter which presents itself urgently to the mind of each one of the great majority of the people who would be called on to foot the bills. The kind of work on which the average astronomical student and investigator is engaged is laudable, but should be paid for by the rich ones who endow colleges or enjoy the luxury of a private observatory, not by the people at large. The question whether this or that astronomer in Europe or Australia thinks the United States Government ought to do more for his pet science than it is now doing is really an unimportant one compared with the consideration of the right to tax the people without their consent for the prosecution of "work" among the stars.

THE "WASTE BY FIRE."

THE TRIBUNE alluded a few days ago to the fearful waste by fires in the United States and the memorial on that subject addressed to President Harrison by the National Board of Fire Underwriters. The total loss for last year was a little in excess of $166,000,000, and that of the last five years has averaged $126,000,000 per annum. In view of such a terrible array of losses it may well be asked if there be not other causes than those hinted at by the insurance officials. Is it not possible that they are far more largely to blame than seems to be suspected by themselves in calling for more adequate legislation on the subject?

One great cause of heavy loss by fire, if not the chief incitement to it, is the fact of too high insurance against it. The man who is allowed to insure his property for fully as much as it is worth is thereby tempted to carelessness. No matter how honest a man may be he will cease to care very much whether his property is burned up or not if it be insured to its full value. In case of a shrinkage by a fall in market prices or deterioration of quality, so that the "goods" are insured for more than they are worth, there is a direct incitement to incendiarism. Half-honest men would prefer that the property burn up, as they would rather have the policy cashed than keep the goods or structure which may not be selling or renting well. Really dishonest men have a real motive for wishing to see the overinsured property destroyed by fire, or what they call "sold to the insurance companies," when the latter have been injudicious enough to bid more than could be realized for it elsewhere. The trouble is that on some pretext or other the dishonest owner of a building or its contents generally manages to sell it to the insurance companies for more than it would cost to replace it. Then in some mysterious way the property takes fire and the flames spread to adjoining buildings and their contents, which may be insufficiently protected by insurance or not at all. The companies advertise the fact that they have paid the losses promptly, this being intended as an incentive to others to patronize them; and for a similar reason the guilty ones are not brought to account unless where the proof is clear and positive.

Insurance ought never to be granted to an amount that will tempt to carelessness or incendiary practices by the owners of the property and their creditors. There can be no doubt that the companies are justly blameable for a large per cent of the destructive fires on which they are called to foot the bills, and they should try to reform their own methods before demanding aid from without. In fact, it may be asserted with no fear of successful dispute that all the remedies they propose to the President, if adopted, would prove ineffectual and delusive so long as full and excessive insurance is indulged in by the insuring companies. It would wonderfully promote care and watchfulness if they would establish an inflexible rule not to insure any property at more than two-thirds its ascertained value. If they would thus throw on the owner himself the remaining third part of the risk they would make it of vital interest to him to see to it that they were not called on to pay fire losses. And not only would this policy conduce to watchfulness over existing risks, but it would tend powerfully toward the construction of more secure buildings and more nearly fireproof structures than those on which the companies now take premiums. While this two-thirds insurance rule would save the companies from tens of millions of loss every year, it would also enable them to insure much more cheaply than they can afford to do it now, and thereby benefit the whole number of those who take out policies of insurance against loss by fire. Overinsurance is the bane of the whole business, and the remedy for the evil rests with the companies themselves. It cannot be supplied or administered by others.

FULL VALUE SILVER COIN.

The Brooklyn *Standard-Union* makes a very sensible suggestion in regard to silver, and bases its remarks on THE TRIBUNE quotation of the bullion value of the pure silver in the United States. It says: "Let us end all this nonsense about gold bugs and silver idiots by a readjustment of the ratio." It proposes to readjust the silver coinage to the relative value by adding 50 per cent to the present weight of silver in each of the silver coins, thus bringing them practically to par. It says: "The new coin would be beautiful, and we should have bimetallism in earnest. The silver and gold certificates must then have equal value, and the silver reserve be as good as gold. The two metals would then roll like shining chariots side by side down the broad thoroughfares of universal prosperity."

This utterance is in line with the position long since taken by THE TRIBUNE. There is no use in trying to conceal or deny the fact that the relation of silver to gold has radically changed in the last few years as a consequence of vast increase in the production of the cheaper metal with a great lessening in the cost of its production. And this large change in the relation is not without precedent, in spite of the blind assertion so freely made recently that the value of silver has not materially altered in the last 3,000 years. The fact is that less than four centuries ago the ratio was about eight to one. It was widened out by the discovery of silver mines on this continent, then for a long time remained nearly stationary, and in the latter half of this century has experienced a further widening.

The only course to pursue if we wish to use silver as money and not as the material from which to coin mere tokens of value, is to put a dollar's worth of silver in the dollar, and pay out a dollar's worth of the bullion for each dollar named on the certificates issued against it when they are presented for redemption. There need then be no further trouble. The advocates of silver money could have all of it they wanted, within the limits of possible supply, the "goldites" could not object to such an arrangement, the friends of bimetallism would be satisfied, and the commercial exchanges between the nations would be undisturbed. The silver money could then circulate freely by the side of gold, and the silver miners be encouraged to produce as much as called for by the needs of a healthy market, without inviting the collapse that must always follow quickly upon the heels of undue inflation.

The first, quickest, and best step that could be taken by the United States towards the accomplishment of this desirable result would be a resolve that hereafter it will sell silver on the same basis as it has bought the metal. That is, its bullion value as established in the commercial marts of the world. The government could afford to do this. True, there would be some loss in redeeming with full value bullion some certificates that were issued against silver bought at a higher price than that of the last few weeks, but if the loss on the transaction were ten times as great common honesty demands that it should be met. That is the principle on which an honest merchant acts with goods which decline in selling value during the time that he holds them in stock. There is no more reason or justice in making a profit out of purchases of silver than for making a similar profit on gold bullion, and the taking of such an unfair advantage has furnished the free coinage men with the most plausible of all their fallacious arguments. The government has no more right to that profit than has the private citizen. Neither has any right to it. The logic is equally bad in each case, but the effect on the value of the "money" is not the same as if the mine-owner were allowed to rake in the difference which for nearly two years past has been appropriated by the Treasury. In order to have our coins legal tender they should be of full market value, both in the case of gold and silver. It is the height of folly to suppose that on its own merits a silver coin intrinsically worth only two-thirds of a dollar can circulate as equal in purchasing power to a whole dollar.

'SQUIRE MILLBANK does not entertain a high opinion of the United States of America. He says so himself. In the darkest hour of national humiliation and woe it will be a pleasure to remember this.

THE Chicago and Eastern Illinois railway company is equipping all its new cars with a brilliant lamp which is known by common consent as the Suburbanites' Delight. At last!

"ED" PARDRIDGE's serenity amid the onslaughts of the fierce bulls on 'Change may be due to a superb confidence that he is fully protected by the game law.

THE only company of illustrious singers that ever sang together without making the manager's life weary with their jealousy were the morning stars.

THE objection to the new silver coins that the milling is so heavy they will not "stack up" well in piles is hardly sufficient to justify their recall and withdrawal from circulation. It has always been a peculiarity of any kind of coins that you can't pile them up sufficiently high.

FOURTH commandment (for this week only): Six days shalt thou labor and do all thy work, and the seventh put on thy Easter bonnet and go to church.

JAY GOULD occasionally gives something to the churches, but he still retains a most unchristian hatred of Chicago.

BAY STATE Democrats will vote on Massachusetts for Grover.

UNCLE JOHN M. PALMER may as well take in his Presidential pumpkin. The frost is on it.

STIMULATED by the bounty offered by a generous government the famous sugar camps down on South Water street are now turning out a superior article of strictly pure Vermont maple sugar.

IMMEDIATELY following the publication of the fact that Mr. Rudyard Kipling has revised his opinion of Americans and now thinks they are fairly respectable persons comes the announcement that an American edition of his poems is about to be issued.

THE women of Chicago have put their foot down and said the city shall be cleaned. If that doesn't settle it, ye envious outside barbarians, what will?

"DEMOCRATIC mismanagement has emptied the Maryland treasury." This has a drearily monotonous sound, but it isn't our fault.

PERSONALS.

Gen. Butterfield is proving from the St. Brendin manuscripts that this country was discovered by visitors from Ireland a dozen centuries ago. At all events it has been discovered by a great number of Irishmen since that time.

Mr. John W. Bookwalter of Ohio is in France making an exhaustive study of French village life. He is also collecting while in Europe a library for the use of his tenants at the new town of Bookwalter, in Nebraska, which he is building on the small-holdings principle.

The Grand Duchess Alexandrine of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, who recently celebrated her 90th birthday, is the oldest of European Princesses. She is a sister of the late Emperor William I., and the only surviving daughter of King Frederick William II. and beautiful Queen Louise.

Mayor Grant of New York has issued an address calling attention to the approaching laying of the corner-stone of the monument to Gen. Grant and urging a patriotic and liberal response to the request of the Grant Monument Association for sufficient funds to complete the structure.

Roscoe Conkling refused to attend his daughter's wedding because she chose to marry a railroad train hand. Today that young man is at the head of one of the biggest railroad systems in the country. The daughter appears to have had a better eye for genius than the old gentleman.

Baron Hirsch has been blackballed by the Jockey club at Vienna in a manner quite as decided and as unpleasant as his blackballing by the Paris Cercle. The Baron is the most generous of all the great financiers of his day, and has devoted millions upon millions of dollars to charitable purposes. But he is said to have "the evil eye"—in other words, he is a hoodoo.

Gov. Flower is considered a Democratic Presidential possibility. Of his course in vetoing a certain bill the New York *Times* (Mug.) says "the Governor has simply acted as the cringing lickspittle of the discredited 'bosses' of the broken down Hill machine. No man elevated to a high office has ever diminished in apparent size so rapidly as has Roswell P. Flower."

When three British frigates chased the United States ship Constitution (Old Ironsides) into Marblehead Bay one Sunday many years ago old Dr. Bentley was preaching in the church on shore. He dismissed the congregation with the words: "We have served God in the forenoon, and now we will serve our country in the afternoon." One of his hearers, Joseph Frothingham of Exeter, N. H., is still living.

Herr von Mumm's successor as the Secretary of the German Legation in Washington will be Baron von Ketteller, who will sail for the United States next week. He is a bachelor, about 40 years of age, and an accomplished gentleman. He is already known in Washington, having visited there more than once on his way to and from Peking, where he had been Secretary of Legation. Of late he has been attached to the Foreign Office in Berlin.

In a recent speech in the Senate Mr. Peffer of Kansas took occasion to define his whereabouts on the length of the workday. "If I had the power," he told the listening Senators, "or if I could control the power of the government, I would during the next year, after giving thirty days' notice, stop the wheels of every factory within our jurisdiction at the end of eight hours during the day, and at the end of the first year from that time I would stop them at the end of six hours."

Ex-Senator Edmunds is a fine judge of horse-flesh. When he went to Kentucky a few years ago in Senator Blackburn's company to invest in horses he surprised the dealers by his knowledge and won their admiration by the agility with which he would mount a horse from the ground with the aid of a stirrup only and put the animal through its paces. He was shrewd at a trade, but after he was suited he was as generous as a prince about the price, and the blue-grass farmers fell in love with him.

ILLINOIS POLITICS.

Quincy *Whig:* The Altgeld boom doesn't appear to be as frisky as it was ten days ago. Mike McDonald and the bar'l may be swamped yet.

Peoria *Transcript:* The name of Adlai Stevenson is now being mentioned for Governor by prominent Democrats. He would be worth a dozen Altgelds.

Belvidere *Northwestern:* If the northern counties that have not yet held their conventions stand together as they should, Senator Fuller will be one of the nominees for Congressman-at-Large.

Elgin *Courier:* There is about as marked a revolt against Altgeld in Illinois as there was against Hill during his candidacy, yet the Chicago Democratic machine is likely to force him on the party.

Bushnell *Record:* Some Democratic newspapers insist on naming Senator Palmer as Illinois' favorite son. The title is wholly in error. Palmer is only one of Illinois Democracy's favorite grandmothers.

Springfield *Journal:* The success of Mr. Yates in this canvass may surprise those who do not know him, but it does not surprise his friends who know that he is in every respect worthy of the favor everywhere shown him.

Peoria *Herald:* The press of his party does not wish to see him [Altgeld] slaughtered at the polls merely to gratify the greedy impudence of M. C. McDonald, who wishes to gain complete control of the party in this State.

St. Louis *Globe-Democrat:* A majority of the Republicans of Illinois are evidently in favor of the renomination of Gov. Fifer, and that practically settles the matter, not only as to his candidacy but also as to his reëlection.

Rockford *Star* (Dem.): The Altgeld boom seems to have struck a snag and is now floundering on an uncertain sea.—Mike McDonald should be fired out of the State convention bodily. He is a Democrat for "chips" only.

Quincy *Herald* (Dem.): It is dollars to hairpins that if Honest Bill Neece and Altgeld started out abreast in Western Illinois Bill would be the only one to come back, and he'd have all the votes in the bottom of his ancient buggy, too.

Quincy *Whig:* The Republican State ticket should be made up of fighters, of strong men who can lead the party to victory. The Hon. J. N. Carter possesses all of the necessary qualifications in an eminent degree, and he should be the nominee for Lieutenant-Governor.

Aurora *Beacon:* Altgeld's barrel, with an open bung at each end, continues to do effective work in the various Democratic conventions over the State. If Altgeld is nominated the banner of Democracy will be a red flag with a dollar sign in each corner and the picture of Mike McDonald in the center.

Springfield *Journal:* The result of the township elections in Illinois Tuesday shows large gains for the Republican party. The Democrats have generally suffered defeat, and many of them are ready to acknowledge that the outlook is dispiriting. Illinois will be near the head of the column as a Republican State this fall.

Bloomington *Leader:* The appearance of things is that the Democrats over the State are not taking so kindly as at first to the Altgeld candidacy for Governor. At one time Judge Altgeld seemed to have things his own way, but the tide is turning and the reason is that the hand of Mike McDonald is too clearly discernible in the Altgeld movement. The Democrats do not fancy the prospect of playing the fiddle for Chicago's boss gambler to dance.

Quincy *Herald* (Dem.): The Altgeld managers know that their man could never win in a fair show-down with the people, and so they work quietly to have delegates to the State convention named by county committees rather than by primary methods or at a called convention. How there can be a "popular uprising of the State" for a man who has been silently rusting in the office of a Chicago money-getter is something we dare the ingeniousness of Mike McDonald to explain.

MUSIC AND DRAMA.

The only novelty in theatricals is the new spectacular extravaganza of the Lilliputians, which, although written in German, is entitled "Candy." An overflowing audience enjoyed the piece last night at the Chicago Opera-House. Its theme is American, but it is conceived from a Berlin point of view. The coloring is pronounced, and is even violent at times. There is ingenuity, however, in the mechanical appliances, and there is so much variety in the acting that the spectator is not permitted to become wearied. After all, the chief charm lies in two or three of the leading dwarfs, whose work is really artistic as well as novel. Franz Ebert, for instance, plays the part of a chicken emerging from the shell and makes a comical appearance, which is quite irresistible. Miss Selma Goerner is seen as a messenger boy, and her vivacity and clever ways do much to sustain the performance. Johann Wolf renders a character rôle in a positive manner, and Adolph Zink takes honors second only to those of the most diminutive midget, the baby-faced Franz. The ballet is an honest one of the truly Teutonic order. It is not wildly stimulating; the members are vigorous and healthy, but hardly beautiful, and they perform the evolutions allotted to them conscientiously and even grimly.

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Frank Daniels looked out from the stage of the Grand Opera-House on an audience that left no seat vacant. He himself was as amusing as ever in "Little Puck," but in the way of a program of specialties he hardly offered an entertainment such as he owes to his patrons. His company is but a passable one and might be relegated without general regret to one of the outlying theaters.

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NEW YORK, April 10.—[Special.]—Tomorrow night's new plays in town must be looked for at the Union Square. There the offering of novel interest is a double one, for a comedy, "Spooks," and a curtain-raiser, "The Holly Tree Inn," will be acted for the first time in New York. Charles Barnard wrote "Spooks" a year or so ago and it was performed recently in New England as "Cynthia's Lovers." As originally constructed, the comedy revolved around the eccentricities of an elderly spinster, who was impersonated in the first cast by a man. But a careful test of the piece in this form made it plain that the male Cynthia was not an acceptable personage with his audiences. The company halted. Barnard rewrote the play. The male impersonator dropped out. Tomorrow night a new version and a new Cynthia will be judged at the Union Square.

Sarah McVicker, who was one of the first of the Lyceum School graduates, and who starred in a Western melodrama a few seasons ago, will now play Cynthia, making her return to the stage after a lengthy retirement. Dickie Delaro, Rachel Booth, May Steele, J. J. Coleman, David Steele, Wallie Eddinger, and Viola McNeil are also in the cast. The scenes are laid in New England in 1854, the era of "spit curls" and hoopskirts and the motive of a haunted house permits a somewhat intricate stage setting. "The Holly Tree Inn" is a dramatization by Mrs. Oscar Berringer, the London actress and manager of Dickens' charming little tale. Wallie Eddinger and Viola McNeil, two of the cleverest children on our stage, will have their original rôles, played by them during an extended run of the comedietta at the Boston Museum.

May will not be a dull month for dramatic material in town by any means. Several interesting novelties are already definitely planned, and perhaps the season will have a brilliant ending after all. The Standard is to have an unfamiliar play early in the month to follow "Incog." It has been newly christened "Friends," though its original title, when its author first put it forward in Salt Lake City some months ago, was "Out of Darkness." That name seemed to smack of melodrama, and the piece is in a comedy vein; hence the alteration. The play is the work of Edward Milton Royle, an actor of considerable experience. Manager Hill will engage a new company for the trial of "Friends."

Rosina Vokes will be the summer tenant at Daly's, as usual, and she will produce a new farcical comedy called "The Paper Chase," from an English pen. Miss Vokes has accepted Mrs. Kendal's judgment in accepting the play, and Mrs. Kendal, who saw it in London, is going to help her friend to rehearse and stage the piece. The Columbia College Dramatic club has postponed its burlesque, "Blue-Eyed Susan," until May 2, at the Academy. This extravaganza was performed at the London Prince of Wales by the Gaiety troupe Feb. 6 last, and is the work of George Sims and Henry Pettitt, who have parodied Douglas Jerrold's old melodrama. The music is by F. Osmond Carr.

An early May event at the Union Square will be the first New York hearing of Sadie Martinot's new costume play, "Pompadour," by C. F. Nirdlinger. There will be a reorganization of Miss Martinot's company and a slight alteration in the play before its test here.

In a fortnight the Barnum-Bailey circus will move on the newer fields. It has made the best triumph in its long career during its present season at Madison Square Garden. The Kiralfy spectacular appendix has had a big share in this success. The enormous proportions of this exhibit seem to have protected it against competition. After all there will be fewer "spectacular circuses" to amuse our country cousins than were looked for when the season's tent plans were made known. A "spectacular circus" is a canvas show with a ballet and spectacle attachment, on the Barnum-Kiralfy model. Smaller circuses which had entertained the ballet addition did not reckon on the cost, it appears, for now that the heavy expenses face them the scheme has been abandoned in most instances. It will be a long time before the Barnum & Bailey outfit has any rival in this direction.

CURRENT NOTES.

If you don't want your boy to turn out bad don't bear down too hard on the grindstone.—*Ram's Horn.*

"How much housekeeping money do you allow your wife?" "As much as she asks for." "Does she make it do?"—*Die Küche.*

Ethel—"You don't suppose George would marry me for my money, do you?" Maud—"It might be worth trying; he's awfully hard up."—*New York Herald.*

Robert (who was at the office very late last night)—"My dear, have you seen anything of my boots?" She (sweetly)—"Yes, love; they are down here on the hat-rack."—*Brooklyn Life.*

"Have you fasted any during Lent, Jolliboy?" "No, but I'll have to fast after Lent, I fancy, if I have to pay for the Easter bonnet my wife has her heart set on."—*New York Press.*

Miss Fortiod—"Dear me, how you are freckled! I should feel awful to have my face like that!" Miss Young—"But then there is no danger of being freckled when one is on the shady side."—*Boston Transcript.*

Friend—"What did he say to you when he proposed to you?" Miss Rox—"He said life without me meant nothing." Friend—"He was sincere in that. That's just what his possessions amount to."—*New York Press.*

"I have met this man," said a lawyer, with extreme severity, "in a great many places where I would be ashamed to be seen myself," and then he paused and looked with astonishment at the smiling court and jury.—*Tid-Bits.*

"I thought you were going to make a fortune out of the manufacture of india-rubber cigarette-holders." "Didn't work. Fellows would smoke the holder right up before they noticed the difference."—*Indianapolis Journal.*

Modern Finance Broker—"What do I risk, my dear? Only the $200,000 of my customers, because I have not a cent myself." Wife—"In your place I would rather keep the $200,000. We cannot afford to run any risk."—*Harper's Bazar.*

Large and Interesting Corpse.

Indianapolis *Journal:* The Cleveland boom is beginning to sag in spots, now that discerning Democrats are noticing that the claimant's strength is in States that cannot give him an Electoral vote, and that the States which must be depended on to elect a Democratic President are by no means solid for him, and are torn by dissensions. Still, they will probably nominate him at Chicago. He will make as good a political corpse as any other man.

Jay and Posey.

St. Paul *Pioneer-Press:* Jay County, Ind., is for Isaac Pusey Gray first, last, and all the time, and according to the eternal fitness of things Posey County should throw its greasy cap in air and howl for Flower. A few Democratic jays, however, rarely meet and name a President of the United States, and Mr. Gray will not lose sight of this fact in an excess of enthusiasm.

Hill's Last Appearance.

Baltimore *American:* Senator Hill just now is performing the delicate and dangerous gymnastic feat of trying to walk to victory over a slippery and disagreeable lot of political worms who have turned or are turning.

Sadly Disfigured.

New York *Advertiser* (Ind.): Mr. Cleveland went to Rhode Island as an open and avowed candidate for President. He was so recognized. It is rather difficult to recognize him now.

Cheerful Outlook.

St. Louis *Globe-Democrat:* The indications are that for the first time in the history of their party the Republicans will carry every Northern State this year.

KEENE WAS AT WORK.

HIS HANDWRITING VISIBLE ON LAST WEEK'S MARKET.

Seizing the Opportunity of a Depressed Market and Little Trading He Rallied Short Interests—All Leading Operators on Wall Street Have Peculiarities in Their Runs—Their Handiwork Seen in Dull Times—Veto of the Reading Bill Was Held for Speculative Purposes.

NEW YORK, April 10.—[Special.]—The rally on the short interest duly made its appearance. It has come and gone. It was a little late, having been expected two weeks ago, and its failure to come exactly on time made some people think that more long stock had been shaken out than was really the case. But the borrowing demand for stocks showed a tendency to increase rather than diminish, and the points where the bear position could be assailed were thereby indicated.

The general impression in the street is that the turn was made by Mr. Keene, one of those old-time seven-day moves in the market which recall his operations in the days of his prime. In a narrow and professional market the trading of a single large operator may be distinctly manifest, in a broad market it would be lost in the mass, but when public trading is at a minimum and most of the large operators are doing little, then a sudden attack on the market or a rally may often be traced to one man by the peculiar way in which the operation is conducted. The mental characteristics of the operator distinctly discover themselves, and these characteristics are as dissimilar in different operators as handwriting. If several men write the same sentence, although the written words are the same, every man will write them with distinctive variations of style, and these will be so marked and so constant that if the observer gets once to know the handwriting he can recognize it again.

Peculiar Styles on Wall Street.

In operations in the stock market it is a fact that every one of the leading operators who have been known to Wall street for the last ten to fifteen years has (or had) a distinct and individual style of handling the market; and when the field happened to be pretty clear for him his style could be recognized. Mr. Gould has certain known ways of driving stocks one way or the other. Mr. Cammack's cavalry charges on a weakening general list are well-known, as also the rapidity with which he will swing round and retreat when he finds that the line will not yield. Mr. Woerishoffer had a thrashing way of going at things which, when he was bearing the market, reminded one of a man violently swinging a flail; it was a sort of all-around slaughter. Mr. Keene's method is one of rapid movements, quick surprises, vigilant searching of weak points, and instant attacks. He has always had a liking for making short, quick turns in the market, such as that of the last week, which was simply a drive at the short interest.

The difficulty about analyzing these speculative operations, and tracing them to their source, is the difficulty of first learning the handwriting. Once learned it is easy to recognize it again. To make this requirement it is necessary that one should have a chance to watch how the market acts when you have personal knowledge of what a large operator is doing. In other words, you must at some time have seen the actual pulling of the strings. Such chances do not occur to every one. Then again, to trace the movements clearly, the field must be comparatively clear; for if there are any forces at work the manipulations of a single operator are almost indistinguishable, unless he is confining his efforts to one or two stocks.

Handiwork Seen in Dull Times.

The most favorable time for seeing the handiwork of a single operator is a period of dullness like the present, when, for example, Mr. Cammack or Mr. Keene will yield to a mental impulse and give the market a twist one way or the other in such a manner as to plainly show their hand to experienced observers. It does not follow, however, that these short operations are always a financial success to the operator who makes them. They may be done at a loss, but the style of operation remains the same.

During last week, when the veto of the Reading bill by Gov. Abbett failed to break the stock, because there were large supporting orders in the market for it, the bear position was greatly weakened. It was almost a certainty then that the market, which had been declining for a week or ten days, would be sharply rallied, since an event which might have been expected to give the bull side of speculation a severe blow had in fact failed to make any impression. Reading rallied quickly and the rest of the active list (not a broad one, however) followed suit. Saturday there was little doing, and such stocks as were quoted showed a drooping tendency. The rally on the short interest had culminated the day before.

Veto Held for Speculative Purposes.

There is one cause for congratulation—the Reading bill is out of the way. That had become a nuisance. Why it should have been kept as long as it was in the executive chamber is a mystery. There is nothing in the veto message which suggests a reason for the prolonged delay. The suspicion in Wall street is that it was connected with speculation in the stock. As to the coal combination, for all essential purposes, that will stand just where it did before. The question what Reading is worth is the same now as it was before—what can the company earn? To discover what it can earn under the new conditions, and in relation to the new obligations the company has assumed, a couple of years at least will be required. That is, to reach a basis of calculation upon which the future may with reasonable certainty be forecast, so circumstanced. Reading stock is likely to continue as one of the most highly speculative in the market. The ease in money, and the chances that it will continue so, for it is a drug here and in Europe, are directing attention to such stocks as are paying dividends, but from special causes have been selling below the average prices of other dividend-paying stocks.

The following have been indicated as stocks to which a buying movement is tending from this and other causes: Western Union, Cordage, common and preferred, Cotton Oil preferred, and Lead preferred. The former Saturday sold at 90, a price at which it had not been quoted for exactly ten years.

The trouble with most of the railroad stocks is that they are already selling on about a 6½ per cent basis. This is well for the strict investor, but it gives little margin for bull speculation in them. Besides that, this is not a season of the year when, as a rule, large operators feel confidence in bulling railroad stocks. It is one of weather extremes, which are dangerous.

INCREASED SUPPLIES OF MONEY.

Expected That the Bank of England Rate Will Be Again Lowered.

LONDON, April 10.—Discount was easy during the last week. The last quotations were 1 for three months and ¾ for short. The distribution of dividends has increased the supplies in the money market, and the abundance is such that at times money is almost unlendable. Discount houses expect that the Bank of England rate will be again lowered. The silver market continues to attract anxious attention. The week opened with Indian banks buying silver readily at 40d, and these purchases, with some outside inquiry, assisted the rise to 40⅛d. New York then showing a disposition to sell the price daily relapsed till 39⅞d was reached. Friday the price recovered ⅛ and yesterday another ⅛, New York having ceased to sell and India having renewed buying. Mexican dollars moved with the bars, but for the last few days so little business was done in the former that brokers did not give quotations. With bars at 39½ dollars were called 38⅝. The Stock Exchange shows some slight symptoms of improvement, the extreme cheapness of money bringing the public into the market and also stimulating operators. A more cheerful tone on foreign bourses helped to brighten the Stock Exchange business in high class investment securities. British funds gained ⅛, rupee paper, linked with the silver movements, lost ⅛. Foreign securities benefited by the activity on foreign bourses; Argentine gained ½, Brazilian ¾, and others an average of ⅛, excepting Chilean, which lost ½. The American railroad department was the busiest on the exchange, recovery from the recent stagnation being the feature of the week. Support came from all quarters as soon as New York gave the lead. London and provincial buying orders were followed by continental buying. The activity does not amount to a boom, but it seems to be the forerunner of one.

Yesterday, although the boat race took many operators off the street, dealings in American railroads were the highest of the day. Variations for the week in prices of American railway securities include the following: Increases—Louisville and Nashville, 2⅛; Atchison and Union Pacific shares, 2 each; Wabash preferred, 1¾; Atchison income and Wabash debentures, 1½ each; Lake Shore, 1; Central Pacific shares, Denver and Rio Grande preferred, and Missouri, Kansas, and Texas, ¾ each; Denver and Rio Grande common, Mexican Central, New York, Ontario and Western, New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio first mortgage, Northern Pacific, and Ohio and Mississippi ordinary, ½ each; Erie, 1; do seconds, ¾; St. Paul common, 3¼; New York Central, ⅝; Pennsylvania, 1¾. Decrease, Reading, ¼. Canadian railway securities shared in the strength of American lines. Grand Trunk first preferences gained 6 on the week; do second and third preferred, 4 each; and do ordinary, 2. The securities of the Mexican railway were weak, seconds losing 1¼ and firsts ¾ on the week. Copper shares were depressed owing to poor Rio Tinto and Tharsis dividends and also to the former announcing the issue of a third mortgage to cover the large floating debt. Rio Tinto declined 1½ for the week and Tharsis ⅛. Among the enterprises placed on the market during the week are the California and Mexico Land company offering 50,000 land warrants, covering 4,972,000 acres at £10 per sixty-two acre warrant, and the Canadian Sterilized Milk company, with a capital of £100,000 in £10 shares.

PARIS, April 10.—Business on the bourse was fairly active during the last week, although only foreign securities show a rise. Three per cent rentes are unchanged, while Credit Foncier lost 10 francs and Rio Tinto 32 francs. Italian securities gained 2 points on the arranging of a commercial treaty with Switzerland. Spanish and Portuguese securities advanced ½. The suspension of Brull & Co., private bankers, has precipitated the failure of Armand & Schwol, wholesale jewelers. D. L. Moppes, another big jeweler, has also stopped business. The liabilities of the firms are heavy. The whole extensive diamond and pearl trade of Paris is disorganized, partly through heavy speculation in diamond mining, and this is weakening values in the London and continental precious stone trade.

BERLIN, April 10.—On the boerse during the week business was quiet. Home funds were a shade weaker. Russian securities have been heavy since the announcement of the illness of Minister Vishnegradsky. Other foreigners were firm. The final quotations include: Prussian 4s, 106.70; Deutsche bank, 159; Mexican 6s, 82.50; Bochumer, 119; Harpener, 143; rubles, 205.95; short exchange on London, 20.4; long do, 20,35; private discount, 1½. The Reichsbank has sent 8,666,666 silver thalers to the Vienna mint, Austria paying the Reichsbank in notes. This is the first consignment of the old Austrian thalers, of which the Reichsbank holds 26,000,000. Another portion will be remitted at the end of a year, and the last portion after two years. This arrangement is part of the plan regulating the Austrian acceptance of a gold standard.

FRANKFORT, April 10.—Only a limited amount of business was transacted on the boerse during the week past. The closing quotations of Saturday include: Hungarian gold rente, 92.80; Italian fives, 88.50; Portuguese bonds, 37.80; Russian fours, 93.50; Spanish fours, 59.70; Austrian silver rate, 70.70; short exchange on London, 20.41; private discount, 1⅝. The *Actionair*, the leading financial paper here, attributes the increase in the gold reserves in the Reichsbank and the Banks of England and France to the silver law in America driving away gold. The *Actionair* says that Gould, Mackay, and Vanderbilt are sending large parts of their fortunes to Europe in order to escape threatened losses through the depression in silver. The City of Madrid has entered into negotiations here for a loan of £4,000,000, offering to pledge certain receipts therefor, but it is doubtful whether the offer will be accepted.

CROP REPORTS FROM MINNESOTA.

What the State Bureau Has to Say of the Cereals—Wheat Status.

ST. PAUL, Minn., April 10.—[Special.]—The Minnesota weather bureau today issued its first crop reports for the season. They embrace all the principal grain-growing parts of the State, and are nearly 100 in number. In the northwestern counties the tenor of the reports is that the spring seeding will be done rather late. The central counties report that the seeding is retarded in the northern half by the recent rains. In the region of Montevidio the seeding is well under way. On the whole the seeding is somewhat backward in that section also. The southern counties are in a similar condition. At some places seeding is under way, but in the majority the farmers are waiting for the ground to dry. Some localities report winter wheat to be in poor condition. From all parts of the State the reports state that the recent rains have furnished sufficient moisture to insure a good start for the growing crops. In many places the ground is too wet for seeding.

TOPEKA, Kas., April 10.—[Special.]—Secretary Martin Mohler of the State Board of Agriculture in speaking of the condition of winter wheat in Kansas today said: "The unusual amount of rain and snow during March has greatly assisted the late sown wheat to strengthen its roots and place it in condition to stool vigorously when warm weather comes. The area sown to wheat as compared with that sown the previous years is reported by our correspondents at 97.6 per cent, which gives a total area for this State of 3,497,868 acres. In consequence of the dry condition of the soil last fall the wheat area in the eastern belt of the State was reduced 23 per cent. In the central and western belts the condition of the soil was more favorable, and in both the wheat area was increased over that of the previous year. Wheat sowing last fall was much better than usual for two reasons; first, farmers sowed late as a precaution against the Hessian fly; second, the dry and hard condition of the soil in many portions of the State did not permit sowing at the usual time. The wheat in nearly all portions of the State was slow to germinate and much of it had not appeared above the ground in the fall, but the favorable weather during the winter and the abundant rains during March have brought out the wheat, and in the central and western belts the plant is evenly distributed over the ground and is in a healthy and promising condition.

The Pearce Street Horror.

CHICAGO, April 9.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Every reputable architect in this city would be pleased to pay a reasonable license, and although this would not absolutely prevent further disasters, it would have a tendency to make them less frequent.

All plans accepted by the Building Department are stamped as follows: "The construction of this building must conform in all respects to the city ordinance." I think this should be changed and no plans stamped as accepted until the plans actually conform with the Building ordinance. Buildings are generally built according to the plans. All plans should be drawn to a scale and finished in ink (never in pencil), and have the thickness of walls plainly figured for every floor.

No political pets who are not experts in the business demanded of them should be employed as Inspectors. If the records of the Building Inspectors are carefully looked up you will find many of them have been leaders of the various labor unions, and they possessed considerable political influence, which, thanks to the Australian voting system, is now of little value. The city should be given power to pull down all new buildings not in accordances with the ordinances, instead of imposing a small fine, as at present.

GEORGE BEAUMONT.

That Screeching Scavenger.

AURORA Ill., April 8.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Already the sparrows are in full possession of their favorite nesting-places, and will in a few weeks begin to send forth their swarms of feathered screechers to stun our ears and defile our streets. Their prolific incubation will continue from April until October. It seems to me it is the duty of every householder, taxpayer, and good citizen to destroy at once and keep on destroying these nesting-places. I take notice that some persons, either through blank indifference or with an eye to the two cents sparrow bounty, not only tolerate these worse than useless birds, but even put up boxes for them to nest in. To destroy the nests of the sparrow is the plan especially recommended by the United States authorities for checking the enormous increase of these birds.

J. W.

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COMBINATION MATTRESSES	—Has no —equal for—	4.50
PARLOR CHAIRS	—Upholstered with silk —tapestry—value 8.75—	$4.75
CRETONNES	—Suitable for Slip Covers, Chamber Curtains and Draperies—	15c

—Estimates given for Shades—Window Draperies—Slip Covers—Reupholstering Furniture, etc.

James H. Walker & Co. WABASH AVE. ADAMS ST.

GRAND EASTER OFFERING
—OF LADIES'—
KID GLOVES.
—OUR GREATEST SHOWING OF STYLES!
—OUR GREATEST GIVING OF VALUES!

EASTER GLOVE SALES here have always been popular trade events—but this season's attractions will entirely eclipse any heretofore attempted in Chicago—even by us.

THAT ALL may be properly and promptly waited on—that none may be crowded—and none disappointed—we have doubled our force of salespeople—doubled our stock—doubled our counter room.

OUR REGULAR Glove Department space will be devoted to the display of Novelties and fitting gloves—and the extra counter room, extending down to the end of the section, given over to the sale and display of

THESE UNPARALLELED BARGAINS:

AT 50c —Many Gloves in many styles —Worth to a dollar.
AT 75c —Better Gloves than ever sold —at the price—anywhere.
AT $1.00 —Lots including some of our —best $1.50 and $1.75 Gloves.

There will also be found many higher cost Gloves at special values that will not fail to interest close, careful buyers.

ALL ARE CORDIALLY INVITED to be present—to look—if not to buy—to inspect our elaborate display of imported novelties—to learn how cheap really good gloves are sold at our popular Easter Sales.

A Tonic and A Pleasure:
That's the happy combination found in
Hires' Root Beer
You drink it for pleasure, and get physical benefit. A wholesome, refreshing, appetizing, thirst quenching drink.
One package makes five gallons.
Don't be deceived if a dealer, for the sake of larger profit, tells you some other kind is "just as good"—'tis false. No imitation is as good as the genuine HIRES'.

15 PER CENT DISCOUNT
ELY
WILL BE GIVEN ON ALL
GOODS
BOUGHT OF THE
EDWARD ELY CO.
DURING THE MONTH OF APRIL

Burlington Route
BEST LINE TO
St. Paul AND Minneapolis.
2 Trains Daily.

NEWSDEALERS CAN GET
THE TRIBUNE
AT THE HOME OFFICE
FOR THE
LOWEST PRICE: SAFE DELIVERY or NO PAY

MARSHALL FIELD & CO.

Our 4th Annual Special Sale of
Lace Curtains
During which we offer the choice from our entire stock at
20 per cent. discount,

begins to-day and continues until May 1st . . . *This 20 per cent. discount applies to every article in our mammoth Lace Curtain department*, which includes every variety of

NOTTINGHAM Lace Curtains,
IRISH POINTE Lace Curtains,
BRUSSELS Lace Curtains,
CLUNY Lace Curtains,
COLBERT MUSLIN Curtains,
COLBERT ETAMINE Curtains,
EGYPTIAN Lace Curtains,
FANCY ARABIAN Lace Curtains,
FANCY FLANDRE Lace Curtains,
RENAISSANCE Lace Curtains,
STYLES LOUIS XIV and XVI Lace Curtains,
EMBROIDERED MUSLIN Curtains,
SWISS TAMBOUR Curtains,
ECRU MADRAS Curtains,

—and an almost unlimited variety of Lace and Muslin by the yard for Curtain purposes.

This sale allows a magnificent opportunity for housekeepers to select Curtains of all kinds and qualities—at 20 per cent. off the regular prices.

The sale occurs on 4th floor and in Basement Salesroom—The less expensive grades being sold in The Basement.

Our 5th Semi-Annual Great Sale of Kid Gloves For Ladies—For Misses, For Gentlemen—For Youths,
has thus far proven a perfect success.

The same very low prices (about 30 per cent. less than usual) will be quoted during this week, and any gloves remaining on hand *after this week* will be marked back to regular prices.

Ladies' and Misses' Gloves—All desirable Street Shades, and in prevailing French Styles.
Gentlemen's and Youths' Gloves—An excellent assortment of Street Shades.

We recommend the purchase of these Gloves, during the sale, in dozen or half dozen assortments.

MARSHALL FIELD & CO.

The Basement Salesroom

Continues, *every week*, to grow so rapidly in business *because*

It Combines { The less expensive, *trustworthy*, merchandise, *at* The lowest possible prices—*with* Absolute satisfaction in every transaction,

and by so doing has become a recognized *economical* shopping headquarters.

We select from among its thirty departments, the following items:

WOOL DRESS GOODS—in Basem't
40 in. fine, all-wool, Fc'y Stripes, 50c. (*worth 75c.*)
Wool Goods—*Plain, Mixed,* Checks, Plaids, etc., 35c., 40c., 45c. & 50c., *excellent values.*

WASH DRESS GOODS—in Bas't.
27 in. Black & White Fig. Challies, 7c., (*worth 12½c.*)
32 in. Percales, 8c. (*usual value 12½c.*)

SILKS—in Basement.
23 in. Col'd Taffetas, 24 in. Black Gros Gr'n, 27 in. Black Habutai, } 75c. (*usual value $1.00.*)
REMN'TS to close at HALF PRICE.

LINENS—in Basement.
50 doz. Crepe Towels, $1.75 doz.
40 doz. Knotted Fringe Towels, $2.25 dozen.
60 odd p'k'gs of Towels—*great bargains.*
Lot of odd Fringed Cloths, ⅓ *actual value.*

LACES—in Basement.
Real Antique Lace TIDIES, { 18c. (*have been 30c.*) 25c. (*have been 50c.*)
Fancy L'ce Cush'n Covers, Fancy Lace Chair Backs, Fancy Lace Sofa Backs, { *have been nearly d'bl pr'st prices*

BUTTERICK'S PATTERNS—Bas't
Complete assortment of Butterick's Paper Patterns.

BOYS' CLOTHING—in Basement.
500 *all-wool* Knee-Pant Suits—ages 4 to 14 yrs., *stylish, thoroughly made, perfect fitting,* at $4.75 per suit—(These suits are made of genuine Sawyer Cheviots, and are *remarkable bargains.*)
1000 pair, *all-wool*, Blue Flannel Knee-Pants, ages 4 to 14 y'rs *at $1.00 pair.*

BASKETS—in Basement.
Special lot WASTE PAPER Baskets, 50c. (*good value 85c.*)
Fancy WORK Baskets, 25c. up.
Kindergarten Baskets, 50c. up.
Fancy EASTER Baskets, 7c. up.
Clothes HAMPERS, $1.85 up.
Carpet Beaters, 19c. up, etc., etc.

Parasols for Easter.

Our department is, *unquestionably*, the "headquarters" for Parasols, and has won this position by its *enormous stock*, its *wonderful variety*, its *exclusive styles* and its *low* (*the lowest*) *Prices.*

Its sales this season are more than doubling those of '91.

"Easter Millinery."—Our department is displaying a great variety of beautiful styles in Hats, Bonnets and Toques—from the celebrated artists of Paris and from our own excellent work-room.

Liebig COMPANY'S
Extract of Beef.
Do you want a cup of Beef Tea? See that it is made from the Genuine. Incomparably the best. Pure, palatable, refreshing. Dissolves clearly.
See Baron Liebig's signature in blue on each label, thus: J. v. Liebig.

ENCLOSING & MAILING CO.
SLASON THOMPSON, MANAGER.
178-182 MONROE STREET CHICAGO.
CIRCULARS Printed, Folded, Enclosed & Stamped By Machinery.
We have the only plant in existence for doing this work.

W. P. NELSON & CO.,
193 WABASH-AV.,
INTERIOR DECORATORS.
Fine Paper Hangings
FRESCOING, PLAIN PAINTING, AND PLASTIC RELIEF.
Sole Agents for the Artistic Wall Papers of LIBERTY & CO., REGENT-ST., LONDON.

SOLD HIS PICTURES.

CRIME FOR WHICH PRINCE MAFFEO COLONNA IS TO BE TRIED.

He Submits to an Interview in Which He Tells of the Two Laws in Italy—His Offer to Donate Pictures to an Officer if Allowed to Sell the Others Refused—Twenty Are Missing, but He Doesn't Know Where They Are, Refusing to Commit Himself.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

PARIS, April 10.—Prince Maffeo Colonna de Scearna, against whom the Italian Government is instituting proceedings for having sold the pictures from his gallery, was seen today at his Paris residence in the Champs Elysées. He said:

There are two laws in Italy—first, the Loi des Majorat, which forbids the sale of pictures from family gallaries, but does not give the right of prosecution; and second, the Loi Pacca, which does not permit the sale of pictures abroad without the permission of the government, which has the power to seize pictures at the frontier or impose a fine amounting to the value of the pictures. The sale of pictures, however, is permitted in Rome, but there is little use in that. If my pictures were sold to a person in Rome, and that person were to convey them over the frontier and sell them to some one else, that third person could in no way be held responsible.

As regards prosecuting, I am a Deputy and they will have to ask for the authorization of Parliament. They will then have to prove that I exported the pictures. I say nothing. I do not say that I sent them out of Italy, and I do not say that I did not. If they condemn me they can fine me the value of the pictures. My gallery consists of 200 pictures, and the authorities find twenty missing. All they want, you know, is the purchaser of these pictures, who is perfectly secure. To the question "Are they going to be sent to the United States?" I reply that I do not know—do not know even where they are at present.

I am pressing a lawsuit against the government to prove that my pictures do not come under the Majorat law, and that I only consider myself bound by the Pacca law. The government wanted to see my pictures and I refused permission. The government said: "You have sold your pictures abroad," and I replied: "I will say nothing till the case comes on. Prove it if you can. Unless you can prove it you have no right to say that."

The government is in such a position that it does not know where to begin. The suit, however, is now before the courts. The truth is, I wanted to sell my pictures to the State. The Minister refused, and then I offered to present to the country several of the best pictures if he would allow me to sell the rest. Now the Minister feels that he did a foolish thing in refusing my offer. In February last a severe law was passed imposing the penalty of imprisonment for selling pictures out of galleries abroad, but it was before that law was passed that my pictures were missing. Remember, I have said nothing nor made any statement.

The principal pictures missing in the Prince's collection are "Le Joueur de Viole," by Raphael; "La Modestie et la Vanité," by Leonand de Vinci; a portrait, by Mehrs; "San Sebastian," by Ferugini; a portrait, by Andrea Mantegna; "La Vierge et Enfants," by Fra Bartilomeo; and "Madeline Repentante," by Guido.

Ex-Minister St. Hilaire on Bering Sea.

Ex-Minister St. Hilaire, referring to the Bering Sea arbitration, said: "Seven members are a large number to have in a court of arbitration. A smaller number would decide the issue quite as well and more quickly. President Carnot will appoint a juris-consult of ability. There are none so high above others as to enable me to indicate a choice. I think that the case of the United States is weak and that the decision is likely to favor England."

Ravachol Will Not Appeal.

Ravachol, the imprisoned Anarchist, had a long conference today with his counsel, M. Lagasse. He declares that he will not appeal against the decision of the Chamber of Accusation, and he wants the other arrested Anarchists to follow his example, so that the trial may begin April 26. Ravachol has received over 2,000 letters, some menacing and many congratulatory in character. One contained a small draft for money, a medallion of the Pope, and an exhortation to repent.

Denies That He Is Ravachol's Accomplice.

A French paper publishes an interview had with the Anarchist, Gustav Mathieu, who denies that he was an accomplice of Ravachol, whom, he states, he hardly knows. An English Anarchist named Forest has been arrested at Rheims. Charreige, Ravachol's confederate, has been sentenced by default to imprisonment for life at hard labor.

Deacon's Lawyer Talks.

L. C. Call, counsel for E. P. Deacon, who killed his wife's paramour, is now here. He told a reporter today that Deacon has a perfectly clear case and that evidence will be produced at the trial completely refuting the calumnies of certain French papers. M. Demange, Deacon's French counsel, is a distinguished member of the Paris bar.

Explosion of a Tin Cylinder.

A cylinder filled with gunpowder exploded on a window-sill of a house occupied by a magistrate at Compiegne today. The windows were shattered and the house otherwise damaged, but nobody was hurt. The magistrate recently imposed severe sentences on poachers.

Duties in the Congo Basin.

Protocols have been exchanged at Lisbon between France, Portugal, and the Congo State fixing the import and export duties in their respective possessions in the Congo Basin and on the West Coast of Africa.

For Operations in Dahomey.

The Parliamentary Budget committee has passed a credit of 3,100,000 francs for operations in Dahomey.

Americans in Paris.

Mrs. Bradley Martin of New York is at the Hotel Continental. Mr. and Mrs. Dudley Lee have arrived from London. Mrs. Lee was formerly a Miss Beckwith of New York. Mrs. Robert Hoe and family of New York arrived from Italy at the Hotel de Holland. Mr. Gari Melchers has returned from Egmond Aan Zee, Holland, to Paris.

Weather in Paris.

The weather has been superbly fine all day, with brilliant sunshine, cloudless sky, and midsummer temperature, varying from 48° to 71°. Barometer, 6 p. m., 29:96, rising; wind northeast, light.

GLADSTONE TO ISSUE A MANIFESTO.

It Will Appeal for the Support of the Liberal Program by the Masses.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

LONDON, April 10.—There is reason to believe that Mr. Gladstone is engaged on an important manifesto, conceived upon the idea that there is to be an early dissolution. It will probably be published during the Easter recess of Parliament. There will be a big meeting in the Liberal interest soon at Her Majesty's Theater. Gladstone will be the chief speaker, and will make a strong bid for the support of the Liberal program by the masses of London.

Social Redemption Scheme.

In an interview today with Mr. Cadman, director of Gen. Booth's social redemption scheme (of which it is said Cadman was the real originator), it was explained that the matrimonial bureau which the Salvation Army people propose to establish will be mainly a commercial venture. That is, it will not be carried on free of charge, though there is a philanthropic spirit underlying the scheme. It is intended to facilitate suitable marriages among people who have few opportunities for varied acquaintance or social intercourse. Close inquiries will be made in all cases, and negotiations will be carried on only in behalf of persons found worthy in all respects.

Largest Fire in Years.

A fire broke out last night in the steam printing establishment of Page & Pratt, limited. The flames spread to the adjacent buildings and destroyed the establishments of Davis & Timmins, metal workers and merchants, and seven other firms. The loss is immense. The fire was the largest that has occurred in London since Capt. Shaw left the fire brigade.

Minister Seized with a Fainting Fit.

A St. Petersburg dispatch says Minister Vishnegradski was seized with a heavy delirious fainting fit, attributed to brain disorder, while making a report to the Czar. A Berlin dispatch comments on the mystery of the affair and suggests that the Minister's illness is due to excitement brought on by a painful interview which was a prelude to dismissal.

Disastrous Fire in Tokio.

Dispatches from Japan announce that Tokio has been visited by a disastrous fire. No particulars are given.

Queen Victoria to Make a Visit.

Queen Victoria will visit the ducal family at Darmstadt April 25, while returning home from Hyeres. She will meet at Darmstadt ex-Empress Frederick and perhaps Emperor William.

Ship Returns on Account of Small-Pox.

The Anglo-American Cable steamer Minia has returned to Plymouth on account of the breaking out of small-pox aboard.

AGAINST THE UNITED STATES.

Maximiliamo Ibanez Accuses This Government of Being Grasping.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

BRUSSELS, April 10.—*Independence Belge* publishes the first of two articles on the United States, South America, and Europe by Maximiliamo Ibanez, the Chilean writer. Maximiliamo Ibanez reviews the circumstances of the Baltimore squabble between the United States and Chile, attempting to show that the American government was quite wrong and unjustly exacting from first to last. He discards the idea that Blaine's policy was merely inspired by electioneering purposes, and proceeds to show that it is part and parcel of a general policy aiming at results highly alarming to South American States and to European nations, among which Great Britain, France, and Germany stand. First, he recalls the annexation of California to the States, the Washington Cabinet's interference in the Chile-Peruvian war of 1879, the pressure exercised to induce Peru "to surrender its resources and freedom in the hands of the American firm" (Grace Donongymore); the meddling of the States in the recent Chilean revolution, and, lastly, the Washington Pan-American Congress, where Blaine attempted to destroy the independence of South American States through an arbitration court, which would have made the United States master of the fate of the Latin Republics. All these facts, besides the proposed Nicaragua Canal, are set forth as showing that the United States is resolved upon achieving by might or right the dream of a New World Zollverein, which would place both portions of America under its sway.

MORE DAMAGING EVIDENCE FOUND.

Basket Addressed in Deeming's Handwriting Contained His Wife's Clothes.

MELBOURNE, April 10.—An unclaimed leather-covered basket, which has lain in the Bairnsdale railway station since January last, has just been forwarded to the police here. It has been found that the name "Mrs. Dobs," inscribed upon a label on the basket, is in Deeming's handwriting, and a key found upon Deeming fitted the lock. The basket contained apparel formerly belonging to the murdered Mrs. Williams, or Deeming (Emily Mather), and a portion of a Liverpool paper, another portion of which was found at the scene of the murder of Mrs. Deeming at Windsor. A search has been instituted at other railway stations for articles that may prove useful in connection with Deeming's conviction. Deeming continues to pretend that he is insane, although a number of physicians have testified that he is perfectly sane.

TALK OF A CRISIS IN EGYPT.

Delay in Reading the Sultan's Firman Causing Much Comment.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

CAIRO, April 10.—The delay in fixing a date for the reading of the Sultan's firman of investure is causing much comment, and is bringing about a reopening of the crisis which it was hoped had been definitely closed. The event is now announced for Thursday. The delay is explained officially on the ground that the arrival of the Russian squadron is being waited for in order to complete the quadruple manifestation in which England, Italy, and France are to take part. The French Levant squadron under the command of Admiral Dessarts has arrived at Port Said. It is now feared that new demands have been made by Lord Salisbury, who is searching for a jingo platform on which to go before the public in coming elections. This opinion would seem to be confirmed by the language of the *Egyptian Gazette*, which last evening said that it was not yet known how the powers would settle the question of the publication of the supplementary trade concerning the Peninsula of Sinai, and that for this reason such a prior arrangement was unnecessary.

SIR ARTHUR SULLIVAN IS BETTER.

He Passes a Good Night—Increased Profits of the Casino Last Year.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

MONTE CARLO, April 10.—Upon inquiry at Sir Arthur Sullivan's villa it was learned that he felt considerably better. Dr. Fagge issued the following bulletin: "Sir Arthur Sullivan passed a slightly better night. It is hoped that in a few days he will be able to undertake the journey home."

The gambling rooms were crowded today, but Wells did not put in an appearance. Friday he played his usual system of maximums at trente et quarante, but did not win heavily. Yesterday he again tackled trente et quarante, playing nearly all day and losing steadily and heavily. It is impossible to ascertain the exact amount of his losses, but they are estimated at 250,000 francs. The profits of the Casino for the six months ending April 1 show 22,000,000 francs, against 14,000,000 for the same period last year.

DRAGOONS FOUND NOT GUILTY.

Charged with Ill-Treatment of Recruits—Lauenstein Hissed by the Crowd.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

BERLIN, April 10.—Five dragoons, who have been on trial at Ulmford for ill-using recruits under them, have been acquitted. They admitted that they had flogged the men severely, but declared they did so under orders from Capt. Baron Lauenstein, whom they did not dare to disregard. The Captain-Baron denied that he had given any such orders to the dragoons, but the jury believed the accused, and accordingly acquitted them. As Lauenstein was leaving the court-room he was hissed by a large crowd outside, and in a moment it looked as if he would not get away without being subjected to personal violence.

Forest Fires Reported.

Great forest fires are reported as raging in the Aldershot forest, near Berlin, and in the Finnentrop forest, near Ernsberg.

Will Appropriate 10,000,000 Marks.

The municipality of Berlin will probably make an appropriation of 10,000,000 marks for the proposed exhibition of 1896 in this city. The affair is to be an international enterprise.

Present from the Emperor.

Emperor William has sent an autograph letter and a gray military cloak, like one he wears himself, to Count von Waldersee in honor of the latter's 60th birthday.

Anarchist Walnitz Arrested.

An Anarchist named Walnitz, who was recently operating here, has been arrested at Frankfort.

MUNOZ, THE ANARCHIST, ARRESTED.

Close Watch Ordered on All the Prisoners—More Explosives Found.

MADRID, April 10.—Munoz, the Anarchist, was arrested today and was examined in prison by a Judge who ordered a close watch on all the dynamite prisoners. In an interview today the prisoner, Del Boche, repeated his statement that Munoz had given him bombs, and professed an anarchist principle. Del Boche declared himself a follower of "Prudhomme Darwin" and spoke with contempt of Ravachol as "a criminal, not an anarchist." A bag containing explosives, grenades, and more formidable projectiles was found Saturday night at the gate of the hospital for army prisoners. Alarm has been revived by the news that 110 pounds of dynamite have been stolen from the mines near Linares. Further anarchists have been found in the provinces and in Bilbao. Diaz, who was arrested in Bilbao the other day, has been sent here to be confronted with other prisoners.

The customary Palm Sunday services were omitted in the royal chapel today, ostensibly on account of the Queen Regent's indisposition, but really on account of anarchist threats.

DENIES THE SECRET AGREEMENT.

Admiral Walker Says the London "Times" Story Is False in Every Particular.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

VALPARAISO, Chile, April 10.—United States Admiral Walker sent a dispatch today denying in the strongest terms the London *Times* story that he, Mr. Pitkin, the American Minister to the Argentine Republic, and the Uruguayan Minister of Foreign Affairs, had entered into a quasi-secret agreement by which Uruguay was to provide a naval depot for the United States, but that failing to secure Libertad Island, in Montevideo Bay, Walker and Pitkin persuaded the Argentine Government to entertain a proposal for the concession of land at the mouth of the Rio de La Plata.

The financial condition of Chile is causing much comment in the leading journals. Exchange yesterday receded 18 pence. The probability is that it will fall more. It is known that the government will have to meet engagements in Europe this year of £500,000. Furthermore, in the present state of the world's markets, Chilean exports of wheat, copper, and silver are of low operation. This is another cause responsible for the fall of exchange and rising of prices.

A factor serving to deplete Chile's exchequer is the large amount of money remitted monthly to Europe to supply wealthy absentees, such as Señora Cousino, Claudio Vicuna, the two McKennas, and Cotapos. The balance of trade is unequal. The imports are largely in excess of the exports and require remittances, as the value of the exports are so small. There is no doubt that present and future administrations must grapple with the problem—curtailing the national expenditure that has assumed proportions far in excess of the country's needs.

El Heralo, in an editorial yesterday, advocates cutting off the subsidy to the English mail steamers on the ground that there are five lines now run by Chile. The project of Señor Valdes Vergara to compel the payments of export duties on nitrates by ninety-day bills on London will be reconsidered at the coming session of Congress. If passed it may prove a solution in part of the financial question, but so long as members of Congress and the government rely for political support at elections on national employés, on railroads, or in other branches there is little hope for great reforms.

The railroad service is demoralized. Grain and other produce are unable to be moved owing to lack of cars and the cupidity of officials, who want to be feed before granting applicants transport facilities.

The German Minister, Von Trekow, was received yesterday by the President.

Señor Barros Lucco has been appointed on the Council of State in place of Carlos Walker Martinez, who resigned from the office.

Dr. Trumbull yesterday gave a signed statement in which he asserts that he has undeniable proof that one of United States Admiral Brown's officers, Aug. 20, 1891, gave Intendente Vill of Valparaiso the results of the San Francisco observations at Quinteros. Dr. Trumbull claims publicly that as a result of such information this officer is chargeable with the deaths at the battle of Placilla, as the military situation of the Congressional army at the Concon engagement was such that, had no news been given the Balmacedists, the second battle would never have taken place. An investigation of the affair is solicited.

The government intends to erect a monument at Santiago in honor of the victims of the Congressionalists. The Conservative papers are attacking the Cabinet in regard to railroad management. An inspector of the Southern division has been put in jail at Concepcion for responsibility in the recent railroad accident in which several persons were killed or wounded.

CARRIES EVERYTHING BEFORE HIM.

Luiz Saenz Pena, the Coalition Candidate for President of Argentina, a Victor.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

BUENOS AYRES, April 10.—Everything is quiet in the capital this evening and, so far as can be learned, throughout the entire country. The voting for Presidential Electors, who are to choose a successor to Pelligrini, was conducted in a peaceful manner. Luiz Saenz Pena, the coalition candidate of the Roca, Mitre, and all the other parties, with the exception of the Radicals, has carried everything before him. Although the state of siege, which was proclaimed April 2 after the discovery of the alleged dynamite plot and the arrest of a number of Radical leaders, was lifted today, the government allowed the Radical journals to publish telegrams only after they had been subjected to the strictest censorship. *El Argentina*, a prominent Radical organ of this city, issued a manifesto calling upon all members of the party to abstain from voting. The coalition or acuendista ticket, in consequence, met with no opposition. The polls were guarded by the police and soldiers to preserve order and their presence prevented any trouble. Dispatches from the various provinces received here tonight state that Saenz Pena's victory has been as marked as in Buenos Ayres.

The Presidential election is fixed for June 12. Urruburi has the list of electors chosen in the capital, and will probably be elected Vice-President.

The people here are asking themselves the meaning of the action of distant powers in seeking naval depots in Argentina. Russia has asked the use of Staten Island.

Centenary of Rossini Celebrated.

MILAN, April 10.—The centenary of Rossini was celebrated at the La Cascala Theater today. All the artistic and social celebrities of this city were present. Verdi conducted the overture of "William Tell." Other selections from Rossini's works were rendered and a speech was made by Senator Negri. The audience accorded a great welcome to Verdi and escorted him home at the conclusion of the celebration.

No Open-Air Celebration May Day.

ROME, April 11.—The Italian Government has forbidden open-air celebrations May day. The garrison here will be reinforced, troops will be drafted in the industrial centers where riots are likely to occur, and the carbineers and police will be armed with revolvers for a few days.

Insurgents Threatening Pekin.

SINGAPORE, April 10.—The European women sent from Pekin on account of the native uprising have arrived here safely by steamer. The insurgents are still threatening to attack Pekin. The cruiser Hyacinthe and the gunboat Rattler have proceeded to Pekin with a number of police.

HIS REMAINS BURIED AT MOUNT OLIVET.

Friends of John F. Beggs Pay Their Last Tribute of Respect.

The remains of John F. Beggs, who was the only one of the five defendants acquitted of the murder of Dr. Cronin, were buried yesterday at Mount Olivet. Funeral services were held Saturday at St. Stephen's Church. The Rev. Father McDonald celebrated requiem mass, and there was a large number of friends and relatives present.

The remains were conveyed yesterday from the family residence, No. 24 Chicago terrace, to Polk street depot. There were no services at the house, but many friends were present and escorted the remains to the depot, where a special train of five cars was waiting. The pallbearers were: P. O'Neil Byrne, F. D. Kinsella, H. Jordan, Timothy C. Cronin, H. Gleason, and P. Mengan. Among those who followed the remains to the grave were: Daniel Donaghue, M. J. Kean, P. O'Brien, H. Buckley, Capt. Hartigan, Stephen Fay, Andrew Crane, John F. Finerty, J. S. Hyland, Thomas Murphy, and J. J. Sullivan.

Gen. Charles W. Field.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 10.—Gen. Charles W. Field died at his residence in this city last night of Bright's disease. His death came unexpectedly. Gen. Field served in the Southern army and after the war entered the army of the Khedive of Egypt. He returned to Washington and was Doorkeeper of the Forty-fifth and Forty-eighth Congresses.

During the Administration of President Cleveland he was in charge of the Hot Springs (Ark.) reservation, but resigned when the present administration came into power. He then accepted the task of compiling the official records of the late rebellion, in which he was engaged at the time of his death.

Mrs. F. W. Heidner, Naperville.

NAPERVILLE, Ill., April 10.—[Special.]—Mrs. F. W. Heidner, daughter of Rev. John Sindlinger and wife of Prof. F. W. Heidner, identified with the Northwestern College since 1864 as Professor of the German Department, died suddenly of paralysis of the brain this afternoon. Mrs. Heidner always took a prominent part in church work.

Charles Jerome Cary, Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., April 10.—[Special.]—Charles Jerome Cary, one of the leading insurance agents of Milwaukee, died at 11 o'clock last night from the effects of a stroke of paralysis which he suffered three weeks ago. Mr. Cary was 71 years of age and leaves no family. He had been a resident of Milwaukee since 1864, coming here from Herkimer Co., N. Y.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Advice to Mothers.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP should always be used for children teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for diarrhœa. 25c.

WAS SHERMAN RIGHT?

GEORGE C. GORHAM ON HIS TERMS OF SURRENDER.

Secretary Stanton's Biographer Addresses an Open Letter to Senator Sherman to Disprove the Latter's Statement Relative to the Secretary's Action in Gen. Sherman's Terms of Surrender from Gen. Johnston—The Senator Himself Did Not Approve His Brother's Course.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 10.—George C. Gorham, as custodian of the private papers of Secretary Stanton, and now engaged upon his biography, has written the following open letter to Senator Sherman. It embodies sundry important historical documents not heretofore published:

Dear Sir: In your recent address in New York on the character and public services of your illustrious brother, Gen. W. T. Sherman, you made the following reference to the terms proposed by him for surrender of the forces of Gen. Joseph Johnston and other commanders at the close of the Civil War: "Gen. Sherman believed in and sought to carry out the policy of Mr. Lincoln. The terms of the surrender were tentative and the conditions were entirely subject to the supervision of the Executive authorities; but, instead of being submitted to the generous and forgiving patriot who had fallen, they were passed upon in the shadow of a great crime by stern and relentless enemies who had not consented to the conditions imposed by Gen. Grant upon Gen. Lee, and who would have disregarded them had not Gen. Grant threatened to resign upon their refusal to carry out his terms. When the arrangement with Gen. Johnston was submitted to President Johnson and Mr. Stanton it was rejected with the insulting intimation that it proceeded from either cowardice or treachery. The old cry against Gen. Sherman was again started. It was even imputed that he would attempt to play the part of a Cromwell or a military usurper. The generous kindness of Grant came to his relief. New terms were agreed upon and the war closed."

You would have it understood by this that while Gen. Sherman was engaged in a praiseworthy and purely military act, which President Lincoln would have desired him to perform had he lived, he was set upon and insulted, and his arrangements set aside by President Johnson and Edwin Stanton, then Secretary of War, in a mean and narrow spirit of revenge, because of the assassination of Mr. Lincoln, and that at this juncture the generous kindness of Gen. Grant interposed between him and these alleged enemies, and that the two Generals agreed on new terms and ended the war. You state all this as though you had approved Gen. Sherman's course.

Whatever policy Mr. Lincoln might have recommended to Congress for the restoration of the Confederate States to their relations with the Union none knew better than you that he would never have undertaken to usurp the powers of Congress in the subject, much less to allow a military subordinate to guide him in the work by an authorized arrangement made under the supervision of Jefferson Davis and his Cabinet.

Stanton's Orders to Grant.

Mr. Lincoln left no room for doubt on this point, for he gave the following direction to Gen. Grant a fortnight before the Sherman-Johnston negotiations:

"To Gen. Grant: The President directs me to say to you that he wishes you to have no conference with Gen. Lee unless it be for the capitulation of Lee's army or solely minor or purely military matters. He instructs me to say to you that you are not to decide, discuss, or confer in any political question. Such questions the President holds in his own hands and will submit them to no military conferences or conventions. Meantime you are to press to the utmost your military advantages.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
"Secretary of War."

You will say that Gen. Sherman had not seen this order of Mr. Lincoln when he made his arrangement with Johnston, but it is none the less absolute proof that he (Mr. Lincoln) would have disapproved the arrangement. The General needed no such admonition to teach him that the discussion of public policies in a military convention was an invasion of the civil authority and wholly outside the powers and duties of a military commander. He frankly admitted this, and in a letter to Secretary Stanton, dated April 25, the day after receiving the government's disapproval of his terms, he said: "I admit my folly in embracing in a military convention any civic matters."

You represented Gen. Grant as coming to Gen. Sherman's relief, from which those not acquainted with the history of the case would suppose that he approved the agreement. When you made this statement you must have known that Gen. Grant condemned Gen. Sherman's act before consulting either President Johnson or Secretary Stanton. He wrote to Gen. Sherman acknowledging the receipt of the agreement and said: "I read it carefully before submitting it to the President and Secretary of War and felt satisfied that it could not possibly be approved." In the same letter he states that upon his suggestion a Cabinet meeting was called, the result of which was "the disapproval by the President of the basis laid down, and the disapproval of the negotiations altogether, except for the surrender of the army commanded by Gen. Johnston, and an order for the termination of the armistice and the resumption of hostilities."

I have before me the original of the following note from Gen. Grant to Secretary Stanton:

"Headquarters Armies of the United States, Washington, D. C., April 21, 1865. Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War:

"Sir: I have received and just completed reading the dispatches brought by special messenger from Gen. Sherman. They are of such importance that I think immediate action should be taken on them, and it should be done by the President in council with his whole Cabinet. I would respectfully suggest whether the President should not be notified and all his Cabinet, and a meeting take place tonight. Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

"U. S. GRANT, Lieut.-Gen."

Reasons for Disapproval.

Gen. Grant started immediately after the adjournment of the Cabinet meeting for Raleigh, N. C., and arrived at Sherman's headquarters on the 24th, to execute the President's order. Under this order Sherman gave notice that hostilities would be resumed, whereupon Johnston's army was surrendered upon the terms accorded by Grant to Lee. As a matter of prudence and necessity, Mr. Stanton telegraphed to Gen. John A. Dix, then in New York, to publish the same, a copy of the Sherman-Johnston agreement and its disapproval by the government. To it were appended the reasons for its disapproval. These reasons were as follows:

"1. It was an exercise of an authority not vested in Gen. Sherman, and on its face shows that both he and Johnston knew that Gen. Sherman had no authority to enter into any such arrangements.

"2. It was a practical acknowledgment of the Rebel Government.

"3. It undertook to reëstablish the Rebel State Government that had been overthrown at the sacrifice of many thousand loyal lives and an immense Treasury, and placed the arms and munitions of war in the hands of the rebels at their respective capitals, which might be used as soon as the armies of the United States were disbanded, and used to conquer and subdue the loyal States.

"4. By the restoration of rebel authority in their respective States they would be enabled to reëstablish slavery.

"5. It might furnish a ground of responsibility for the Federal Government to pay the rebel debts, and certainly subject the loyal citizens of rebel States to debts contracted by rebels in the State.

"6. It would put in dispute the existence of loyal State governments and the new State of West Virginia, which had been recognized by every department of the United States Government.

"7. It practically abolished the confiscation laws and relieved the rebels of every degree, who had slaughtered our people, from all pains and penalties for their crimes.

"8. It gave terms that had been deliberately, repeatedly, and solemnly rejected by President Lincoln, and better terms than the rebels had ever asked in their most prosperous condition.

"9. It formed no basis of true and lasting peace, but relieved the rebels from the pressure of our victories, and left them in condition to renew their efforts to overthrow the United States Government and subdue the loyal States whenever their strength was recruited and any opportunity was offered."

Publication Absolutely Demanded.

The publication of these reasons was absolutely demanded in the interest of the public safety. The expectation which Gen. Sherman had raised in the minds of the people that our soldiers only awaited the President's order to return rejoicing to their homes could not be realized under his terms consistently with the dignity or the safety of the country. This had to be made evident to the people and the army to prevent serious and perhaps dangerous discontent.

Jacob Collamer, then a Senator from the State of Vermont, in a letter to Mr. Stanton dated June 14, 1866, expressed his opinion on this point as follows: "Gen. Sherman promulgated to his army and the world his arrangements with Johnston. Indeed, the armistice could not in any other way be accounted for, and the army was gratified with the expectation of an immediate return home. To reject that arrangement was clearly necessary and to do it without stating any reason for it would have been a dangerous experiment both to the public and the army. Indeed, many had serious apprehensions of its effect on the army even with the conclusive reasons which were given. Should not this view be presented in any and every true manifesto of the case?"

It is not necessary here to discuss the terms. No one in his senses will question the good intentions of Gen. Sherman in agreeing to them, but it is the truth of history that they were rejected by the Union people of the country at the time as unanimously as they were by the President and the Cabinet.

Senator Sherman's Own Letter.

In conclusion, allow me to quote one more authority in support of Mr. Stanton's view and in condemnation of Gen. Sherman's fearful mistake. The authority will not be seriously questioned by you. It reads as follows:

"CLEVELAND, O., April 27, 1865.—My Dear Sir: I am distressed beyond measure at the terms granted Johnston by Gen. Sherman. They are inadmissible. There should now be literally no terms granted. We should not only brand the leading Rebels with infamy, but the whole Rebellion should wear the badge of the penitentiary. For this generation at least, no man who has taken part in the war dare justify or palliate it.

"Yet, with these views, I feel that gross injustice has been done Gen. Sherman, especially by the press. The most that can be said about him is that he granted the rebels too liberal terms. The same may be said, but to a less degree, of Mr. Lincoln and Gen. Grant in their arrangement with Lee. Gen. Sherman had not understood the political bearing of that agreement. It is his misfortune that he believed the promises of these men, and looks upon the whole contest in a simple military view. He thought the disbanding of their armies is the end of the war, while we knew that to arm them with the elective franchise and State organizations is to renew the war.

"I felt so troubled at this matter, following so closely upon the death of Mr. Lincoln, that I was inclined to drop everything and go to Raleigh, but I promised to join the funeral cortége here, and Sunday week have agreed to deliver a eulogy of Mr. Lincoln at Mansfield. This over, I will gladly go to Washington or anywhere else where I can render the least service. I do not wish Gen. Sherman to be unjustly dealt with, and I know that you will not permit it. Especially I do not want him driven into fellowship with the Copperheads. His military services have been too valuable to the country to be stained by any such fellowship. If you can, in your multiplied engagements, drop me a line, pray do so. You can, if you choose, show this to the President or indeed to any one. Very truly yours,

"JOHN SHERMAN."

"To the Hon. Edwin M. Stanton."

I cannot find in this letter any reference to the insult with which you now assert that Gen. Sherman's terms were rejected by President Johnson and Mr. Stanton; but I do find in it an assurance from you to Secretary Stanton that you knew he would not permit Gen. Sherman to be unjustly dealt with. You could not have said this had you thought Mr. Stanton himself had already dealt unjustly by him by publishing the reasons above quoted, and which had been in print in every leading newspaper of the country four days before you wrote your letter.

I honored and admired Gen. Sherman. I knew him personally and enjoyed the honor of his friendship. No more patriotic American, no braver or more faithful soldier ever lived. But I also honored and admired Mr. Stanton, whose biography I have undertaken and whose private papers are in my keeping; and I cannot remain silent when one of the greatest and wisest of his official acts is brought forward misstated and perverted in a useless effort to show that Gen. Sherman was right, when he himself admitted (with the concurrence of Senator Sherman) that he was wrong. Very truly yours, GEORGE C. GORHAM.

THEY WILL ACCEPT REDUCED RATES.

The Proposition Resubmitted for Vote of the Western Roads.

Chairman Finley has resubmitted to the roads in the Western Passenger Association the proposition to adopt as basing rates the rates tendered by the Chicago Railroad Association (Ohio River roads) quoting reduced rates from Chicago to Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville, etc. There is every indication that the matter will be settled in a satisfactory manner. The majority of the roads, as well as Chairman Finley, are beginning to see that the position they have heretofore taken is untenable. There is no good reason why the Western Passenger Association roads should exact higher rates from passengers than the combined locals. Well posted railroad attorneys say such action is in violation of the Inter-State Commerce law. Even if a majority of the roads should again vote against the proposition, the reduced rates to Ohio River points will be put in effect. The Chicago, St. Paul and Kansas City and two or three other roads have already done so. The Rock Island proposes to put the rates in effect and this will compel all the other lines to do likewise.

Rates to St. Paul and Duluth.

At a conference held at Chairman Finley's office a day or two ago by the representatives of the lines between Chicago and St. Paul and Duluth, the following resolution regarding summer tourist business between Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, Duluth and Ashland was formulated:

Resolved, That on strictly summer tourist business originating east or south of Chicago, returning via the great lakes or the Soo-South Shore lines, or vice versa, reading one way only over lines of the Western Passenger Association, the following proportions may be accepted: Between Chicago and St. Paul, $10; between Chicago and Duluth, $13.50; between Chicago and Ashland, $10, via direct lines; between Milwaukee and St. Paul, $9; between Milwaukee and Ashland, $9, via direct lines; between Milwaukee and Duluth, $12.50, via St. Paul; between Milwaukee and Duluth, $10, via direct lines.

Chairman Finley requests the roads in the Western Passenger Association to cast their votes on the above proposition not later than April 16.

Reduced Rates for Meetings.

The lines in the Western States Passenger Association have agreed to grant reduced rates for the round trip for the following occasions: State convention Prohibition party of Missouri, Chillicothe, Mo., April 12, fare and one-third from points in Missouri; annual convention Fox River Valley Christian Endeavor Union, De Pere, Wis., April 14 to 16, fare and one-third from points in Wisconsin; meeting of Mystic Shriners, Marshalltown, Ia., April 19, fare and one-third from points in Iowa; annual meeting Missouri Baptist Women's Missionary Society, Gallatin, Mo., April 26 to 30, fare and one-third from points in Missouri; first convention Building and Loan Associations of Missouri, Moberly, Mo., April 27 and 28, fare and one-third from points in Missouri; annual meeting Wisconsin State Medical Association, Milwaukee, Wis., May 4 to 6, fare and one-third from points in Wisconsin and Upper Peninsula of Michigan; Republican State convention, Milwaukee, Wis., May 5, one fare for the round-trip from points in Wisconsin; Retail Booksellers' convention, St. Louis, Mo., May 13 to 14, fare and one-third from points in Missouri; annual meeting Woman's Missionary Society of the Southwest Missouri Conference, Nevada, Mo., May 14 to 18, fare and one-third from points in Missouri south of Missouri River; annual meeting General Association of Congregational Churches, Webster City, Ia., May 17 to 21, fare and one-third from points in Iowa.

Summer Tourist Rates to the East.

Vice-Chairman F. C. Donald of the Central Traffic Association has issued a call for a mass-meeting of compilers and rate clerks to be held at the Monongahela House, Pittsburg, Pa., April 26, 1892, for the consideration of summer tourist rates from points in Central Traffic Association territory. At a meeting of rate clerks held at the association committee rooms, Chicago, April 6, it was agreed that the tourist rates to Southwestern and Western points, based on Mississippi and Missouri River points, be made on the same basis in effect the summer of 1891, except where a change in local rates of lines in the territory will necessitate a change in the basis. Vice-Chairman Donald says it is essential that every line in the territory of the Central Traffic Association be represented, as it is necessary that all rates be agreed upon at this meeting in order that they may take effect June 1, 1892.

Railway Notes.

On and after May 1 the Chicago office of the Louisville and Nashville railway company will be located in the rotunda of the Rookery Building, Room 6.

The gross earnings of the Toledo, St. Louis and Kansas City railroad for the week ending April 7 amounted to $38,781, against $32,735 for the same week last year; increase, $1,046.

RUN DOWN IN THE YARDS.

Joshua Grant of Chicago Killed by a Switch Engine at Galesburg.

GALESBURG, Ill., April 10.—[Special.]—Joshua Grant of Chicago was killed in the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy yards here late last night by a switch engine. He was on his way home from the Soldiers' Home at Quincy, having been given a thirty days furlough. He was a member of U. S. Grant Post No. 28, Grand Army of the Republic, Chicago.

Many Wolves Being Killed in Iowa.

FORT DODGE, Ia., April 10.—[Special.]—The recent raising of the bounty on wolf scalps to $5 a scalp is giving the sheep-raising industry in Northern Iowa a decided boom. Wolves are being slaughtered in wholesale quantities, and in a short time the pest promises to be entirely eradicated. Farmers whose sheep were killed by the wolves as fast as they could raise them in the past are buying more sheep and going into sheep-raising with increased confidence.

Immersed in Freezing Water.

DECATUR, Ill., April 10.—[Special.]—Nearly 1,000 people were at the Sangamon River this afternoon, everybody wearing overcoats and wraps, with the temperature at 50°, to witness the baptism of a young man and young woman who had accepted the Presbyterian faith. The Rev. William Smith immersed the converts one at a time, and each in turn uttered exclamations expressive of suffering, and both came out of the river shivering. They were hurried off to a house close by, where they clothed themselves with thick garments.

Mixed Stock.

The sole personal effects of a man who died in Auburn, Me., recently, were a Bible and a pack of cards.

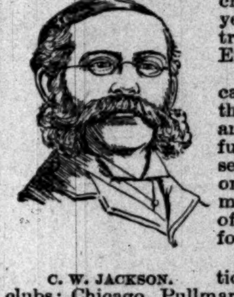
CRICKET IN CHICAGO.

THE PERSONNEL OF THE VARIOUS LOCAL ORGANIZATIONS.

Indications Point to a Successful Season for 1892—This Year the Association Will Comprise Six Clubs—The Competition Will Be for Championship Cups—The Teams Have Few "Sleepers"—Who the Noted Players of the City Are and What They Expect to Accomplish.

The season of 1891 was by far the most successful in the annals of Chicago cricket. From year to year the game has advanced, until now local cricketers are able to hold their own with those of any city excepting, perhaps, Philadelphia. The coming season promises to be one of great interest. The visit of Lord Hawke's team late last year gave an impetus to the sport all over the country, and its match with the Chicago club was a fitting finale to the many other good contests seen in the city. The Chicago Cricket Association, since its organization in 1885, has been the central power, and to its influence Chicago cricket owes its present good standing. In 1886 a pennant was competed for which the Chicago club won. The following year saw the Wanderers club the champions. In 1888 A. G. Spalding presented the association with a championship cup, which has since been competed for annually. The Pullman club held this during 1888, 1889, and 1890, but last season this club was beaten by the Chicago club, the present holders.

In 1889 the Presidents of the different clubs presented a cup to be competed for by the second elevens. This is known as the Presidents' cup. For the first two seasons this was held by the Wanderers club. In 1891 the Chicago second eleven won the championship after a close contest with the holders, two extra games being played before the winner was determined.

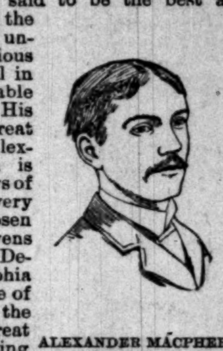


C. W. JACKSON.

This year C. W. Jackson of the Chicago club has been elected President of the association. He has for many years been an active cricketer, and some years ago visited Australia with one of the English teams.

Since coming to Chicago he has been one of the most active workers, and has done much to further the sport. His selection is a popular one, and under his administration the lovers of the game may look for good clean cricket.

This year the association is composed of six clubs: Chicago, Pullman, St. George's, Wanderers, Cicero, and Albion. The first five of these intend to compete for both cups, while the Albions will for the present contest only for the second eleven trophy. The Chicago club, whose grounds and clubhouse at Parkside are the finest in the West, is in an unsettled condition. Owing to internal troubles nearly all the active cricketers refuse to play under the present management. Should no change occur most of them will undoubtedly play for other clubs, which would weaken the team to such an extent that it would stand little chance.



ALEXANDER MACPHERSON.

Dr. E. R. Ogden, who captained the first eleven last year, is said to be the best all-round cricketer in the city. He recently underwent a very serious operation, and will in consequence be unable to play this year. His absence will be a great loss to the club. Alexander Macpherson is one of the mainstays of the team. He is very popular, and was chosen to captain the elevens that played against Detroit and Philadelphia last year. He is one of the best bats in the city, playing with great freedom and hitting clean and hard. As a fielder at point he is very fine, being ambidextrous. H. C. Wright is a fine bat and a good fielder. W. F. Keenan is a good, steady batsman and change bowler. C. P. Ogden is a patient batsman and showed great improvement last year. Charles L. Shaw has for years done yeoman work as wicketkeeper, and will this year be as good as ever. J. Bradley, who coached the team, will not play this year. M. I. Healy, a newcomer from the old country, is a fine player and will be a good addition. There is a chance that C. J. Annand, late of the Staten Island team of New York, will play. He is an international player and is known as a fine batsman.

The second eleven will miss the services of F. R. Kelly, who has returned to England. C. W. Jackson, W. Balster, W. H. McNaughton, W. E. Rooker, L. Anderson, R. G. Clarke, and D. C. Davies remain, and are the backbone of the team.

Not Composed of "Sleepers."

The Pullman club is not composed of "sleepers." Its management has at all times displayed a go-ahead spirit. This year it is first in the field. John Dixey has been reëlected President. He is an ardent supporter of the game, and occupying as he does a high position at the works his influence is of great value to the club. James Langham, the Captain, is one of Chicago's best trundlers, though owing to a strained ankle he was not at his best last season. He is also a good bat and at all times a hard worker. Fred Wild, who has done much to bring the club to its present position, is a worker. He has already commenced training and will be in good condition for the opening games. Joe Cummings, though small in stature, is large in reputation. He is the fastest bowler in the city, besides being a successful batsman and fine fielder. He has won more matches for his club than any other player. Nearly all the old players will be with the team this year. Joe Rogers, G. M. Dunn, A. C. Goodyer, J. Wardle, and J. Lewis are in the team. Tom Dale, who bowled last season, has returned to Detroit, and Dethier has given up playing. Their places will be filled by good men. There is a strong probability of J. Bissell, one of Pittsburg's crack players, being with the team. It is also reported that Matlock, an old country professional, will be a resident of Pullman this summer.

The second eleven will not lack for players and will make a strong bid for the Presidents' cup. W. C. Philpot, who won the batting average last year, H. Hawcroft, W. Mills, B. Aston, and E. Butcher will all assist this year. Tom Gibson, late of the Chicagos, will also play. W. Cummings announces that he will not play this year. The prospects of Pullman, taken altogether, are particularly bright. The team will probably not stand far from the top at the close of the season.

The St. George club is of a conservative order and will not differ much from last season. President Harry Taylor has for some time been in England and may bring back one or two surprises. W. J. Fleming, a veteran Irish cricketer, is a great supporter of the club, and to his good judgment and enthusiasm it owes much of its success. He is now directing the preparation of the ground at Fullerton avenue, and expects to have it in fine condition by the time the first match is played. E. J. Tomlins, the Treasurer, is one of the most popular cricketers in Chicago. He has represented the club in the association, and through many trying occasions has always exhibited a level head. He has recently moved to the southern part of the city. W. Howell, the captain, is a fine all-round player, being a particularly good left-hand bowler. M. Scott, who joined the club last year, is a fine bat, and when he gets more accustomed to Chicago wickets will make runs. W. Anderson, the famous international Scotch footballer, is a good cricketer and will render his team good service. B. F. Jenkins, a Philadelphia veteran, is a good steady bat and a hard worker. Tuffield will play this year, but not as a professional. He is the wicket-keeper and a valuable man. Mundie, F. Howell, and Henderson of last year's team expect to play. Henderson, a new arrival from Scotland, is a very fine bowler. T. Prosser of the Chicago second will this year be with St. George.

Will Have Few Changes.

The second eleven will be about the same as last year. The club is fortunate in having a large number of players, and if some of their best men would only display a little more interest in their club it would do much better.

The Wanderers club owes its existence to the hard work and devotion of a few good men. Among these are C. Lennon and Fred Sansome. The loss of F. Shelton will be severely felt. The management is now negotiating for grounds on the Southwest Side and has already a large part of the capital subscribed. When the rest is procured it will again become strong. The present grounds at Thirty-ninth street and Indiana avenue are now on the market and will probably soon be disposed of, though the club may use them this summer. The death of C. J. Self, last year's Captain, will greatly cripple the playing strength of the team. He was one of the best players in the city. The Wanderers have some good players, but suffered last year from not being able to put their best men in the field. In Dougall they possess one of the best of bowlers. A. Fraser is good in all departments of the game. R. Edwards is a free bat and fine fielder. G. Beach is an excellent bat. P. Clark, though young, has the makings of an excellent cricketer. The Rev. T. D. Phillips, who appears never to grow old, will still be found with the club.

This year the club will put all its strength into the first eleven and will still be able to make a good fight for the Presidents' cup. It has the best junior players in the city, Mordaunt and Griffin being very promising. I. P. Jaffray, who rendered good service last year, will play for the Albions. The Secretary, Joseph Warriner, can be found at the International Packing company, Union Stock-Yards.

The Cicero club is the healthiest infant in the association. With such a wideawake President as George J. Charlton it is bound to forge ahead. George W. Kemp, No. 47 Custom-House, is the Secretary. The club ground is at Ridgeland. Last fall the pitch was resodded under the superintendence of James Norley, who is perhaps the best groundman and coach in the country. He is now putting in some final touches, and the club anticipates getting a good wicket.

This year F. F. Kelly, late of the Chicagos, will be with the team and will be of great help. He is known as a good bowler and is also an excellent bat. J. Smith will be Captain. L. Balgarnie, G. Shaw, E. C. Davies, R. Prendergast, and G. Charlton expect to represent the club which this year will play in the second eleven.

The Albion club has had a precarious existence, but has clung tenaciously to life and now appears to have the make-up of a first-rate team. President Jaffray is not alone a good cricketer, but is well versed in all cricket matters. Its ground is in the West Side Driving Park. The Park Commissioners have recently made a large appropriation for the improvement of this ground and the Albions are joyful over the prospect of getting a fine piece of turf. As soon as this is procured they are sure to have a large increase of members. A. Tansley is the Captain. Messrs. Rogers, Watson, and Smith are the mainstays of the team. As the club will only strive in the second eleven competition it ought to make an excellent record.

Other Cricket Clubs.

The Bankers' Cricket and Athletic club has about four acres of ground at Fullerton and Racine avenues. The club was formed last year by a few enthusiasts and met with fair success. It has a large body of men to recruit from and ought to develop much strength. Herskine Smith, the Secretary, can be found at the National Bank of Illinois. Though not a player, he is quite an enthusiast and has done much good work. I. H. Cawthorne, the Captain, is well adapted to his office. His brother is an excellent wicket-keep. Carr is a good bowler and on a soft wicket very effective. Colin Reed is perhaps the best batsman on the team, and Sharp is also a good player. F. A. Nellis will be missed, having gone to Florida. The club is considering the matter of joining the association, its great difficulty being the inability of some of its men to get off in time for cup matches.

The Lawndale club is a rising young organization of one year's growth. It expects to begin the season with about twenty-five members. It has secured grounds on Ogden avenue, four blocks west of Millard avenue. J. I. Warman is President and A. P. Miller, Secretary. It may decide to join the association, but hardly feels strong enough at present. It expects to play a number of out-of-town matches. J. O. Stokes, the Captain, is a good all-round player. Matthews and Massey are good bats, while for bowlers the club relies on C. Ballinghall, Walt Jones, W. Massey, and J. Stokes. Edwards is a fine fielder. Hazeltine of last year's Pullman team will play with it.

The Rovers club has not yet organized for the season, but will soon begin. All indications point to a very busy season. Already St. Louis and Minneapolis are negotiating for a week's cricket here. Two out-of-town tours are being arranged, and these, with the Inter-City League matches, to say nothing of other games to be arranged, will keep the players employed and make the season fully as busy as that of 1891.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE AT CRESTON, IA.

Frame Business Blocks Burned and Heavy Losses Suffered—At Other Points.

CRESTON, Ia., April 10.—[Special.]—Fire was discovered at 3:45 o'clock this morning in a vacant frame building at the corner of Pine and Adams streets, and before the firemen could get to the scene the flames had spread to several adjoining frame structures. Five streams of water were soon playing upon the fire, but before it was under control six business houses were destroyed. The fire originated in a building recently occupied by a saloon and owned by Mrs. Mary Crawford. It has not been occupied for several weeks, and the fire must have been started by an incendiary. The buildings burned are: Mrs. Mary Crawford, loss, $2,000; Olsclager Bros., loss, $1,800; William Woods, loss on buildings and fixtures, $3,000; Thomas McGrath, two buildings, loss, $700. The stock of William Reith, merchant tailor, was destroyed, loss, $600. N. A. Clark, paints, stock $1,200. The buildings and stocks were insured for about two-thirds of the loss. B. Fitzsimmons' losses are about $1,500 on saloon fixtures. All the adjoining buildings were simply frame shells, and Creston's Fire Department proved its efficiency as well as that of the new water-works by checking the fire and saving the remaining frame structures. All buildings will be immediately rebuilt of brick.

NEENAH, Wis., April 10.—[Special.]—A dangerous fire broke out about 10:15 o'clock this morning in one of the two large dry-houses of the Menasha Woodenware company on the water power. The fire departments of both cities were summoned at once, and the two fire pumps belonging to the company were used to their utmost capacity. Before any streams could be thrown the entire building was in flames, and for about an hour the eighteen sets of hose capable of being used were throwing streams in an effort to save the surrounding property. The burning building was situated in the midst of the works of the Menasha Woodenware company, being but fifty-six feet from their sawmill, which was built two years ago at a cost of $3,000. It was also connected with this sawmill by two frame tramways, and it was only by the hard work of the firemen that the flames were kept from crossing these and destroying the sawmill. The Sunday watchman, James Breenwood, first saw the smoke coming from the hot air flue, and it was thought the fire started in one of three fan boxes, as there was no fire under the building. The dry-house contained 2,400 cords of the finest staves, which had been put there Saturday noon. The loss of stock was about $10,000 and the building destroyed was valued at $2,000. The damage to the sawmill was slight.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., April 10.—At Catlettsburg the flourmill of J. G. Catton & Co. was destroyed by fire this morning. Charles McCoy, the miller, was burned to death. The fire started, it is supposed, of incendiary origin at the rear. McCoy ran in to get the books, which were on the second floor. Before he could return he was enveloped by the flames and climbed upon the roof. Before he could be reached the roof went down, carrying him into the flames. McCoy was to have been married in a few days to a young lady of Catlettsburg. The loss on the mill is $50,000; uninsured. A barge of lumber in the river near the mill was burned.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., April 10.—A spark from a locomotive set fire this morning to the car shops of the Philadelphia and Reading railroad company at Wayne Junction, on the outskirts of the city, and the structure, with eighty box-cars, was destroyed, the total loss being about $60,000. The flying embers ignited the residence of Henry Summers, some distance away, and it also was burned, with a loss of $18,000.

DIXON, Ill., April 10.—[Special.]—A fire on Main street tonight, in the Brown Block, burned out Allen, dry-goods store; Rust, jeweler; Pratt, boots and shoes; and Reynolds, barber shop and bath-rooms. The loss is $8,000; fully insured.

NEWARK, N. J., April 10.—The Passaic Chemical Works was damaged by fire today to the extent of $50,000. Owing to the heavy fumes of the chemicals the firemen had difficulty in fighting the fire. About twenty firemen were overcome by the fumes.

NAVASOTA, Tex., April 10.—An incendiary fire this morning destroyed Norwood & Henderson's warehouse, together with contents including 1,000 bales of cotton. The loss is $35,000, partially insured.

MUST PAY FOR SIN.

REV. W. A. PHILLIPS PREACHES UPON FUTURE PUNISHMENT.

After Dwelling Upon the Glaring Failure of Justice in This World He Declares, and Cites Scriptural Proof, That God Will See That It Is Done After Death—Dr. Henson Discusses the Same Question—A Bicycle for Illustration—A Pastor's Farewell to His Charge.

The Rev. W. A. Phillips, pastor of the Western Avenue M. E. Church, preached last evening on the "Future Punishment of the Wicked." His text was found in Matthew, xxv., 46:

And these shall go away into everlasting punishment.

He said in brief:

This is an awful sentence, pronouncing an awful doom. No earthly Judge ever pronounced so terrible a sentence against any criminal. The subject is an unpopular one. In comparison with others it is as the negative end of the magnet that repels. It does not suit the fastidious notions of many professing Christians who wish us to bring them messages of salvation. They say to us: Tell us of the goodness of God, of his mercy. Talk to us about heaven and its joys and felicities, but tell us not of the wrath of God, of his kindled anger, or of the horrors of an endless hell. But how inconsistent is such fastidiousness. As God declared this truth shall we withhold it from our fellow men?

If we admit the being of a God and that he is holy in nature, he must be righteous in his moral government. He must reward all virtue and punish all vice. But in looking around us we do not find perfect equity. In one place a benefactor is traduced, tortured, imprisoned, and crucified. In another a tyrant by fire and sword devastates and slaughters; yet he dies in honor and at death is deified as a hero. Men who rush to slaughter and to strife, whose hands are dripping with human gore, are clothed with honor and crowned with a wreath of fame. Parliaments and Senates return them thanks and whole nations unite to erect a monument over the spots where sleep their dust. But he whose mission it is to mitigate the anguish of earth and dry up the streams of blood, to raise men up and make them what they ought to be, dies without a tongue to speak his eulogy or a monument to mark his fall. Poverty and suffering are often the lot of the very best and noblest of the earth, while riches, honors, and even fame are the portion of the very worst and most debased of mankind. Human laws, however complete, do not recognize one-tenth part of human crimes, and when they do recognize them they are but imperfectly administered. Do these irregularities occur under the administration of a righteous God? Unquestionably they do. Is this the end of his administration? Is this the final display of his equity and justice? Our reason recoils at the very supposition. The judge of all the earth must do right. Omniscience sees all deeds and understands all hearts. Perfect wisdom weighs all characters and determines the proportionate demerit of all crime. Perfect goodness is impartial and universal and a perfect government admits of no laxity, no exceptions in its administration. But in this world we have not such a perfect government. All virtue is not rewarded, nor all vice punished. Hence the absolute certainty that it must take place in another world. To this we must add the authoritative voice of revelation, and it says that the "wicked shall be driven away in his wickedness"; that the "unrighteous shall not inherit the Kingdom of God"; that the "wicked shall be turned into hell, and all the nations that forget God"; that "he that believeth not shall be damned"; and "these shall go away into everlasting punishment." What mean these stern and awful declarations? Surely, if anything, that God is just and will punish the offenders against his moral government with his displeasure.

We recognize that there are people who, though to them this doctrine is scriptural and undoubtedly rational, urge against it a serious objection. We grant with them that it is an awful doctrine to us, no less than to them full of horror. But it is not a question of sentiment but of truth. We believe as heartily as do they in the goodness and infinite compassion of God, but meanwhile we are stubbornly faced with the fact that that very goodness demands impartial and uncompromising administration of his moral law. Our relation to physical law in this world is as relentless as is our relation to the moral law. While God is good to us here he does not interpose, but permits transgressors to endure the penalty of their evil ways. Under our civil law the security of society makes necessary the bridewell, the penitentiary. Why, therefore, is it not as necessary that in another world the wicked should be imprisoned and restrained?

"HELL" DISCUSSED BY DR. HENSON.

He Believes There Is Such a Place, but Doubts the Existence of Material Fire.

"Hell" was the theme of the Rev. P. S. Henson's sermon at the First Baptist Church last night, and his text was Matthew, chapter 25, verse 46:

Thou shalt go away into everlasting punishment.

He said:

Hell was not invented by Dante. All races and ages, whether Christian or Pagan, have believed in it, and reason insists that there ought to be such a place to even up the inequalities of this world. Our age is less disposed to believe in it than any of its predecessors, for our age has the highest conception of man and the lowest of God. It is disposed to take an optimistic view of the human conditions, both present and prospective. And yet even the most hopeful human optimist can rid himself of the conviction that there is something beyond to be dreaded. And this the scriptures explicitly declare to be fact. Not only the Old Testament but the New; not only Moses and the stern old prophets, but the tenderest of teachers, the loved Jesus Christ, declare it to be a fact. He uncovers its mouth and bids men beware of it. To be sure it may be, as it has been said, that he spoke in the language of his time and accommodated himself to the superstition of that darker age, while we have got beyond it. "Advanced" theological thinkers no longer believe in it and the whole current of modern thought is against it. Currents of thought, however, don't determine facts. Currents sweep back and forth through the Straits of Gibraltar, but the pillars of Hercules stand there all the time unmoved.

If it be asked whether I believe that hell is a real place and that there is a real fire, I answer: Of course it's a place just as truly as heaven is a place. There can be no such thing for a finite being as state without place. As to fire in hell, it is not necessary to believe that there is any material fire. There may be hell here on earth in a human bosom, and sin will make a hell anywhere. There are destructive material elements at work which, if God would let loose, would make a hell of this globe. And so in society there are elements which, if loosened by God, would make a hell of civil government. So also in the human soul. God has nothing to do but just let man loose upon himself and he will make a hell for himself wherever he goes.

If I be asked how I can reconcile a future of eternal retribution with God's justice and goodness, I answer I am not obliged to reconcile it, nor am I able. My standpoint is not high enough, nor my horizon broad enough, nor my faculties strong enough. An infant is not prepared to sit in judgment in the court which sentenced the Anarchists to be hanged. Maybe God can't help hell. Adam's fall was against God's will, and all sin is against God's protest, and he declared that he takes no pleasure in the death of the wicked. Medea in her flight scattered the bloody limbs of her murdered brother along her track that her father gathering up the limbs might be delayed in his pursuit of her, and God Almighty has planted the cross at the very mouth of hell that he may deter men from plunging into it. If they spurn that love and despise God's provision for salvation, then there is no help for them.

"LESSONS FROM THE BICYCLE."

A Lecture Delivered to Young People by the Rev. Dr. Bolton.

Dr. Bolton delivered his sixth lecture to young people at the Centenary Church last evening, his subject being "Lessons from the Bicycle." His text was Ezekiel I., xxi.:

When those went these went and when those stood these stood; for the spirit of the living creature was in the wheels.

Among other things he said:

The spirit of this age is largely on wheels and the ingenuity of man is turned toward the invention of vehicles on which or in which to ride with the least friction and greatest velocity. The tricycle was a great improvement on the vehicles of the morning of this century, but in order to travel any great distance with it the roads had to be well prepared. To overcome this difficulty came the bicycle, at first heavy, cumbersome, and dangerous. Then the safety, and last the perfected pneumatic tire on which Mr. Jeffries rode 110 miles over the hills in a March wind, in 11 hours and 40 minutes, including stops. That is overcoming obstacles, impediments, and friction to a remarkable extent and indicates the rapid progress we are making in the age. It is not strange that 20,000 of our citizens have discarded the horse and cable cars. They outrun them all with the bicycle. Ezekiel was looking into the unfolding mysteries of God's providence. It is fair to presume the prophet was in communion with God at this time. It was while Ezekiel was feasting his eyes on the beatific glory revealed by the Seraphim that rode in the chariot drawn by the whirlwind that the wheels of care came with ministries for time. So all our achievements, discoveries, and accomplishments come to us by the inspiration of Heaven. They are found in the land of Christians and are identified with the march of Christianity and to all who make the right use of discoveries God sends others will be given. As often as I look at the rider and his wheel I am impressed with this thought. He must start his wheel or never ride. Others may aid, counsel, and steady him, but the individual rider must come in possession of the art to start his wheel or he will never go far from home. This often costs more than the casual observer knows, for the practicing is done behind the curtain. Many of the most graceful riders carry scars that will go with them to the end of life, but they conquered and now it is easy for them to control the wheel. So in the struggle of life. It costs something to become self-reliant. Have a determined purpose to run your own wheel. That is the secret of individual growth and vigor, the one key that unlocks all difficulties in every profession or calling. No greater curse can befall a young man than for him to feel that he must have help in order to start. Plunge in, my boy, mount the wheel if you want to lead in the race or hope to succeed in the world. Then, the rider must attend to business if he would make headway. He can't afford to have his thoughts divided. The successful, aspiring man of business must invest work and see how much he can accomplish without slighting it. The man who seeks to get rid of work and put in only just what he has to will soon be looking for a job.

A man's main mundane thing should be his business. He should let nothing interfere with it. He has no right to habits that exhaust his energies. Religion alone has greater claims than a man's business. If you ride the wheel of success you must keep putting energy and tact into it, for the minute you stop your wheel stops. So in grace the promise is to him that believeth or continues to exercise faith. He who continues to propel the wheel may continue to ride. Perseverance is the mainspring of all. Thousands of men in the professions fail at the age of 40 or 50 by ceasing to put energy and thought into their work. It has become the maxim that 50 years of age is the dead line in the ministry. Why? Simply because so many have got their barrel and scrap-books full and go peddling out the thoughts of other days, and, ceasing to grow, they cease to bear fruit and are not wanted. One of the best things that can happen to a minister is to have a fire in his study every ten years which will burn up every scrap, manuscript, and sermon he has. Then he will quit the business or do something. Why is it that lawyers and doctors hold on and grow popular and successful with age? Are they less susceptible to temptation? No, they are no better than ministers, but they are obliged to deal with new cases and new enactments of the law. Young man with your eye on the professions, remember the wheel will stop when you fail to be in position under God to run it. Keep the wheel moving, for when it stops you must get out of the way or be run over.

SAYS FAREWELL TO HIS CHARGE.

The Rev. D. F. Fox Preaches Upon "Christ's Conception of God."

The Rev. D. F. Fox said farewell to his charge, the Adams Street Evangelical church, yesterday morning. He has accepted a call to the California Avenue Congregational church. His subject was "Christ's Conception of God." In substance he said:

It is obvious that the question Philip put to Christ, "Show us the Father," touches one of the deepest needs of human nature. If there is any power in the universe other than ourselves we want to know it. We want to know what God is to us and we to him. When we read the books of the Old Testament we find there pictures of God as a King of strength, wisdom, and purity. He is Jehovah, a being to be served with awe and trembling. This idea dominated the thoughts of men at the time of the Reformation. The God Cromwell worshiped was the God of the Hebrews clothed in thunder. If we turn to the Gospel to get Christ's idea we have such pictures as the parable of the prodigal son. We hear Paul say "Ye have not received the spirit of bondage." Christ adds joy to piety and sunshine to life, making Christians instead of Jews, by setting before us the idea of God as a father. It is no irreverence to say that the God of Jacob is not our God. Christ has taught us infinitely higher views of God than Jacob ever had. Jacob's prayers were bargains made with God. David's God was a mighty King who blessed him and cursed his enemies, and who would continue to do so as long as his laws were obeyed. Christ took up the laws of Moses and said calmly that those laws must be differently interpreted. It was not "an eye for an eye," but "bless them that curse you." This revelation of God proceeds along a continually broadening line, till at last we hear one triumphant cry of trust. "When ye pray, say: Our Father." What is there new in this revelation of Christ's? The ruling power of the universe is not force but love. We know how our parents interpreted love to us, and now we see that whatever other forces there are that shape our lives, love is the mainspring. If this is true of man Christ says it is infinitely truer of God. A sense of peace falls on my heart as I realize my relation to the All Father. There is no other gospel. I would leave it with you, my people, as I say farewell.

He Talks of Persia.

Isaac Adams, a native of Persia, who has been studying in Chicago for the last three years with a view of taking up missionary work among his own people, spoke to the congregation of the Fifth Presbyterian Church at Thirtieth street and Indiana avenue last night on Persia, its people and customs. He wore a native costume, consisting of a long blouse girded with a leather belt, in which was stuck a knife with a keen-pointed, curved blade, and with baggy trousers gathered at the ankles. "To kill a Christian," he said, "is thought by Persians to mean reward in paradise and the same to convert one of their faith. But as killing them is much easier and quicker than converting them and the reward in heaven being the same there is not much effort made to convert to their creed."

FRANCE AND SPAIN AT THE FAIR.

Committees Appointed and Great Interest Being Shown.

PARIS, April 10.—Mr. Bryan, the Chicago Fair Commissioner, has gone to London and will sail in a few days for the United States.

Maj. Brackett, now in Madrid, writes that he has made a tour of Spain and through Minister Grubb has got Premier Canovas del Castillo to appoint a strong provisional Fair committee, of which several titled and prominent Spaniards are members, one of whom will be the next Spanish Minister to Washington. Minister Grubb highly praises the selection of the committee, promising that Spain will be well represented at Chicago. Two members of the committee may accompany Maj. Brackett to Chicago in May.

Now that the French credit for the Chicago Fair has been voted the government will appoint a committee of sixty members with M. Berger as President. The Paris Chamber of Commerce has passed a series of resolutions favoring the Fair. At a large industrial banquet held this evening at the Hotel Continental Minister Riche, M. Jules Simon, and M. Spuller urged French coöperation for the Fair.

Mr. Wilson, Secretary of the Bureau of Music of the Chicago Fair, is here for the purpose of inviting the leading composers to America to preside at the production of their operas. M. Massenet has already accepted the invitation and MM. Verdi, Gounod, Saint-Saëns, and others are considering the matter.

IDENTIFIED AS ANGELINA HEMMER.

John Hemmer Says the Girl Found in the Lake Was His Sister.

The remains of the young woman found in the lake at the foot of Twenty-fifth street Saturday were yesterday identified as those of Angelina C. Hemmer, a domestic. It was probably a case of suicide. John Hemmer, a traveling salesman for a local jewelry firm, read in yesterday's papers a description of the girl. He went to Klaner's Monroe street morgue and asked to see the remains. "Yes; that is my sister!" he exclaimed, as the sheet was lifted from the body. This is the first time I have seen her for nearly two weeks. She was living on Laflin street, where she was employed as a domestic, but she was inclined to be despondent."

"Do you think she committed suicide," he was asked.

"It is too soon for me to express an opinion," was all Mr. Hemmer would say.

Miss Hemmer applied at No. 71 Laflin street a week ago last Tuesday evening for a position to do light housework. The family in the second flat gave her employment and she worked industriously all day Wednesday. Early in the evening she told the family she was going out and she did not return.

The inquest will be held at 10 o'clock this morning.

FOUND DEAD DOWN A SIX-STORY SHAFT.

Fate of a Boy Who Was Driven from Home Two Months Ago.

NEW YORK, April 10.—[Special.]—Henry Quill, 15 years old, has been missing for the last two months from the tenement-house where he lived with his mother, his sister, and stepfather. He was driven from home by his mother and stepfather, and they were not alarmed at his absence. The mystery of his disappearance was solved this afternoon, when his decomposed body was lifted from the bottom of an air shaft in the big six-story storage warehouse of Bluxome & Co. The children in the neighborhood have long made a practice of playing upon the roofs of the tall tenement houses that line the street, and for two or three weeks they have told their parents and each other a gruesome story of a man lying dead at the bottom of the shaft. The tale was not believed and did not arouse sufficient interest in the minds of the grown up residents to cause them to investigate, and only the bravest of the little folks ever dared to creep to the terrible pit and look over the edge.

Dead in the Drunkenness Institute.

OMAHA, Neb., April 10.—[Special.]—E. W. Ball, an Iowa commercial traveler, was found dead today in a local institute for the cure of drunkenness. He was in good health when his friends placed him there last night. The physicians declare that he had received no injection. The Coroner will investigate the case tomorrow.

VICTIMS OF AVARICE.

WOES OF SUFFERERS FROM THE "SWEATING" SYSTEM.

Bishop Fallows Talks of the Evil and Declares the Board of Health May Put a Stop to It if It So Wills—The Rev. J. Wolfenden, in Speaking of "St. Paul and the Sweating System," Says Laboring Men Are Most Often to Blame for Their Misfortunes.

"The Board of Health can close up on shortest notice every 'sweating' den in the city," said Bishop Fallows to the congregation of St. Paul's Reformed Episcopal Church last night. "I will guarantee to put the Board of Health in possession of the names of these places at once if it is desired."

Bishop Fallows was telling his congregation a few truths about "the sweating evil" when he made this remark. In the course of his remarks he also spoke as follows:

The latest dictionaries have defined a sweater as a grinding employer, one who works his employés hard and pays them small wages, especially one who employs working tailors at low wages.

In the testimony given before the committee appointed by the House of Representatives to investigate the sweating system in our own city and in different parts of the country, one of the witnesses, an intelligent German workman, but speaking imperfect English, a definition of sweater was given a little different from the one in the dictionaries. He said the sweater was a contractor who took work from the wholesale dealer, employing workmen under him often in rooms and dens not fit to labor in, who invested no money in the business, took no risks, and received large returns for nothing. With that definition the committee seemed to be particularly pleased.

The witnesses from the workmen testified regarding the nature of the places in which the tailoring work was carried on. Twenty-five per cent of them were totally unfit for such uses. Sometimes a kitchen, which was the work-room, wash-room, living-room, and sleeping-room, was used. Sometimes the room swarmed with vermin. Illy lighted and poorly ventilated, the persons employed were huddled together, men and women and young girls. Sometimes a patient would be tossing on an apology for a bed with scarlet-fever or was choking with diphtheria.

What the Committee Discovered.

The committee itself found one typical place in a room twenty by twenty-five feet in which eighteen persons were employed. In it were ten machines and three tailors' wives with the necessary benches. In an adjoining room was a sick baby. This latter room also contained the wash of the family hung up to dry. The testimony of the witnesses as to the number of these places was corroborated by the actual observation of the members of the committee. The testimony further elicited the fact that workmen would work from sixteen to eighteen hours a day in such places, eating and sleeping in them without taking off their clothes for days and weeks, filling themselves with beer instead of nutritious food. The wages which were paid were lower now than formerly. Not only the lower-priced but the higher-priced goods were made in these sweating places. Some of the most costly suits came from them. Although the condition of things was bad enough in Chicago, it was nothing comparable to the condition in New York. What, now, is the remedy for this greatest trade evil?

There is a partial remedy which can be put into effect at once. When asked, "Who is your tailor?" I make answer, "the man who knows in what places his goods are made up, who does not allow the contaminating finger of the sweater to touch them, or else the man who, like the merchant tailor in London, posts in his central establishment and in all his branch establishments the words, "No sweating done here; all goods made up under our own supervision and on the premises."

A revolution in the making up of the better class of goods can be effected in twenty-four hours. Self-preservation demands of the men who wear their broadcloth that it shall be free from contagion. Simple justice to the workmen demands it.

A Witness' Charge.

One of the witnesses before the Congressional committee, when asked why the Chicago Board of Health had not been notified of the existence of a specific sweating shop which he mentioned, answered with a somewhat contemptuous expression of countenance: "The Board of Health won't pay any attention to it." In charity I think that a mistake, although it was singular the sweating places have not been found out by it before. Now that the inquiry is a national one I hope and believe they will be discovered and stamped out of existence.

All child labor should be forbidden by law. Employers should furnish free rooms for labor in which the best sanitary conditions should be observed. This should be made imperative by the statutes. I have just received a letter from a business friend, saying it is no use for a Christian minister to preach on the sanitary system, because the Jews have a monopoly of the whole business, just as they are getting a monopoly of everything else; that they are bound to spoil the Gentiles. Just after receiving this letter I visited just such a model establishment for which all the witnesses from the workmen pleaded before the committee. It was conducted under the supervision of the wholesale dealers. No work was allowed to be taken out. The room was 100 feet long and proportionally wide. It was lighted by more than thirty windows and was well ventilated. One hundred persons were employed and fair average wages paid. But the establishment was owned and operated by a private firm in this city. It was an establishment which fairly met the evils complained of. If this be spoiling the Gentiles all hail to the spoiling, for it will be carried out by other firms, Jews or Gentiles, the spoiling of the sweating system.

A Plea for Restricted Immigration.

One of the witnesses before the committee, another intelligent German, said restricted immigration was one of the remedies. It was a singular, a selfish, and yet a sensible answer. A European by birth, but an American now, this witness thought there were European toilers enough in this country. When it is considered that according to the testimony given nearly every victim of the sweating evil is a German, a Bohemian, a Scandinavian, a Russian Jew, or an Italian, the statement of the witness has great force. If there could be a stoppage of immigration on the line indicated for twenty-five years the disastrous competition among the toilers would cease. If the foreign born workmen will unite with the American born workmen of all classes in an effort to stop immigration, each of the great political parties will vie with each other in making the desire effective.

I am necessary in favor of another kind of restricted immigration, that of paupers, imbeciles, communists, anarchists, and every species of un-American Europeans. The more quickly Congress calls an everlasting halt to this class of immigrants the better.

Protection of these foreign-born workmen who are among us is a crying necessity. The Church of Jesus Christ must champion their cause. They must be lifted up from all their forbidding surroundings, be paid good wages, live in good American homes, bring up good American children, train them in good American schools, and so fix them for all the duties of good American citizens. For there is one flag that waves above us—the American flag—and in this country of our birth and adoption there is room for no other.

TALKS ON THE SWEATING SYSTEM.

The Rev. J. Wolfenden Says Workingmen Are to Blame for Their Troubles.

The Rev. J. Wolfenden, pastor of the Fourth Baptist Church, preached last evening on "St. Paul and the Sweating System," taking his text from Acts xviii., 6:

Because he was of the same craft he abode with them and wrought.

He said in brief:

We all feel anxious about the condition of the workingman. If he would take as good care of himself as others are disposed to take of him he would be the most fortunate man in creation. What has not been done for him? We have adapted a literature to his needs and it has to a certain extent missed its mark. The sympathy which Christian people have extended to him has been rejected. He has been assiduously taught by designing men a spirit of discontent that he mistakes for honest efforts put forth in his behalf. He has himself been the greatest obstacle to his own advancement. In ninety-nine cases out of 100 where complaint is made the workingman is at fault himself. Paul was a true gentleman by birth, by education, and by instinct. And yet he worked at a trade that was unremunerative and not highly esteemed. In the picture of the text we have a beautiful lesson on the dignity of manual labor. His hours were long. This is always true when a business is taken into the home, as shown by the history of weavers, who labored from fourteen to eighteen hours per diem.

But there are cases where the workingmen are terribly wronged. In Judge Harmon's court the other day was related a tale of woe and suffering that makes one shudder with horror. Abram Bisno, a German and a Socialist member of the Trades Assembly, told how in the eleven years in which he had been in the cloakmaking business wages had constantly decreased and that five years ago it was possible for him, though less skillful, to make more money than today. He denounced vigorously the system now employed, averring that it murdered his brother and meant destruction to those employed under it. Excessive work which undermines the health, weakens the mind, and corrupts the morals, was never intended by the Almighty. On the other hand loafers and the idle aristocracy are a bane to society. Those stores requiring sixteen hours of labor a day are slaughter-houses. My blood quivers at the contemplation of these wrongs as at the sight of crime. Many of these overworked people were reared in comfort, filled with bright hopes, possessed of keen minds and high ambitions. Now their comforts are taken away, their hopes blighted, their minds dulled, and their ambitions crushed, sacrificed to human avarice and human lust. The riches of many a man living in honor is a crime in the sight of heaven. Maidenly virtue and manly honor and comfort have been cast in to contribute their portion to his opulence. No man can make such a fire without its turning into a hell. What is the cause of these unjust conditions? It is the depravity of the human heart. Cupidity, ambition, sensuality, vanity, and idleness are the qualities which steel the heart of man against man. A moral regeneration must take place, and I believe that it is the gospel of Christ which will eventually adjust the imperfect relationships of labor and capital.

DEFECTS OF THE SCHOOL SYSTEM.

W. H. Van Ornum's Address Before the West Side Secular Union.

The "Public School System" was the subject of the address before the Secular Union last evening by W. H. Van Ornum. Fort Dearborn Lodge Hall, No. 181 West Madison street, was comfortably filled when the speaker was called to the rostrum.

In introducing himself the speaker stated that it had been often said of one who manifested iconoclastic tendencies that he had an ax to destroy but no hammer to build, and possibly he exposed himself to that criticism if it were a criticism.

"But, I beg of you," he said, "to remember that the destroyer must precede the builder, and whether you erect an edifice or set up an institution the first thing is to destroy the old and remove it to give place to the new." He continued:

It is impossible for any institution to acquire a sanctity or reverence which would properly place it beyond criticism or absolve it from the necessity of constantly justifying its reason to be. So, to hesitate to attack, even an institution which we have assumed it is necessary to preserve by reason of that assumed necessity, is to erect a fence against our own progress. It is more; it is an indication that we ourselves have no confidence in the subject of our reverence. If men really believed in the supreme value of religion, if they had any intelligent confidence that it does meet a genuine want of mankind, they would not fear the ridicule even of its enemies. But, rather, they would court investigation; they would throw open the doors to its most secret mysteries and invite the world to come and point out its defects. When men breathe out threatenings and slaughter against Anarchists for questioning the right or authority of government they are only giving voice to their own doubts and fears as to the justice of that authority. It is a vote of "want of confidence" in their own fetish. When any institution claims a special sanctity as being too good or beneficent to be criticised, then is precisely the time when criticism should be pressed the most mercilessly. Those assumptions are certain to cover the most serious abuses.

The public school system is one of those institutions of which people are wont to boast as something peculiarly American, but its first act is one of injustice; a violation of the security of the citizen in his possessions; a taking from one to confer upon another; and is therefore a violation of the freedom and equal rights of the people. Those with no children are taxed to educate the children of others. The schools are said to be free, but to whom? Certainly not to the poor, for they are taxed for their support. Whoever hands over the taxes to the tax-gatherer, they are charged back and back until they finally rest upon the poor, who are the laborers.

The schools are really a part of the police function of government on the principle that to educate men makes them better citizens and reduces the average amount of criminality. It is claimed in this way the public security is promoted. This is the only pretended justification for taxing all to sustain the schools. But does education reduce the rate of criminality? As a matter of fact it does not. On the other hand, with monopoly what it is, it has a direct tendency to increase it. To increase a man's knowledge is to increase his wants. Unless his ability to satisfy those wants is increased to correspond, a tension is produced under the pressure of which crime is committed. It cannot decrease that pressure. Ability to satisfy want cannot increase beyond the want. Previous to knowledge there can be no want, or a man cannot want a thing of which he has no knowledge. But give him a knowledge of it so that he formulates the want and unless he also has the ability to satisfy it legitimately he may steal. Therefore, education can never reduce crime. With the resources of the world shut out from the people of the world, it can only increase the disparity between want and gratification, and therefore increase crime. This is exactly the reason for the observed increase of crime ever since this government was founded. There has been a steady increase of intelligence on one side, while on the other the pressure of monopoly has tightened, producing a tension from both sides, and of course the crime has been increased. That a change must come soon admits of no doubt. Knowledge cannot always continue to increase on one side and repression on the other. The only question is, How long before we shall reach the breaking point?

So education cannot possibly reduce crime. But what effect does it have? All authorities go to show that State schools always tend to uniformity, stifle individuality, promote submission and obedience wholly incompatible with a free people. They promote a despotism of the mind leading directly to one over the body.

But the common schools do more than this. They crowd into the first few years of a child's life, when mind and body are in a state of immaturity, the study of the facts and theories which are to form the basis of a life's work, and thus dwarf its development and prevent its obtaining a real and practical education. To cram the mind with a knowledge of facts without the exercise of thought in the comparison and arrangement of those facts is like overcrowding the stomach with food which it cannot digest. But thought only comes with maturer years. A child can no more exercise prolonged and connected thought than a new-born babe can digest pickles. The effort to compel it to do so is to make a mental dyspeptic, incapable in after life of thinking to any considerable purpose. To attempt to train a child in the essential affairs of life in the public schools is like trying to teach him to swim without going near the water. A child, if left to itself, will seek the knowledge it wants, and will not require any severe mental process to master it. It will develop its own individuality and not another's. It will become capable of strong, vigorous, and independent thought, a thing impossible under any system imposed from without.

But every system of officialism involves politics and political methods. They are inseparable from the corruption of politics, and whether they come to the surface or not they are always there. Favoritism, corruption, abuse are necessary parts of every political scheme, and consequently must always be wasteful and inefficient; but this is a case where a thing is good just in proportion as it is inefficient, regarding efficiency to mean success in mental cram. Still, if inefficiency is their chief virtue it is not an inviting prospect for taxpayers.

The veneration in which the public schools are held is the shield to cover up inherent weaknesses and defects, and it is necessary to destroy that veneration before we can attack the thing that makes the abuse possible. In whatever direction we push the investigation of social questions, whether in religion, in politics, in philosophy, or in education, everything points to liberty as the prime condition of human well-being.

AID ASKED FOR CHICAGO WAIFS.

Special Services Held in the First Congregational Church—What Was Said.

Special services in aid of the Waifs' Mission and Training School were held last evening in the First Congregational Church at Ann street and Washington boulevard. The attendance was large, and among those present were a number of the waifs of the mission.

Assistant State's-Attorney Elliot, speaking of the importance of the work to Chicago, said:

This work has engaged a great deal of my attention during the last five years, for Mr. Daniels has done and is doing as much as the State's-Attorney in the suppression of crime. We want to prevent the boys from becoming the murderers, thieves, and perjurers. Many boys and girls who are brought into court as witnesses have no idea of the solemnity of an oath and but little idea of the value of human life. Therefore when the church join hands with a great undertaking like the Waifs' Mission the alliance is one productive of great good. When these youthful criminals are brought into court many of them are sent to Mr. Daniels, and he has saved many of these young criminals from lives of crime. It simply goes to show that by giving them another chance the boys are rescued. The work which Mr. Daniels is doing makes him one of the most efficient assistants Judge Longenecker has, and, if he should die and his place could not be filled, I believe the work of the State's-Attorney's office would be almost doubled. It is now proposed to build a Waifs' Training School on a larger plan and place Mr. Daniels in charge.

Judge R. S. Tuthill said:

There is nothing ever accomplished by one effort in the line of reform. You can't bring such a movement as this to a successful issue by a spasmodic effort. You've got to keep at it. You don't know when your going to succeed, when your efforts are to be crowned with success. Don't get tired of hearing about the Waifs' Mission and what it's doing, for we've got to keep hammering away so long as life shall last. We want every man and woman in Chicago to see and know what we are doing. No person can afford to go through life without trying to help others. Help these children along. No man is too poor to help them to some degree, and you will find that it will pay you to help them. This work is growing rapidly, more rapidly than you know. We must teach the boys how to make a living. Now we have received notice that we have got to leave our present quarters. The saloonkeeper down-stairs says the boys make too much noise, and so we got to go. Now we need other quarters and we want your coöperation. Give the boys a chance to be saved to a life of honesty and respectability.

Supt. T. E. Daniels spoke of the need of larger and more commodious quarters for the waifs, and the need of a juvenile police court and free bath. He asked the assistance of the public in aiding the officials of the mission to provide such a place before the World's Fair.

Yellow-Fever at Santos and Rio Janeiro.

NEW YORK, April 10.—Capt. Cowan of the steamer Phidas, which arrived at this port today from Brazilian ports, reported that the sanitary condition of Santos and Rio Janeiro is bad, yellow-fever still prevailing at those ports to an alarming extent. About 100 sail vessels were in the harbor of Santos. Business at Rio Janeiro was brisk, owing to the shipment of the coffee crop.

ROTH WINS HIS CASE.

APPELLATE JUDGES AFFIRM TWO FINDINGS OF LOWER COURTS.

Abraham Bernstein's Rig Ran Into Him and He Secures Damages—Bernstein Declares That a Stranger, Who Had Taken the Rig Without Consent, Was Driving It at the Time—Decision Based on Issues of Fact Decided by the Juries—Twenty-Five Opinions Filed.

Out of the twenty-five opinions filed in the Appellate Court Saturday only one was of public interest, on account of its novelty.

Three years ago a jury before Judge Anthony awarded Samuel Roth a verdict for $4,500 against Abraham Bernstein for injuries sustained by plaintiff in being run over by defendant's wagon, though it was driven by another man. This verdict was set aside, and on a second trial before Judge Brentano the jury gave Roth $2,500, and Bernstein appealed from the judgment, claiming that the driver stole the wagon and he was not liable for the injuries of Roth.

In passing upon the case the Appellate Court said:

The question presented by the record in this case is entirely one of fact—is the evidence sufficient to sustain the verdict? In our judgment the jury ought not to have found as they did. We are of the opinion that the preponderance of the evidence is to the effect that the party driving appellant's team when the collision occurred was not in the service of Bernstein, but was out upon an expedition entirely for his own pleasure and without the knowledge of appellant. In our opinion the weight of the evidence is that the party driving the team is alone to blame for this accident. But appellant is pecuniarily responsible and the careless driver (we presume) is not; so appellant has been sued and a judgment has been obtained against him. We do not feel warranted in reversing the judgment in this case because the question of fact was for the jury to decide.

Judge Gary adds:

The only ground upon which I can bring myself to consent to an affirmance of this judgment is that two juries have, in effect, found that the defense is manufactured. If it be, it is wonderfully ingenious in its simplicity. The story may be true, however, and great injustice done to Bernstein, but two juries, with much better opportunities than we can have for judging of the credibility of the story, would not believe it. The jury is the ancient, in English common law, in American constitutional law, tribunal to determine facts.

Following is a full list of the opinions filed:

Affirmed: 41, Chicago Board of Underwriters vs. C. and E. I. R. R. Co. et al.; 44, Goodman, use Rathborne Jr., vs. Boyd et al.; 45, Archibald Campbell vs. Fannie Jacobson; 47, Thomas R. Spence et al. vs. J. V. Steger et al.; 48, James H. Van Vlissingen et al. vs. Leroy B. Cox; 49, John F. Neagle vs. Edward M. Kelly; 57, Wis. Granite Co. vs. Charles E. Ray et al.; 60, Daniel H. Tolman vs. George E. Crane; 62, Chicago and Great Western R. R. Co. vs. Carl Wedel; 65, Dunklemann vs. H. Brenell; 67, Estate I. T. Relling, decd., vs. Jurgens; 68, Abraham Bernstein vs. Samuel Roth; 70, Superior Lumber Co. vs. Marquette Bldg. and Loan Assn.; 74, John W. Wilson et al. vs. Alex. F. Nelson; 75, Martin Schultz vs. Henry Meiselbar; 76, William A. Stanton vs. Frank Kersey et al.; 77, S. Richardson vs. Joseph O'Brien.

Reversed and remanded: 52—S. Goldberg vs. Benj. Einstein et al.—54—Henry Channon vs. Henry Kerber.—55—John E. Crate vs. H. H. Kohlsaat.—58—John Gosch vs. State Mut. Fire Ins. Assn.—59—John McClory vs. Mary Lancaster.—69—Hibbard Porter et al. vs. Fred L. Day.—78—A. Fuermann Brg. Co. vs. Mathias Pisa.

Appeal dismissed: Charles P. Packer vs. M. T. Roberts et al.

Court Notes.

Jacob Berkson made a fourth unsuccessful attempt Saturday to be released from jail, where he was committed by Judge Tuley for contempt of court in refusing to account to creditors. He applied to Judge Hawes for a writ of habeas corpus, but the court said he could not release him until he furnished a bond, and this Berkson could not do.

The Western Wheel Scraper Company of Mount Pleasant, Ia., brought suit in the United States court yesterday to restrain the alleged infringement of a patent for road scrapers by Frederick C. Austin. There is a dispute as to which owns the patent, the complainant alleging that Austin purchased alleged rights in the patent from persons who had no rights in it. The court is asked to establish the complainant's title and restrain Austin from selling his alleged claim to an innocent purchaser, as the company fears he will do.

Judge Gresham Saturday partially heard the motion made by complainants to remand to the Cook County Court the suit of Henry Botsford and others against the Union Stock-Yards and Transit company and the associate packers. The validity of the agreement made with the New Jersey company and the alleged monopoly which the associate packers enjoy are attacked in this suit. The motion to send it back to the State courts is based on a claim that the service in the suit was defective. Judge Gresham will hear the concluding arguments tomorrow afternoon.

THE COURT RECORD.

United States Circuit Court—New Suits.

22,376—Marinette Saw Mill Co. vs. Ed Scofield of Wisconsin. Asst., $25,000. Page & Booth, attys.

22,377—The Western Wheel Co. of Iowa vs. F. C. Austin. Bill to establish title. Bond, Adams & Pickard, solrs.

22,378—John De Kuyper & Son vs. The Continental Lithographing Co. Bill to enjoin infringement of trade-mark for labels. Banning, Banning & Payson and Rowland Cox, solrs.

United States District—New Suit.

8,599—The United States vs. Five thousand and thirty-four artificial teeth. Information of seizure under the Customs Revenue law. Thomas E. Milchrist, District Atty.

Superior Court—New Suits.

139,213—McAvoy Brewing Co. vs. W. J. Russell. Conf. of judgt., $183.17. Heap & Whitfield and Winston & Meagher, attys.

139,214—Albert Blenscke vs. West Chicago Street R. R. Co. Case, $10,000. J. F. Waters, atty.

139,215—Long, Coulbourne & Co. vs. George W. Gundoker. Asst., $500. Cratty Bros., McLaren & Jarvis, attys.

139,216—Edward J. Zippwold vs. Rosalie Zippwold. Bill for divorce. N. M. Plotke, solr.

139,217—Evans & Co. vs. Alfred C. Clark. Appl.

139,218—Johann Louis et al. vs. Edith A. Pease et al. Bill to foreclose trust deed, $3,000. Frank Ives, solr.

139,219—J. Charles Moore vs. Wm. H. Haskell. Asst., $700. Briggs & May, attys.

139,220—Robt. Guentzel et al. vs. Mathias Thome et al. Bill to declare trust. Lackner & Butz, solrs.

139,221—Wilhelm Griesser vs. Fredk. H. Herdrich. Asst., $900. Dupee, Judah & Willard, attys.

Withheld Suits—139,202—F. M. Nagle vs. John J. Curran. Asst., $1,500. Hoyne, Follansbee & O'Connor, attys.

139,203—Same vs. Curran Dry Kiln Co. Asst., $1,000. Same attys.

Circuit Court—New Suits.

102,208—Petn. of Charles J. Rice et al. to adopt Marguerite L. Birch. J. W. Foltz, atty.

102,209—Bill. Suppressed.

102,210—Theodore H. Schintz, trustee, vs. William Stoll et al. Eject., $1,000. Frank Ives, atty.

102,211—Free Home Bldg., Loan and Homestead Assn. vs. Edward J. Stack et al. Bill to foreclose trust deed, $900. David Sullivan, solr.

102,212—Isaac S. Plant et al. vs. B. F. Ryan. Asst., $1,500. A. Binswanger and Moses & Pam, attys.

102,213—Albert Willay vs. C., B. and Q. R. R. et al. Case, $5,000. A. Binswanger, atty.

102,214—Florence A. Kessler vs. George Kessler. Bill for divorce. M. W. Whittemore, solr.

102,215—William Heise vs. Annie C. Myers. Case, $10,000. Louis Weber, atty.

102,216—Annie J. Crentz vs. Same. Case, $25,000. Same atty.

102,217—Nellie E. Francis vs. Thomas Mackin. Trespass $10,000. A. B. Chilcoat, atty.

102,218—Charles W. Lobdel vs. George A. Chambers. Conf. of judgt., $1,073.33. Miller & Starr, attys.

102,219—Henry Parson vs. City of Chicago. Case, $1,000. M. J. Dunne, atty.

102,220—James Long et al. vs. Same. Same, $5,000. Same atty.

102,221—Achille Philian vs. O. D. Bond. Asst., $2,500. Edward E. Day, atty.

102,222—Wm. Navor vs. James H. Gilbert et al. Replvn. $700. H. W. Brout, atty.

102,223—Union Cash Register Co. vs. Adolph Olsen. Appl.

102,224—Knickerbocker Ice Co. vs. Kate M. Vandermark et al. Bill for mechs. lien, $2,402. Alonzo Hertig, solr.

102,225—A. Ahlstrom vs. Dennis Herman. Appl.

102,226—Emma B. Kohlhammer vs. Henry Fischer et al. Bill to foreclose trust deed, $2,000. Jesse Cox, solr.

102,227—Charles Zenschner vs. Architectural Metal Works. Case, $10,000. Same atty.

102,228—Frances Mailhouse vs. Isaac Mailhouse. Bill for divorce. Edward O'Brien, solr.

102,229—Benedict Baumgarten vs. Gust Baumberger. Conf. of judgt., $81.20. G. J. Tatge, atty.

102,230—L. A. Wheeler et al. vs. James Peterson. Appeal.

102,231—Daniel Davis vs. Martin Keller. Appeal.

102,232—Jennie S. Mullin vs. Alex A. Mullin. Bill for divorce. J. F. Hatch, solr.

102,233—K. G. Schmidt Brewing Co. et al. vs. Hugh Daly et al. Bill to foreclose trust deed, $900. Winston & Meagher, solr.

102,234—John Campbell vs. Ryan & Co. Appeal.

102,235—Bill. Suppressed.

102,236—Adolf Seidel vs. John Hirsh. Bill, for injunction. Goldzier & Rodgers, solrs.

102,237—Adam Harvey et al. vs. Henry Maas et al. Petn. for mech's lien, $160. O'Donnell & Coughlin, solrs.

102,238—First Swedish Bldg. and Loan Assn. vs. John H. Purdy et al. Bill to foreclose trust deed, $400. Blanke & Chytraus, solrs.

102,239—Bill. Suppressed.

102,240—John J. Schwarz vs. Kate Spohrer. Case, $75,000. Eastman & Schwarz, attys.

102,241—Jacob E. Hanson vs. William Heise. Appl.

102,242—Asst. Suppressed.

102,243—Teofil Jachowski vs. Samuel Poskey et al. Bill to set aside decree. Henry Kraus, solr.

WITHHELD SUITS—102,146—Johanna Dooley vs. Hannah McCormick etc. Eject. $5,000. O. M. Smith, atty.

102,153—Marie Meinning vs. Wm. Bode. Bill for accting. M. A. Drezmal, solr.

102,159—Florence Thomas vs. B. H. Thomas. Bill for divorce. H. A. Fleckeles, solr.

102,207—Harriet McKey Smith et al. vs. Harry Gower, et al. Bill for inj. M. S. Bradley, solr.

Judgments.

JUDGE ANTHONY—5,209—Redfield vs. North Chi. Street Ry. Co. On findg., $100 and sat.

JUDGE BRENTANO—6,524—Crocker vs. Herr et al. On dflt., $1,150.

JUDGE TUTHILL—2,826—Peters vs. Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Ry.: on findg., $2,800 and sat.—4,779—White vs. Thomas: on ver., $500.—18,365—Chi. *Herald* Co. vs. Witowski: on ver., $78.—17,701—Frantz vs. Lapp: on ver., $50 12.—328½—Blake, use, etc., vs. Dupee: on ver., debt $5,000, das. $3,000.

JUDGE MCCONNELL—15,780—Pederson vs. Johnson; on ver., $6,563.71.

JUDGE ADAMS—16,806—Connell v. Giblin; on ver., $121.18.

Decrees.

JUDGE HAWES—2,609—Adams vs. Travelers' Ins. Co.; decree.—1,170—Mecartney vs. Goss; decree.

JUDGE TULEY—5,490—McCarthy vs. Daly: dec. aptg. comrs.

JUDGE HORTON—6,735—Willes vs. Hildreth; decree. 7,717—Lackman vs. Martin: final decree. Divorces—6,750—Julia Bridoux from Charles Bridoux.—6,143—Harriet P. Mason from Henry E. Mason.—99,667—Mary Schroeder from Charles Schroeder—6,771—Mary A. Touhy from Edward Touhy—99 302—Wilhelm Peturn from Mina Peturn—5,810—Albert Stegert from Bertha Stegert—2,481—May S. Colseth from Herman G. Colseth—98,398—F. J. Toland from Ollie J. Toland.

Monday's Call.

JUDGE GRESHAM—Submitted cases.

JUDGE BLODGETT—Contested motions.

APPELLATE COURT—Nos. 80 to 100, except No. 81. For Tuesday—Nos. 100 to 120.

JUDGE ANTHONY—Short cause calendar—Nos. 6,193, 6,239, 3,749, 6,320, 6,364, 4,339, 6,442, 6,419. Calendar No. 1—Nos. 3,111, 3,113, 3,115, 3,116, 3,117, 3,118, 3,155, 3,156. No case on trial.

JUDGE BRENTANO—Short cause calendar. Nos. 5,560, 619, 2,513, 5,570, 6,255, 5,791, 6,308, 5,766, 6,084, 6,014, 2,969, 6,090, 5,898, 5,352.

JUDGE KETTELLE—Short cause calendar. Nos. 6,125, 5,563, 5,190, 1,710, 5,420, 6,254, 2,613, 6,009, 6,328, 6,655, 6,624. 2 p. m., Calendar No. 3, Nos. 1,653, 2,290, 2,294, 2,295, 2,299, 2,337, 2,344, 2,533, 2,586, 2,349.

JUDGE HAWES—Contested motions.

JUDGE TUTHILL—Short cause calendar. Nos. 18,484, 5,300, 8,453, 8,678, 10,759, 14,221, 14,549, 15,533, 16,317, 17,474, 17,551, 18,070, 18,103, 18,196, 18,299, 18,425, 18,839, 15,249, 17,656, 18,561, 17,968, 13,456 and 540.

JUDGE MCCONNELL—Short cause calender—Nos. 11,435, 17,563, 16,584, 17,919, 14,302, 17,497, 15,512, 12,328, 17,003, 15,941, 11,731, 17,846, 17,217, 14,186, 14,904, 8,770, 8,769, 16,623, 3,963, 18,149, 18,634, 14,487, 14,35, 17,981, 17,997, 18,806, 18,130, 17,777.

JUDGE ADAMS—Short-cause calendar—Nos. 17,396, 15,418, 14,660, 16,212, 18,166, 17,175, 15,744, 16,236, 15,639, 16,624, 17,651, 17,652, 18,563, 16,225, 18,627, 18,656, 17,056, 2,810, 17,731, 12,925, 18,790, 15,458, 99,876, 11,000, 16,634, 10,890, 14,373, 18,439, 16,372, 16,482, 18,220, 17,830, 17,665, 16,871, 99,089, 17,738, 17,585, 18,567, and 18,093. For Tuesday—First call, Nos. 551 to 600.

JUDGE TULEY—Contested motions.

JUDGE HORTON—Contested motions.

JUDGE COLLINS—Contested motions.

JUDGE SCALES—10 a. m.—Trial call. Nos. 5,759, 9,546, 9,547, 9,554, 9,561, 9,564, 9,565, 9,569, 9,580. At 2 p. m.—No. 9,012, In re Richard Wade.

JUDGE KOHLSAAT—Call of claim docket.

Indiana Supreme Court.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., April 9.—[Special.]—The decisions of the Indiana Supreme Court today were as follows:

Peter J. Stingley vs. Nichols, Shepherd & Co. et al.; Miama Circuit Court. Petition for rehearing overruled.

L. E. & S. L. Consolidated Railroad Co. vs. James P. Summers, administrator; Henry C. C. Affirmed.

Martha Butler et al. vs. Milton Thornberg; Henry C. C. Reversed.

Grisella Essick et al. vs. Alfred F. Caple. Miama C. C. Affirmed.

Corydon W. Smith, Treasurer, vs. Union County National Bank. Union C. C. Reversed.

Pennsylvania Co. vs. Patrick H. McCormick, administrator. Bartholemew C. C. Petition for rehearing overruled.

William T. Wilson vs. Emanuel Burgett, administrator. Clinton C. C. Petition for rehearing overruled.

Frank Richards vs. William H. Coleman. Marion C. C. Petition for rehearing overruled.

DISPERSED THE RAILROAD MEN.

The Mayor of an Ohio Town Leads on the Citizens to Protect Streets.

CINCINNATI, O., April 10.—Last midnight the Big Four railway, with a gang-boss and 125 men, tried to lay a track across certain streets in Carthage, twelve miles north of here. The Mayor and 300 citizens turned out, and for awhile there was an appearance of a riot, but the workmen were soon dispersed. Litigation will be the result.

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PROPOSALS.

For Printing and Binding Materials for the State of Kansas.

OFFICE OF SECRETARY OF STATE, TOPEKA, Kas., March 25, 1892.

SEALED BIDS FOR FURNISHING PAPER AND binding material to be used in the public printing for the year commencing July 1, 1892, will be received at this office on or before 12 o'clock m. the 20th day of May, 1892. The following is the estimate of the amount of the same that will probably be required, viz.:

Strictly first-class sized and super calendered eastern book, white and tinted, 50, 60, and 70 pounds, 3,000 reams, more or less.

Best superfine flat writing papers, all weights, 300 reams, more or less.

Best fine tub-sized and loft-dried flat writing paper, all weights, 1,000 reams, more or less.

First-class cover papers, all weights and colors, 250 reams, more or less.

First-class, all jute manilla wrapping paper, flat, various weights, 100 reams, more or less.

Ledger papers, all weights and sizes, 100 reams, more or less.

Bond papers, all weights and sizes, 100 reams, more or less.

Linen papers, all weights and sizes, 100 reams, more or less.

Envelopes, all sizes, XX and XXX quality, including linens, No. 1 and No. 2 rag, manilla, portfolio, catalogue, etc., 500,000, more or less, in quantities as desired.

BINDING STOCK, IN QUANTITIES AS MAY BE NEEDED.

Law sheep, No. 1—3 cover; law sheep, No. X—4 cover; law lamb, No. 1; law lamb, No. X—law skivers, XX and XXX; book leather, various colors; American Russia: colored Roans; English title leather, various colors; skivers, various kinds; moroccos, various kinds; book cloths, common and extra colors; canvas, white and drab; gray supers; Haye's thread, all numbers; soft twine, best; head bands; gold leaf, various grades; cloth boards, Diamond G mills or other first-class brands as ordered; straw boards, Sherman mills; tar boards, W. O. Davey's; marble papers, Belgian and German; book lining paper, various colors; card middles; document manilla; bookbinders' glue, best; bookbinders' glue, pulverized; buffed fleshers, all sizes; buffings, all colors; parchment or vellum.

The bids must be indorsed "Bids for Paper," or "Bids for Binding Material," or "Bids for Paper and Binding Material," in accordance with the bid inclosed, and addressed to the Secretary of State, Topeka, Kas., all charges paid.

The Executive council reserves the right to reject any and all bids, and to take more or less of each article in the above estimate as may be required for the public printing at the prices designated by the successful bidder. Samples to accompany bids.

The proposals will be opened by the Executive Council at its regular meeting, May 25, 1892.

By order of the Executive Council.

WM. HIGGINS, Secretary.

PROPOSALS WANTED.

Sealed bids will be received at the office of the Secretary of State in Olympia, Washington, until 12 o'clock m., on the 24th day of May, 1892, for furnishing all paper and binding materials to be used in the public printing for the year ending June 30, 1893. Price must be for paper and materials delivered at the State printing house in Olympia, Washington. Following is an estimate of the amount that will be required during the year, but the right is reserved to order a greater or less quantity at any time, as may be desired:

PAPER.

500 reams flats; 200 reams ledger; 800 reams book; 60 reams cover; 50 reams bond; 50 reams linen; 100,000 envelopes.

BINDING MATERIALS.

6,000 lbs board; 200 lbs glue; 50 lbs thread; 50 lbs twine; 5 reams marble paper; 600 sheets card middles; 25 packs gold; 20 pieces book cloth; 20 pieces head band; 100 doz. law sheep; 1,000 ft. cowhide; 400 ft. buffings; 20 doz. fleshers, and 5 reams book-lining paper.

All paper and materials are to be of the best quality, and samples must accompany bids. The successful bidders will be required to give bonds for the faithful and prompt performance of their contract. The right to reject any and all bids is reserved.

Plainly mark all bids "Proposals for paper," or "Proposals for binding materials," as the case may be, and address them "Hon. Allen Weir, Secretary of State, Olympia, Washington."

Dated at Olympia, Washington, April 1, 1892.

O. C. WHITE, State Printer.

PROPOSALS FOR INDIAN SUPPLIES AND transportation. Department of the Interior, Office of Indian Affairs, Washington, April 2, 1892.—Sealed proposals, indorsed "Proposals for Beef (bids for Beef must be submitted in separate envelopes), Bacon, Flour, Clothing, or Transportation, etc." (as the case may be), and directed to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Nos. 65 and 67 Wooster street, New York, will be received until 1 p. m. of Tuesday, May 3, 1892, for furnishing for the Indian service about 700,000 pounds Bacon, 32,000,000 pounds Beef on the hoof, 2,000,000 pounds net Beef, 330,000 pounds Beans, 70,000 pounds Baking Powder, 2,300,000 pounds Corn, 540,000 pounds Coffee, 9,000,000 pounds Flour, 79,000 pounds Feed, 98,000 pounds Hard Bread, 40,000 pounds Hominy, 30,000 pounds Lard, 550 barrels Mess Pork, 15,000 pounds Oatmeal, 670,000 pounds Oats, 140,000 pounds Rice, 22,000 pounds Tea, 180,000 pounds Coarse Salt, 120,000 pounds Fine Salt, 260,000 pounds Soap, 1,000,000 pounds Sugar, and 130,000 pounds Wheat. Also, Blankets, Woolen and Cotton Goods (consisting in part of Ticking, 13,000 yards; Standard Calico, 66,000 yards; Drilling, 19,000 yards; Duck, free from all sizing, 35,000 yards; Denims, 10,000 yards; Gingham, 300,000 yards; Kentucky Jeans, 8,500 yards; Cheviot, 25,000 yards; Brown Sheeting, 240,000 yards; Bleached Sheeting, 35,000 yards; Hickory Shirting, 20,000 yards; Calico Shirting, 6,000 yards); Clothing, Groceries, Notions, Hardware, Medical Supplies, School Books, etc., and a long list of miscellaneous articles, such as Harness, Plows, Rakes, Forks, etc., and for about 540 Wagons required for the service, to be delivered at Chicago, Kansas City, and Sioux City. Also for such Wagons as may be required, adapted to the climate of the Pacific Coast, with California brakes, delivered at San Francisco. Also, transportation for such of the articles, goods, and supplies that may not be contracted for to be delivered at the Agencies. Bids must be made out on government blanks. Schedules showing the kinds and quantities of subsistence supplies required for each Agency and School, and the kinds and quantities in gross, of all other goods and articles, together with blank proposals, conditions to be observed by bidders, time and place of delivery, terms of contract and payment, transportation routes, and all other necessary instructions will be furnished upon application to the Indian Office in Washington or Nos. 65 and 67 Wooster street, New York; the Commissaries of Subsistence, U. S. A., at Cheyenne, Chicago, Leavenworth, Omaha, Saint Louis, Saint Paul, and San Francisco; the Postmasters at Sioux City, Iowa; Yankton, S. Dakota; Arkansas City, Caldwell, Topeka, and Wichita, Kansas, and Tucson, Arizona. The right is reserved by the Government to reject any and all bids, or any part of any bid, and these proposals are invited under proviso that appropriation shall be made for the supplies by Congress. Bids will be opened at the hour and day above stated, and bidders are invited to be present at the opening. Certified Checks—All bids must be accompanied by certified checks or drafts upon some United States Depository or the First National Bank of San Francisco, Cal., for at least five per cent of the amount of the proposal. T. J. MORGAN, Commissioner.

SAYS IT IS CURABLE.

DR. KEELEY CONTENDS THAT ALCOHOLISM IS ONLY A DISEASE.

The Address Delivered Before the Convention of "Graduates" at Dwight—Drunkenness Not a Crime, Not a Vice—The Disease Not Transmissible by Heredity—Aiding the System to Eliminate Its Surplus Alcohol—Inefficiency of This Sort of Treatment.

Is alcoholism curable by medicine? Yes. And is drunkenness hereditary? No. That is Dr. Keeley's contention.

A few weeks ago there assembled in Dwight a large convention of "graduates" from the various Keeley institutes in the United States. It was a remarkable gathering of poisoned men rescued from alcoholism by the scientific treatment of Dr. L. E. Keeley. Reports of the proceedings appeared in the newspapers at the time.

Dr. Keeley was called on to address the convention, and his defense of his theory that dipsomania is a *disease* is so interesting that we reproduce the material portions of it for the benefit of doubting doctors and sneering "Drys" who preach that only by prayer and prohibition can drunkenness be cured, and so contend in the face of the fact that over 10,000 inebriates have been sent forth within a short year completely freed from their desire for alcohol from the Dwight Institute, to say nothing of the many thousands cured in the fifty odd branches scattered over the Union.

Dr. Keeley said to the convention:

Without being what is called a Christian I must say that I am as much a believer in special providences as was Stanley in the heart of Africa, or our own Dr. Kane among the mountains of ice in the Arctics. I often asked myself why should the knowledge of this cure come to an obscure man in an obscure town if it were not a special providence. This, however, is only one of the reasons I have for believing in special providences. In this discovery I think there has come a ray of light into the world that has illumined it in its darkest corners. Drunkenness has been considered a crime. It has been considered a vice, or to speak it mildly a disgrace. I say here tonight that it is not a crime nor a vice. Certainly you would not class any of the germ diseases, such as malaria or typhoid-fever, diphtheria or scarlet-fever as a vice and disgrace, and inebriety is as much a disease as are any of the germ diseases. Drunkenness is a disease caused by the poison of alcohol. Other poisons cause other diseases, but only the poison of alcohol can cause the disease of inebriety. To deny, therefore, that alcohol is a poison is to deny that any disease can be caused by any poison. The drinking of alcoholic liquors produces the disease of inebriety in proportion to the quantity of alcohol drank.

I think we may safely assume this from the hundreds of those present with us tonight who can give confirmatory evidence of the fact.

Is Inebriety Hereditary?

I claim that it is not. I further claim that there is no transmissible disease, known by permission of the doctors as hereditary, which is curable by medicine. Alcoholism is curable by medicine. If alcoholism is hereditary why should not the daughters, as well as the sons of the family, be so afflicted? Why not every child belonging to drunken parents be equally afflicted? Per contra, we know of many children of drunken parents who cannot even bear the smell of alcoholic liquors, much less the taste; who, in a word, are antipathetic to everything alcoholic from cider to brandy.

You will all remember that in the middle ages the intellect of humanity was obscured by the gross ignorance which then prevailed. There were but few avenues in life open to the man of genius and ability. Painting and sculpture were regarded by the great masses as master-callings. Fame and renown could only be won by the chisel or the brush. Chemistry was given over to charlatans and known as alchemy, while the noble science of medicine held a contemptible place. War and diplomacy held out attractions which were eagerly sought for, but the higher forms of intellectuality, and the nobler schools of thought, reaching out beyond the teachings of previous ages, were alike unknown and uncared for. Hidden secrets remained hidden; undiscovered treasure laid untouched in its resting place, and the race plodded on in the worn grooves of the centuries, groping its way slowly and painfully toward the light of reason and knowledge.

Alcoholism, advantaged by this deplorable condition of affairs, held high carnival, and fastening its terrible fangs upon the human family with remorseless grip, left its fearful impress upon every generation of that time. In a word the world was drunk—the entire European world was in a state of inebriety. Therefore, if drunkenness were hereditary we would have been a world of gibbering idiots, incapable of taking care of ourselves, and thus long since would have been blotted off the face of the earth.

Drunkenness is not hereditary. A man may be born with a neurosis, as the product of ancestral drinking, which would incline him, after getting a taste of alcohol, to become a user of alcoholic liquors, and in accordance with the quantity drank, to become a drunkard. Or he might become an opium user from some phase of this neurosis that demands a narcotic. But unless he used alcohol or opium he would not become an inebriate from the use of the one nor an opium fiend from the use of the other. He might go to cigarettes, cocaine, or chloral and be equally satisfied.

Acquired by Cultivation.

I think your verdict will be from what you know of this disease, and from personal experience otherwise, that it is not hereditary but acquired by cultivation. So much for heredity.

Here the doctor described a well defined case of dipsomonia or periodical drunkenness. He spoke of a man on a bed sick from the effects of a debauch; a man intoxicated and narcotized to stupefaction. The family doctor is called in, and, after much nursing, the man is brought back to consciousness. This is done by aiding the system to eliminate its surplus alcohol. The stomach takes command of the condition as captain, with the diaphragm as its chief executive—the brain being wholly incapacitated by the narcotic effects of alcohol. The stomach rejects and ejects the surplus alcohol; the diaphragm urges the lungs to greater action, and with every expiration it sends forth its modicum of alcohol. The excretory ducts are put into motion, and after some hours, with the surplus alcohol thrown off, the brain and other functions resume their normality and the victim of the debauch is once again restored to business, friends, and sobriety. The first week he is strong, the second week he is stronger, the third week he is still stronger—satisfied that he will never drink again. The latter part of the fourth week is reached—then comes a bad night. He wakes in the morning with a feeling known as a malaise or restlessness. He does not feel well; he is urged to go to a doctor, but he is irritable and refuses. Three days of this sort of feeling, growing worse with time, brings him back again to liquor. In fact, it is as necessary that he should drink again as that he should breathe to live.

With the commencement of every debauch the stomach has a work to do—namely: that of minimizing or condensing the alcoholic product for the nervous system. This new element, which may be known as a paraldehydic essence, becomes a third force. The catalytic operation of the stomach may be likened to a ship coaling for a trip across the ocean. When the bunkers are filled the ship leaves the docks. As it proceeds upon its journey the coal is used up. It has just enough of supply to last the journey, and when it reaches its destination it must be recoaled for the return trip. The nervous system has just supply enough of this paraldehydic essence to last four weeks, if that is the interval of the period, at the end of which time a man finds alcohol as much of a necessity as atmosphere is in the aeration of the blood. Hence it is no disgrace to drink, for the reason that a man must drink if he can at all procure liquor.

An Alcoholic Impression.

After the disease is established and the man is shut off from liquor for any cause there is left what is called an alcoholic impression. For instance: A man may be caught immediately after a burglary or a murder in a drunken condition. He is manacled, taken to jail, tried, committed, and condemned to five years in the penitentiary all within a short time. There is no time, perhaps, from the moment of his arrest until the moment the prison doors close upon him that he does not feel a want and a desire for liquor. Five years later, when the prison doors open again for his egress, with $8 in his pocket and a new suit of clothes upon his back, that alcoholic impression is as strong upon him as it was the morning after his arrest. The first place he will make for is a saloon, and he will get drunk. When arrested for drunkenness he will make any excuse but the proper one as to why he got drunk. This man is diseased and remains as much diseased as he was when he committed the crime for which he was punished. As a consequence he will go back to liquor and his old habits, and we will again find him in the penitentiary after the lapse of a few months or years.

In further illustration of this alcoholic impression the doctor spoke of many men in the past who had voluntarily quit liquor for years, but it was always a continuous struggle to keep from it. In confirmation of this he asked all of those in the room who had gone through this ordeal with this result to rise in their seats. In a moment nearly half of the convention were upon their feet.

Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co. (Retail.)
State and Washington Sts

THE GREAT DEMAND FOR HIGH GRADE

Black Silks

AT A REASONABLE AND POPULAR PRICE, and the enormous increase in our Black Silk business during the past week, have induced us to offer 5,000 YARDS MORE of those

Wonderful Bargains in

BLACK BENGALINE DE SOIE and BLACK CRYSTAL DE SOIE at—88c

ON WHICH THERE IS A POSITIVE SAVING OF 62 CENTS PER YARD.

Also Five Thousand Yards

ALL BLACK FIGURED INDIAS, Usual price $1.25 per yard, at—88c

Customers who desire a Black Silk Dress will serve their best interests by securing a pattern during this sale, as these qualities cannot be duplicated.

A New and Magnificent Assortment of

Figured Changeable Silks,

IN EVERY IMAGINABLE COMBINATION OF COLOR, per yard—$1.25

BARGAIN TABLE.

(NEAR STATE-ST. ENTRANCE).
THE SPECIAL ATTRACTIONS FOR THIS WEEK ARE:

24-Inch Pure Silk Grenadines—

IN BLACK, Checked with Old Rose,
IN BLACK, Checked with Cardinal,
IN BLACK, Checked with Apple Green,
IN BLACK, Checked with Drab,
IN BLACK, Checked with White,
IN CREAM, with Satin Stripes,
IN PALE PINK, with Satin Stripes,
IN GRAY, with Satin Stripes,
IN RESEDA GREEN, with Satin Stripes,

AT 68c
Reg. val. $1.50

A New Arrival of

REAL JAPANESE WASH SILKS, in Woven Stripes and Plaids, at—68c

Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co. (Retail.)
State and Washington Sts

Dress Goods.

The arrival of final importations and recent purchases, together with important *revisions* and *reductions* on our already large and magnificent stock of Fashionable Dress Fabrics, enables us to make an exceedingly interesting and attractive display this week.

HIGH CLASS NOVELTIES IN

Crepes, Crepons, and Creponettes—

20 Pieces Regular $6.50 CREPON—At $5.00
20 Pieces Regular $4.50 CREPON—At 3.50
15 Pieces Regular $2.50 CREPES—At 2.00
25 Pieces Regular $2.50 CREPON—At 1.50
30 Pieces Regular $1.50 CREPONETTES—At 1.00

GENUINE SCOTCH FANCIES,

Best Imported Goods—

48-inch $3.50 Qualities—At $2.50
$3.00 Qualities—At 2.00
$2.50 Qualities—At 1.50
$2.00 Qualities—At 1.25

All-Wool Figured Diagonal Jacquards,

IN FRENCH DESIGNS, 54 inches wide, worth $1.50—only—75c

The Great Sale Inaugurated Last Week

STILL CONTINUES—only 75 pieces left and will be sold this week.

48-Inch MIXED RIBBED BEDFORD CORDS
48-Inch SOLID COLORED BEDFORD CORDS
48-Inch FRENCH CAMEL'S HAIR
$1.00
—Would be cheap at $1.50.

Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co. (Retail.)
State and Washington Sts

SPECIAL SALE OF FOREIGN COTTON

Dress Goods.

Daily arrivals of exquisite novelties in styles and weaves exclusively our own. This department has more than doubled its sales over any previous year, and to still promote and stimulate its activity we offer

200 Pieces Koechlin Freres' Satines,

IN PERSIAN DESIGNS, SUITABLE FOR MORNING ROBES, at—per yard 15c

—These Satines are the best obtainable—no better—being imported—and should be sold for 30 cents.

Another Equally Strong Incentive Is

150 pcs. STRIPED LACE ZEPHYRS, 32 inches wide, in delicate colors, at—25c

—Reduced from 40c, and unquestionably worth it.

SUCH SACRIFICES

SHOULD ELICIT A PROMPT RESPONSE
. . . . FROM APPRECIATIVE BUYERS.

Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co. (Retail.)
State and Washington Sts.

GREAT SALE OF

DOMESTIC WASH FABRICS

THIS WEEK.

5 CASES OF

Figured Pongees,

32 in. wide, light and dark grounds, and choice new designs, at

8c

This fabric sold at 15c until today.

200 PIECES

Challie Serge,

27 inches wide, choice styles and an excellent fabric, positively worth 8c,

ONLY 5c

These items are of such merit as will insure a hasty distribution of them.

COTTON DEPT.

We repeat the offer made during our *Great January Sale*, viz.: to sell bolt lengths of Sheetings and Pillow Casings at *manufacturers' prices*, and make up same *free of charge*.

Those who contemplate housekeeping, or replenishing their household needs in this line, will find this offer a very appreciable one.

All the popular and standard brands are on our counters at minimum market prices.

Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co. (Retail.)
State and Washington Sts.

Carpets.

This is the season when housekeepers everywhere replenish their carpets. Special attention is called to our vast assortment of

WILTON,
AXMINSTER,
MOQUETTES,
BRUSSELS,
TAPESTRY,
AND INGRAIN
CARPETS,

Also to our well-selected stock of Oriental and Domestic Rugs.

The variety of patterns.
The contrast of colorings.
The firmness of the fabrics.
The lowness of the prices.

Cannot help but please you. Of the importance of an early selection you need not be informed. The season has opened in earnest, and the choicest patterns will be eagerly sought for.

Our facilities are such that we can make and lay carpets in the shortest possible time.

Visit the Carpet Department this week, this month, or any time you contemplate housekeeping or wish to replace old carpets with new ones.

WE SELL ON

CREDIT

As cheap as others do for cash, and we deliver the goods at once after the first payment is made. We require NO SECURITY, and our stock contains as fine an assortment as any retail store in the city.

FINE CLOTHING

For Men, Boys, and Children, Ready made and to order.

Ladies' Dresses,

Ready made or to order.

Ladies' Cloaks, Etc.

WATCHES, DIAMONDS, Etc., Etc.

TERMS—One-third down, balance in small weekly or monthly payments.

KOEHLER'S

Installment House,

109 STATE-ST. 109

UP STAIRS.

MANDEL BROTHERS.

117 to 123 State-st., Through to Wabash-av.

Women's Gloves.

Very Important News!!!

1,000 Dozens of Women's 8-button Mousquetaire French Kid Gloves, all colors and blacks,

$1.19 a pair.

These are a most extraordinary lot of high grade Gloves, the value being **$2.00**, and never sold for less. The sale will commence at **10 O'CLOCK** this morning and continue until the 12,000 pairs are sold.

Merchant Tailoring.

The Cloth,
The Cutters,
The Sewers,
All Are Ready.

And we are very busy, but we're waiting for you—so don't keep us waiting till we are too busy. You know we are always careful in our tailoring-to-order work, and care takes time.

The new spring woolens are the newest and nobbiest we could select for you, and we have such an abundance of them—if perfect tailoring and moderate prices interest you—come and see us.

Spring Overcoats

The Ready-Made Ones. —Men's and young men's—what do you think of $12 and $15 for a good, honest all-wool nobby coat—or $16.50, $18, and $20 for the more exquisite kinds—$25 and $30 for the very handsomest.

Wanamaker & Brown,

145 STATE-ST.

REMOVAL.

THE

Henry Dibblee Company

Who have been for many years at 266 and 268 Wabash-av., will on

MONDAY, APRIL 11th,

Open for business in their NEW FOUR-STORY BUILDING at

149 and 150 Michigan-av.,

And will have the most COMPLETELY EQUIPPED BUILDING for their line of business in existence.

The first and second floors entire are used for show-rooms, the third and fourth floors for their factory, and the basement for engine rooms, stock and packing rooms

FINE AND MEDIUM-PRICED

MANTELS, GRATES, TILES,

MOSAICS,

FURNITURE AND INTERIOR WORK,

Comprise a portion of their productions and an inspection of their new show-rooms and manufactory is solicited and will well repay anyone at all interested in artistic interior work described.

Unlike the Dutch Process

No Alkalies
—OR—
Other Chemicals
are used in the preparation of
W. BAKER & CO.'S
BreakfastCocoa

which is absolutely pure and soluble.

It has *more than three times the strength* of Cocoa mixed with Starch, Arrowroot or Sugar, and is far more economical, *costing less than one cent a cup*. It is delicious, nourishing, and EASILY DIGESTED.

Sold by Grocers everywhere.

W. BAKER & CO., Dorchester, Mass.

MARSHALL FIELD & CO.

LACES.

180 feet of Counter and fixtures—1st floor, 2d aisle north and in Basement.

We are offering extraordinary bargains

--in all Silk, Black Drapery Nets,

at 50c. yard—*at one time $1.00.*
at 75c. yard—*at one time $1.50.*
at $1.00 yard—*at one time $2.00.*

--In all Silk, Black Chantilly Skirtings

at $2.50 yard—*at one time $5.00.*

--In Real Hand-run Skirtings,

at $6.50 yard—*at one time $12.50.*

--In Real Marquise Skirting,

at $12.50 yard—*at one time $25.00.*

--In Real Pointe d'Irelande--Point de Gene--Venetian--Rusticana and other Novelties in Dress Trimmings.

We cannot emphasize, too strongly, the very low prices at which we are offering these desirable goods.

Novelties for Easter in

Ladies' Neckwear,

including the prettiest French productions in "Collarettes"--"Tabots"--"Scarfs"--"Crepe and Lace Scarfs," etc.

We also offer special bargains, as follows:

50 pcs. Chiffon fillings—in Cream and Black—Plain and Embroidered—at 95c. yd., *worth $1.50.*
Silk Reefer Scarfs, at $1.00, *worth $1.50.*
China Silk Ties, at 25c.—*very cheap.*

We beg to direct attention to the very large and beautiful assortment of

Misses' and Children's Dresses—for ages 4 to 16 years,

shown in our department—2d floor, South section. Very many of the styles are *exclusive* and include

Dresses for Street,
Dresses for Church,
Dresses for Mountain, Sea-shore and Traveling.

AT 3804 WABASH-AV.,

This Monday Morning, 10 o'clock,

We sell entire contents elegantly

Furnished Private Residence.

Sale Without Reserve.

ELISON, FLERSHEIM & CO.,
Auctioneers.

"FOUR SEASONS" HOTEL

AND SANITARIUM,

Near Cumberland Gap, Tennessee.

A Magnificent Health Resort in the Tennessee Mountains open all the year.

Address HENRY CLAIR, Manager,
Harrogate, Tenn.

TRADE MARK.

DR. A. OWEN'S

ELECTRIC BELT

Cures acute, chronic and nervous diseases without medicine. Send 6c. for sealed illustrated catalogue and sworn statements in English, German, Swedish and Norwegian, or Treatise on Rupture.

THE OWEN ELECTRIC BELT & APPLIANCE CO.

Main Office and Only Factory, State-st., cor. Adams, Chicago, Ill. [The Owen Electric Belt Building]. Entrance on State-st. Office hours from 8 a.m. to 8 p.m.; Sunday, from 10 a.m. to 12 o'clock. Tel. 2766. New York Office, 826 Broadway. The Largest Electric Belt Establishment in the World.

Candy

Send $1.25, $2.10 or $3.50 for a superb box of candy by express, prepaid, east of Denver or west of Boston. Suitable for Presents. Sample orders solicited. Address

G. F. GUNTHER,
CONFECTIONER, 212 STATE-ST., CHICAGO.

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and Traveling.
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ELECTRIC BELT
THE OWEN ELECTRIC BELT & APPLIANCE CO.
G. F. GUNTHER
STATE-ST., CHICAGO.

Pages 9 to 12.

The Chicago Daily Tribune.

PART TWO.

MONDAY, APRIL 11, 1892—TWELVE PAGES.

LONDON TOWN GOSSIP.

DEAN BRADLEY'S REFUSAL TO HONOR LOWELL'S MEMORY.

The Closing of Westminster Abbey to Him Means That No American Shall Find a Place There in the Future—The Protest of Ulster—Ireland May Be Arbiter of Its Own Fate—What England Will Arbitrate—Trades Union of Servant Girls—Against Froude.

[*New York Tribune Cable.*]

LONDON, April 9.—Dean Bradley's refusal to find room for a memorial to Lowell in Westminster Abbey is an act of which no explanation is yet forthcoming. Want of space is no explanation, any more than when the bust of Matthew Arnold was hid away in an obscure corner where not one visitor in a thousand will ever see it. Lowell, of course, has no claim. No American has a claim, nor any Englishman, either. It rests with the Dean of Westminster for the time being to grant or refuse admission to the abbey. There is no appeal from his discretion, or indiscretion, except to public opinion or to Parliament, where public opinion is sometimes crystallized into a concrete form. It was Parliament which intervened to save the abbey from the intrusion of Prince Louis Napoleon, whom Dean Stanley was resolved to admit.

The present is no cause for invoking that Supreme Court of Appeal. Nor do I know that Lowell's American friends need care much about the matter. It was Lowell's English friends who made the request to the Dean, which he somewhat churlishly, they think, has rejected. Lowell, says one of them, is not thought good enough for the abbey. Perhaps not. He was merely the foremost American man of letters of his time, long resident in England and beloved here, a representative who did invaluable service to his own country and to this, admittedly the first (it is the English who admit it) scholar of English literature. What has he to do with Westminster Abbey? That mausoleum of nonentities is dignified, no doubt, by the tombs and memorials of some great men, but the majority are no company for Lowell.

To say that Lowell shall not find a place there is to say that no American shall in the future, and that the few now there had better come away, Longfellow first of all, who will hardly care to remain, now that his friend is excluded. If any dean of Westminster of the future regrets the exclusion he may chisel into some vacant stone the line in which the French Academy does penance for the absence of Molière: "Nothing was wanting to his glory. He is wanting to ours."

The Ulster Protest and Its Effect.

Not much more is heard of the Ulster protest against home rule, but the leading Ulster members are steadily at work organizing their convention for next June. Col. Saunderson and Mr. T. W. Russell have already visited Belfast to make preparations. Among their plans is one for an appeal to the non-conformist conscience. Irish Protestant ministers to the number of a hundred are to be sent as missionaries from the North of Ireland to preach the Unionist gospel throughout England and Scotland to non-conformist meetings. The subject of this convention is not one which the English are at present eager to discuss. It is too delicate for rough handling, and the general election is too near. English public opinion is as strongly on the side of law and order as of the union itself, and the suggestion of an ultimate appeal to force against an Irish legislature is felt to be full of political dangers.

It is the watchword of the Nationalists to treat these Ulster proposals with a contempt they do not feel. Likely, therefore, you will hear little from either side till the time for holding the convention draws near. None the less carefully is every step watched by both sides.

Mr. T. P. O'Connor's recent speech in Liverpool has done a service of a certain kind to the home-rule cause. Mr. O'Connor is the member for the Scotland Division of Liverpool, sometimes called their Irish division. He has been considering what would happen if, to use his own language, Mr. Gladstone should betray the Irish cause. Mr. O'Connor thinks this an extremely improbable contingency. Still, he considers it. He brings out strongly the well-known but not always well-remembered fact that Mr. Gladstone's sole hope of a majority in the coming election rests with Ireland. It is admitted that England and Scotland will be against him. The majority in these two sections of the United Kingdom is Unionist. Ireland alone has power to turn the Gladstonian minority in England and Scotland into a majority for the whole kingdom.

The Arbiter of Its Own Fate.

"If, therefore," says Mr. O'Connor forcibly, "Mr. Gladstone does not accept our terms what chance has he of coming in? Or, if we give him a majority in the hope that he will bring in a bill to suit us, we can at any moment turn him out if he will not frame his measure as we wish."

According to that theory Ireland is, or in certain circumstances would be, the arbiter of its own fate. The fact that a home-rule majority must be an Irish majority is one which, if stated often enough in public, will make an impression on the English people.

It should be added that Mr. O'Connor has done another public service. He has elicited from Mr. Healy a protest against blackguardism. Mr. O'Connor, who thinks success a duty, urged a reconciliation between the two wings of the Nationalist party. "No," said Mr. Healy, "not while I can prevent it. The moment we are prepared to pay blackmail to blackguardism we may bid good-by to all hope of maintaining discipline and unity." I do not quite understand this proposition, but it may be intelligible in America, and I make no comment.

What England Will Arbitrate.

A pretty little episode in the House of Commons touching arbitration deserves more attention than it has received here. The question was asked by Mr. Labouchere whether the British Government meant to negotiate with the American Government for a general treaty of arbitration. The Foreign Under Secretary replied by a reminiscence. The same question, he said, was put in 1883 to Mr. Gladstone, then Prime Minister, and his answer was: "We are not prepared to do anything of the sort." "Her Majesty's Government," continued the demure Under Secretary, "although holding the same opinion as that held by the government of the right honorable member for Midlothian, does not desire to give quite such an abrupt statement of its views." There are matters on which, as they have shown, they are ready to arbitrate. There are others "such as those involving the title of the British crown" which they would rather not pledge themselves beforehand to submit to arbitration. And the subject dropped.

Mr. Gladstone, it might be added, seems to dislike war and arbitration about equally. Neither Geneva nor Majuba Hill is understood to be an agreeable topic to him. He has not favored us with his views on the Bering Sea arbitration, but he is known to entertain, or it is known that after Geneva and before Halifax he did entertain and did express in words stronger than I care to quote his dislike of settling disputes with the United States by the method of arbitration.

Trades Union of Servant Girls.

The reorganization of English society proceeds apace. The latest phase of it is a trade union of servant girls. At present this formidable movement is confined to West Hartlepool, where there has been a great demonstration by the oppressed female domestic, a procession with banners and music after the manner of the Salvation Army, with the police looking on and keeping order. A capitalistic press omits to explain the objects of this new move, unless they are included in the demand for shorter hours and a weekly half holiday. But it is supposed that the cause of the servant girls may be taken up by the male trade unions.

Mr. Lincoln to the Chief Engineer.

The civil engineers of this country and the American Minister have been exchanging well-deserved compliments. Like all important bodies the civil engineers dine together yearly. The American Minister, the Duke of Cambridge, and other eminent persons were their guests. Mr. Lincoln proposed a toast to the prosperity of civil engineers, and spoke, as he often has before, handsomely and well. He did not forget to remember the hospitality shown by the English to the American engineers who came over here to see what their English cousins were doing. No more did the President, Mr. Berkeley, omit to acknowledge the kindness of the Americans to the English on their visit to what he called "the States."

Many English engineers, he thought, would go to Chicago next year. Each country had something to show the other. And once more the Forth bridge had to be mentioned as the crowning triumph of the British engineers and craftsmen. I hope it is, and Mr. Berkeley may safely defy Chicago to produce anything equally ugly. Mr. Lincoln said with truth that Americans would not yield to their English brethren in the courage or ability required for great engineering works. It may even be hoped that they have less of the courage required when some of the most lovely scenery in the world is to be ruthlessly ruined, as it has been by the Forth bridge. This is not Mr. Lincoln's remark. It would not have been well received, I fear, by his hosts.

Delay in the Hurlbert Case.

The public prosecutor, Sir Augustus Stephenson, has made an official explanation of his action, or inaction, in the Hurlbert case. His long delay in deciding on a prosecution for perjury and his failure to secure Mr. Hurlbert's arrest are the two points which chiefly interest the public. The delay was due to difficulties in getting hold of documents and other evidence in possession of the court which tried the action of Evelyn vs. Hurlbert. That is a curious side light in the administration of British justice. The failure to execute the warrant arose, says Sir Augustus, out of the premature publication of the fact that it had been obtained. The New York paper which Mr. Hurlbert at one time edited disclosed the secret and so gave the culprit time to escape. A London evening paper is implicated in the same indiscretion. Sir Augustus, with unconscious, or, perhaps, conscious, humor, remarks that Mr. Hurlbert has gone to Mexico and that he has not at present the intention of meeting the charges against him by surrendering for trial.

The Outcry Against Froude.

If any of the outcry against the appointment of Mr. Froude as Regius Professor of History at Oxford reaches across the Atlantic you may safely set it all down to one or two causes. It comes from the Freeman party, or it is the expression of political animosity. Mr. Freeman and his party thought they had destroyed Mr. Froude. It had become with them an article of faith that he was not to be considered a historian. Of course, they are bitter when Lord Salisbury, by virtue of his authority as Chancellor of the University of Oxford, appoints Mr. Froude as Mr. Freeman's successor. It is, nevertheless, an act of mere justice to the greatest historical writer of the generation.

No man has been so perseveringly attacked. No man has treated the attacks on him with such uniform indifference. Whatever the pedants may say, the scholars and the public have remained true to him. Mr. Froude's is a greater name than it was a generation since. The authority of his historical work, often impeached, has never been overthrown. His preëminence as a writer of English is conceded, and even the Freeman school do not quite go so far as to say that the power of writing the best English of his time disqualifies a man for writing English history.

Among the many iniquities which Mr. Freeman and others impute to Mr. Froude is one to which he must perforce plead guilty. He is not a Gladstonian. This sin, in the eyes of the good Gladstonian, includes and sums up all other sins. Not to be an idolater is to the idolater an offensive thing. Not to dance to the tune the organ plays stirs the organ-grinder to fury. He is furious against Mr. Froude, and furious against Lord Salisbury for appointing Mr. Froude, and he lampoons both in the most approved organic manner. We hear of Mr. Froude's prejudice and rancor, petty spites and false ideals. Mr. Freeman, if you believe the organ, demolished Mr. Froude's reputation as a historian.

A Fling at New York.

No article from this organ-grinder is complete without a sneer at America. Perhaps no number of the *Daily News* has been published for years without one. The writer has to cross the Atlantic in search of a stick to beat Mr. Froude with. "Mr. Freeman was learned, even in the estimation of Germany. Mr. Froude would be considered superficial in New York." You will appreciate the compliment. New York will understand in future that it is a synonym for the superficial. Lord Salisbury, in the opinion of this sheet, appointed Mr. Froude partly to express his contempt for history and for professors in general and partly to pay off Mr. Gladstone for appointing Mr. Freeman, who was a Gladstonian.

It is one of the misfortunes of being a politician that you see politics in everything, and believe the leader of your opponents guilty of the basest political moves in a matter which has nothing to do with politics. It makes one wish that the general election were over. The more respectable Gladstonian papers are able to discuss Mr. Froude without acrimony.

G. W. S.

ADDRESS OF MRS. CLARA C. HOFFMAN.

Stirring Temperance Lecture in the First Congregational Church.

Mrs. Clara C. Hoffman, President of the Missouri State Woman's Christian Temperance Union, gave a stirring temperance address under the auspices of the West Side W. C. T. U. before a good audience at the First Congregational Church yesterday afternoon. Her subject was "Our Legacy to the Future," and on this theme she showed the responsibility of individuals and nations for the hereditary effects of their vices. Her address, besides being eloquent and pathetic, abounded in a number of decidedly outspoken denunciations of existing methods and their sponsors.

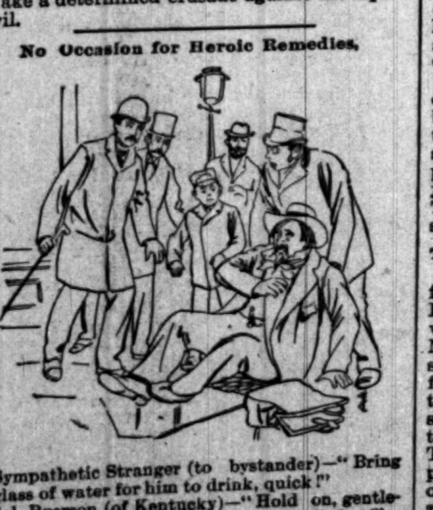
In introducing the speaker Mrs. L. H. Clark, President of the West Side union, made the announcement that in a few days that organization would provide a free cure for inebriety at its dispensary, No. 870 West Madison street. At the close of the lecture a collection was taken up, to be applied to this charity. While it was being collected Mrs. Clark denounced the Keeley Institute at Dwight, because, as she said, it made a clear profit of $70 on every $100 taken in. This sally was greeted with applause.

Mrs. Hoffman spoke with force and earnestness. In the course of her remarks she said:

> Nations as well as individuals always leave a legacy whether they will or no. A man's record, whether it is good or bad, is left as a legacy, and millions of men and women are cursed by a legacy of appetite or crime that flows in their veins. Each individual leaves himself to be reproduced and reproduced again in his offspring. Sin can produce nothing but sin and we cannot expect anything else. Left to himself, nature reproduces each after its own kind. There is also a likeness born of environment and association. Like teacher like pupil, like master like servant. Scars never wash out nor wear out nor grow out. By the interminable process of waste and repair, though every atom of the human tissue is changed, yet every atom is replaced by a like atom. So scars on the brain or the nervous system are as inerasible as a scar in the flesh.
>
> What nonsense it is to talk about individual liberty; the liberty to live immoral lives and to curse our surroundings and offspring. O liberty, what crimes are committed in thy name!
>
> The religion of the body has not been sufficiently taught. If it had, do you think that men would smoke and smoke and smoke until they puff from the ends of their cigars a will power such as might have rid this world of all its evil?

Dr. Goodwin followed with a powerful appeal to all his hearers that they unite and make a determined crusade against the liquor evil.

No Occasion for Heroic Remedies.



Sympathetic Stranger (to bystander)—"Bring a glass of water for him to drink, quick!"

Col. Ryerson (of Kentucky)—"Hold on, gentlemen, hold on—I ain't hurt so bad as all that!"—*Puck.*

FOR PARTY CAPITAL.

BERLIN EDITORS USING THE RECENT EXCITING EVENTS.

Herr von Helldorff's Retirement from the Conservative Party Gives Parson Stocker a Chance to Lead—Petitions Against the Withdrawal of the School Bill—Electrical Company Coming to Chicago—Germany Should Exhibit Its Locomotive Engineering at the World's Fair.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

BERLIN, April 10.—With the Landtag and the Reichstag closed the editors and political leaders are devoting themselves to looking after their party organizations and making party capital of the exciting events of the last three months. The Clericals and the dyed-in-the-wool Conservatives are thought to have made an ironclad cartel against the new liberalizing tendency of the government and are conducting a bitterly aggressive movement throughout the empire in favor of the Roman Catholics and the agrarian interests which were injured by the zollverein treaties. The speakers at the meetings held in the interest of the new cartel do not mince their words and make little effort to conceal the fact that the Emperor is the present champion of the political policy which they hope to overthrow.

The retirement of Herr von Helldorff, a moderate Conservative and one of the Emperor's unofficial advisers, from the Conservative party, with the avowed intention of forming a new Conservative party on more or less liberal lines, is the immediate cause of the new agitation. For some time the *Kreuz Zeitung* (extreme Conservative) and Parson Stocker's *Volk* (extreme Conservative and Jew-baiter) have attacked Helldorff under cover of one of the irresponsible advisers who have led the Emperor astray in the byways of liberalism. Helldorff has answered them in his weekly organ with considerable bitterness and has made no concealment of his disgust with the Clerical-Conservative combination. The dispute became so acrimonious that Helldorff's retirement from the Conservative ranks became imperative, and so, with a parting shot at the "Black Alliance" and the "*Kreuz Zeitung*-Jew-baiters," he went before he was expelled.

Wide-Reaching Consequences.

The retirement of Helldorff is likely to have wide-reaching consequences in German political organs. It gives Parson Stocker, still smarting under the discipline administered to him by the Emperor, opportunity to succeed to the leadership of the *Kreuz Zeitung* section of the Conservatives, and to make its Jew-baiting tendencies the most conspicuous feature of its politics. The breach with the Helldorff section of moderate Conservatives is as complete as that between the leaders. The moderates number but few members, and alone they count hardly as a parliamentary factor, but united with the right wing of the national Liberals and in partial sympathy with the left wing of the Independents (Freisinnige) they will be able to make a most formidable showing in the Reichstag, especially as they will have the cream of the press and of educated Germany behind them. The keenness of the Conservative-Clerical agitation shows that the members of this cartel recognize the strength of this opposition.

Petitions are in circulation throughout the country protesting against the withdrawal of the School bill. The meetings at which these petitions are started on their rounds are large and enthusiastic. In Dielefled, Aachen, and Mayence the demonstrations have been noisy and unanimous in favor of the government's reconsideration of its precipitate action. In Hamburg an immense meeting in favor of the School bill became so disorderly that the police were called in. The speakers of the evening were cheered by the majority for their unqualified denunciation of the Jews. The minority hissed and groaned and cheered Parson Stocker's name. The confusion prevailed for an hour, and as both parties were equally determined, the police declared the meeting dissolved.

Present Condition of German Politics.

The attitude of the *Kreuse Zeitung* is perhaps the best illustration of the new movement as well as of the anarchic condition of present German politics. Heretofore this newspaper has been the recognized organ of the feudal party and the ultra Protestants. Since the organization of the Conservative Clerical Cartel, however, it is hardly less Roman Catholic than the *Germania*. It extols the Clericals and their constituencies daily and preaches tolerance without cessation, although formerly it reveled in the most bigoted denunciations of everything outside of recognized Protestanism. But a few months ago half of its space was devoted to sensational articles concerning Jesuit intrigues, Papal aggressions, disloyalty of the Roman Catholics, and the like. Now it stigmatizes all such publications in other newspapers as "base calumnies" and "bogies of atheists." "We are all Christians," it says. "What matters the manner in which we worship God? Protestants have nothing to fear from Roman Catholics, and Roman Catholics have nothing to fear from Protestants. This new liberality does not extend to the Jews, however, and the *Kreuse Zeitung* continues to publish sensational paragraphs about ritual murders in far-off places without specifications as to names and other compromising details. Observers remark that had the *Kreuse Zeitung* and its party advocated similar liberal ideas twenty years ago the Kulturkampf might have been avoided. The alleged danger did not then exist. Now, however, the danger is real and palpable in every phase of the empire's life, as, for instance, was shown by the provisions of the School bill.

Teachers Had to Be Atheists.

The revelations at the recent trial of Rector Ahlwardt, the notorious bank superintendent and Jew-baiter, are cited in this connection by the *Kreuse Zeitung* as illustrations of the necessity of united action of Protestants and Roman Catholics against Jews and infidels. It transpired at that trial that Dr. Herles, chief of the municipal school board in Berlin, openly avowed his atheism, and, upon the appointment of teachers, invariably put to the candidate the question: "You do not, I trust, believe in the old nursery tale about Christ?" At the same trial it was ascertained that of the twenty-four members of the school board thirteen were Jews and eleven were free-thinkers. The Clericals say that this state of affairs prevails throughout the whole city government. Contracts are given, they say, only to professed free-thinkers or those favored by free-thinking Councilors.

The city government here is entirely in the hands of the Independents, or extreme Liberals, who contributed not a little to the defeat of the School bill, and consequently the attacks of the Clericals upon the City Council as free-thinkers serve a double purpose. The trump card of the Clericals, however, charges not only atheism against the city government but also corruption in office. Every year about $35,000,000 is lent from the city treasury to responsible citizens, suppositiously without favor, on approved bills and securities. The power to make these loans is vested in a committee of six Councilors, who elect their own Chairman. Each Councilor on the committee is supposed to judge each loan impartially and to pass on it. It is now asserted, however, by the Conservatives and Clericals that for several years all loans have been granted by the Chairman directly, without consulting his colleagues, and that the bulk of the money has been placed by him in the hands of his relatives and protégés. Substantial business-men complain that their applications for loans have been ignored, or rejected without the giving of sufficient reason. The matter looks serious and the Emperor is said to be contemplating an investigation.

The Czar May Not Oppose the Marriage.

After a week of unusual public and private festivity, the fashionable world has deserted Berlin. The dinner given by Count Shouvaloff, Russian Embassador, to Sir E. B. Malet, British Embassador, was the most superb entertainment that the city has seen for years. A long private conversation between the host and Malet gave rise to all sorts of baseless rumors about Russia's effort to wean England from its friendship to the Triple alliance and the Czar's continued opposition to the marriage of the Princess Marie of Edinburg and Prince Ferdinand of Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen. It is believed, however that Shouvaloff did give to the British Embassador the assurance that the Czar would not oppose the proposed union. The fact that the French Embassador and the Russian Chargé d'Affaires sat together and talked at length at the dinner of the Spanish Embassy also provoked the imaginations of diplomatic wiseacres considerably, but it now seems to be settled that throughout it was purely social in every particular. Among those present were the Italian and Portuguese Chargé d'Affairs, the Brazilian and American Ministers, and Gen. Verdy du Vernois. The fact that people here are started on a train of wild suppositions by such trivial affairs as those mentioned in connection with these dinners shows that a general feeling of insecurity pervades the country.

Negotiations with Russia.

It is difficult to ascertain the true status of the commercial negotiations between Russia and Germany, or even the fact that such negotiations are in progress. The Chauvinists, both in St. Petersburg and here, are much opposed to the consummation of any agreement or anything likely to bring the two nations together. Nevertheless, powerful influences, especially in commercial circles, are at work to accomplish a better understanding. Official denials that there is such a movement by both parties toward an understanding mean nothing. Russia is exceedingly cautious in retreating from its position of uncompromising self-sufficiency, and Germany is suspicious that the Czar is anxious to pacify only that he may get his hand once more on the purses of the Berlin bankers. Unless the Czar is willing to let war come, however, it is probable that he will allow some arrangement to be made before the end of June. Present hopes as regards this arrangement do not exceed a makeshift agreement by which Russian duties on iron and coal and German duties on grain shall be reduced. The latter concession to Russia would excite, however, opposition in Austria, where the grain-growers would oppose any competition on the field partially opened to them by the Zollverein treaties.

Emperor William is said to have abandoned his plan for the renovation of the White Hall, where on great historic occasions the Princes of the empire have been wont to gather. The work he had planned he learned would cost 11,000,000 marks. Such an expenditure would necessitate a loan, and this the Emperor feared to sanction in view of the demands of the Cathedral and the clearing away of the building behind the palaces.

German distillers are alarmed by the Town Council of Cognac prosecuting every person outside of Cognac using the Cognac trademark on spirits.

The weavers and spinners of the Lampert company in Kaiserlauten have struck for higher wages. Several attempts have been made to burn the mills.

Electric Display at the World's Fair.

The North German Lloyd Steamship company will lower its fares 25 per cent for exhibiters at the World's Fair. Arnold Siemens of Siemens & Halske has returned from his trip to America to arrange for the firm's exhibit. According to the *National Zeitung* the American electricians, including the Edison, Westinghouse, and Thomson-Houston companies, combined to thwart the wishes of Siemens as to the selection and extent of the space for his electric lighting exhibition. Consequently the *National Zeitung* says the firm will make only a comparatively small showing. The firm has made all of its arrangements, however, to establish simultaneously in Chicago a large factory for the making of articles on which the patents will not expire for the next seventeen years. The contracts for the ground and materials have been concluded, and work will be started soon, so that the factory will be in operation during the World's Fair.

The *Kolnische Zeitung* in a long inspired leader declares the fact that although Germany's powers and abilities in locomotive engineering are second to none in the world, the locomotive work of the world outside is done by England, the United States, France, and Belgium. The World's Fair offers an opportunity for Germany to display to the world, it says, the quality of its work, and this opportunity should not be neglected. The exhibit should be made, not for the benefit of the competing States, but to secure prestige in Central America, South America, Australia, South Africa, and especially East Africa.

The wife of Customs Inspector Weinhardt of Bremerhaven drowned herself and five children at the North German Lloyd docks yesterday.

An enthusiastic meeting of the Berlin Merchants' and Manufacturers' Association was held here last week to favor the holding of a World's Fair in 1896-'97. The unanimous decision was to further the enterprise by all legitimate means.

NEW HOTEL OPENS THIS MORNING.

The Victoria the Latest Addition to the Line of Michigan Boulevard Caravansaries.

The "Victoria," the latest addition to the increasing line of palatial hotels on Michigan boulevard, will be thrown open to the public this morning. Yesterday it was shown privately for the first time in its completed condition.

The new hotel is on the site formerly occupied by the Beaurivage, immediately adjoining the Richelieu. There was at one time some prospect that the Leland, Richelieu, and Victoria, which now fill the entire Lake-Front block from Jackson to Van Buren, would be merged into one hotel. The project was never carried out.

Leander J. McCormick purchased the Beaurivage, and before tearing it down he leased the projected hotel to J. M. Lee. The latter recently sold his Indian River Hotel in Florida for $100,000, but still has a partnership in the Fountain Spring House at Waukesha.

The lower floor of the new hotel is decorated in the colonial style. Various colors of French, Georgia, and African marble in walls, stairways, and pillars contrast well with the decorations. The dining-room is on this floor. It is made unique by walls and ceiling of pure white and sage green. No two of the rooms on the six upper floors are decorated or furnished alike. The hotel is lighted by its own electric plant. The building was erected under Mr. Lee's personal supervision.

E. A. Whipple, widely known from his long connection with the Grand Pacific and Auditorium, will be associated with Mr. Lee in the management. The office force is expected to be popular. Among the members of the staff will be Will S. Shafer, J. W. Wheaton, Walter Barnes, and John Kelly, all of whom come from similar positions at the Auditorium.

Palmer—George F. King and son, Dayton; R. Carpenter and wife, Port Chester, N. Y.; H. E. Parker Jr., Galesburg; Charles K. Jenner, Seattle; H. R. Young and wife, Stillwater, Minn.; T. W. H. Ashton, Altrychany, Eng.; William E. Castle, Louisville; C. M. Burnett, Turner Falls, Mass.; William H. Briggs, Greenwich, Conn.

Tremont—Frank C. Atkinson, Atchison, Kas.; H. J. McCormick and wife, St. Paul; Joseph S. Hart, San Francisco; F. R. Blakeslee, Buffalo; H. R. Huckins, Boston; A. E. Mason and C. R. Mason, Helena, Mont.; Joseph Fleisheim, Menominee, Mich.; C. F. Barnes and wife, Indianapolis.

Auditorium—P. Jansen, Jansen, Neb.; J. C. Peache, London; E. Charrington, London; E. E. Phelps, Kansas City; Benjamin F. Curtis and wife and Arthur V. Curtis, Quincy, Mass.; E. L. Watson, Providence; Netherton Hall, Omaha; J. C. Thompson, Baltimore; J. B. Greenhut, Peoria.

Sherman—J. J. Hogan and wife, La Crosse, Wis.; F. C. Wright, New York; C. W. Porter, Connellsville, Pa.; Louis Waltman, St. Louis; P. J. Richason, Detroit; C. P. Bucklin, Ludington, Mich.; Louis Belmont and wife, San Francisco; Mr. and Mrs. E. L. Backus, Kansas City.

Grand Pacific—Fred M. Allen, Philadelphia; S. W. Perkins, New York; Timothy Welsh, Marquette, Mich.; L. Fletcher, Minneapolis; G. H. Frey, Memphis; William Gamble, Miamisburg, O.; Thomas Percy, Ludington, Mich.; E. H. Wilson, Denver, Colo.

Leland—T. F. Tubbs, Savannah, Ga.; W. E. White, Grand Rapids, Mich.; John R. Thomas, Omaha, Neb.; W. A. Mitchell, Indianapolis; J. A. Taylor, Duluth; M. C. Patton and wife, Sheboygan, Wis.; W. P. Soule, Boston; C. J. Gundlach, St. Louis.

Wellington—W. Fred McBain, Grand Rapids, Mich.; George W. La Rue, New York; J. P. Chinn, Harrodsburg, Ky.; J. A. Gordon, New York; F. J. Blaney, Boston; George W. Lawson, Syracuse.

Richelieu—R. B. Culbert and wife, New York; F. L. Statt, Stattville, Ala.; W. T. Lawson, New York; R. C. Jebb, Cambridge, England; James McGovern, Butte, Mont.

Was Decapitated by a Train.

JACKSON, Miss., April 10.—[Special.]—C. M. Hunter, agent for a Richmond, Va., publishing house, committed suicide this morning near Forest, a few miles east of here on the Alabama and Vicksburg railroad, by placing his neck across the track before a passenger-train. His head was severed from his body. No cause is assigned.

OF POPE LEO'S WORK.

ARCHBISHOP IRELAND'S ESTIMATE OF THE PONTIFF.

His Letter on the World's Fair Shows That He Is American in Thought and Sympathy—From This Nation He Has Taken Many of His Best Ideas—Now the Foremost Thinker of the Age—On Governments and Labor Troubles—The Condition of His Health.

ROME, April 10.—Archbishop Ireland of St. Paul speaks as follows in regard to Pope Leo XIII.: "The letter of Leo XIII. to the President of the European Commission of the Chicago Exhibition is an unusual document and has surprised churchmen of the old school, tenacious of traditions and forms. The Pope is constantly giving new proofs that he is really the Pontiff of his age, understanding thoroughly its aspirations and methods while representing its evils, encouraging its healthful throbbings, blessing its achievements, opening up new vistas to its hopes. A few weeks ago he broke with time-honored customs, which under plea of guarding his dignity confined his power, and in an interview with a Parisian journalist addressed himself to the public press, to the people of France, upon gravest political and religious questions.

"Today he opens his mind in a most cordial letter to a non-Catholic gentleman and through him to a nation largely non-Catholic, bidding godspeed to the gigantic enterprise which on the shore of Lake Michigan is to bring together as never before in the universe the fruits of the earth and the work of the genius and industry of man. Leo finds words of soulful greeting for all men, whether they be without or within the fold, nor is he mindful only of the world to come; all that tends to the betterment of the present life interests him and wins his approval. All this is true religion, of which Leo is the truest Pontiff.

"The letter to the representative of our Exhibition is another manifestation of his high esteem and warm love for the United States. When promising to give the letter in the audience accorded to Mr. Thomas B. Bryan he had said that he wished it to be taken as a token of his most friendly sentiments towards our country.

American in Thoughts and Sympathies.

"I could quote numerous instances," continued Bishop Ireland, "among which were numerous expressions to which I had the honor of listening myself, as proofs that there is no other European personage of note so American in his thoughts and sympathies as Leo XIII. He sees in the United States the perfect blossoming of this rational liberty which he so ardently desired for all nations, the fullest stature of this modern democracy which he understands so well, and to which he knows the nature of Christian civilization must assuredly belong. Indeed, I venture without fear of being mistaken the assertion that the Pope has derived from the United States if not a good share of the democratic inspirations which he has been sending out over the world from the Vatican, at least a solid encouragement for them.

"In this we well take honor to ourselves. American influences are reaching out over all lands. Whatever be the precise outward form it may wear, the government of all countries henceforth will be a government of the people, by the people, and for the people, and America will have largely contributed to the transformation. It is no wonder that the first statesman of Europe studies us attentively and gives us his love. May we be always worthy of our great mission in the world, and of the deep interest which is always taken in us.

"The Roman Pontificate today is embodied in the greatest intellectual figure of Europe. One cannot be long in contact with the person of Leo, or have perused with any care his encyclicals, without being struck with the acuteness of his mind, the depth and universality of his knowledge. He is impatient if made to listen to verbiage or lengthy discourses. Put before him ideas in a few short and concise sentences, he grasps at once the thought and his reply is equally precise and pregnant with meaning. He embraces at a glance all the aspects of the case. He knows not in himself what narrowness of view is and he detects it in others."

"What was the secret of Ledochowski's appointment?"

Why Ledochowski Was Appointed.

"I appointed," he said to me, "Cardinal Ledochowski Prefect of the Propaganda because he is a man of large views. His information is most extensive. Bishops and diplomats coming to the Pope from all parts of the world, each one speaking in his own special business, go away, each one believing that the Pope has made a special study of the matter which had been under discussion. A French writer has lately remarked that Leo knows the social and political world of today as well as does the manager of a great newspaper in New York, Paris, or London. He has all the qualities to be the Pontiff of his age and he puts them to profit.

"His name will go down to history as that of a Pope who understood his age and had both the intelligence and courage to put himself at the helm and guide it amidst its stormiest seas. Ours is a remarkable period, such a one as appears only at rare intervals in the life of humanity. It is the birth-time of a new order of things, social and political. A new spirit permeates the world. The world of tomorrow will be very different from that of yesterday. During the years of transition clouds hang above the horizon and only the most acute mind foresees what is coming. The break, too, with the old traditions is painful to many, and courage is required in him who with the Master's voice must announce that change.

"It is fortunate for the church and for the whole world that in this time of crisis the watchman on the tower is Leo. He sees across the darkening ocean spread out before him, and he speaks. His encyclicals have dealt, one after the other, with the pressing questions of the age, and each one comes out from the Vatican more significant in tone than the preceding. Leo's historic personality has been from the beginning of his pontificate constantly growing in amplitude and in intellectual meaning, until today he is saluted by all, whether adherents of the faith or mere observers of thought, as the first thinker and teacher in the world.

Estimate of the Pontiff.

"Despoiled of territorial domination, his physical orbit reduced to the walls of his palace grounds, he is the premier sovereign, reigning by the power of intellect. He has lifted the church high above all the shifting scenes of the movable and the contingent, freed her from all hurtful alliances with political parties and transitory social formations, and landed Peter's bark upon the most advanced waters of all legitimate progress in modern times. His pontificate will be historic, marking one of the brightest pages in the annals of the church, projecting its luminous rays far beyond its own years. Indeed, he is the Pope of the future even more than of the present time in the sense that his work today is the drawing out of large lines, the sowing of fruitful germinal ideas the full growth of which cannot be seen for years to come. The future alone can judge Leo in plenary justice.

"His last encyclical, addressed to the people of France, reveals him most lucidly in the characteristic features I am ascribing to him. Many Catholics in France, the Bishops and priests particularly, were blinded by the shadows of the old monarchy. To their minds a contract made long ago by their forefathers with Hugh Capet was indissoluble, and moreover the monarchy and religion were wedded in the closest ties. A school of theologians were on hand to unearth from musty tomes principles upon which to support those notions, and from the summit of which to throw shells against the republic and all modern political forms. The result was discord in France and war between the Church and the Republic. Leo speaks. Empires, monarchies, and republics—all of them and each one of them will do good if they provide duly for society and respond to the present needs of the nation.

"Catholics have the fullest right to prefer one form of government to the other. Indeed, the church has dealt during her long history with all forms, and it is a question which she could best answer which one has brought her the greatest comfort or the deepest sorrow. Where the republic is the established form Catholics are bound in conscience to recognize it and serve it loyally. Finally, Leo teaches the great principle which underlies all modern political transformations, that no one form of government among a people can be considered so definitive as to be imitable for all time, even if in the beginning the nation had declared it to be such. This encyclical will bring peace and union to France. In their hearts the French are Republicans and it angered them to see church officials separated from the country's chosen government through an alliance with monarchists. The latter rejoiced in the alliance which gave them power and adhesiveness. Leo has put the church totally above political parties. A few years ago he did as much for Spain, and more recently yet for Brazil. But the effect of an encyclical of this kind reaches out far beyond the confines of France. Americans cannot fail to see in it the official confirmation of their own institutions by the highest school of thought in Christendom.

His Position on Labor.

"In the same line of popular and democratic ideas was the encyclical on labor published last year. While teaching in the plainest manner the rights of property and of capital, the Pope throws the full weight of his mighty word into the scale in favor of the toiling masses, and gives notice to the guardians of nations and the possessors of wealth that the hour of reckoning is nigh unless justice be done. He deals in no vague declamations, but goes at once to the root of the question, declaring that the workman is entitled to a return for his labor which shall permit him to live in frugal comfort, in keeping with his dignity as a man and a child of God, and that organized society must see that his rights to life, health, and salutary surroundings be protected. Leo has been called the workingman's Pope, and few appellations more noble and more Christian could be thought of. He has had pity on the multitude, and in this single fact there is more grandeur and glory by far than to have been hailed by monarchs and served by the rich and powerful of the earth.

Condition of the Pope's Health.

"Leo bids fair to direct for several years yet the onward movements of the age. He has just entered upon his 83d year, and, while apparently most frail in body, he is healthy and capable of much labor. His mind is as clear and vigorous as it ever was; his memory most retentive. The hours of the day are occupied in receiving visitors and the several heads of the different congregations or departments among which the business of the church is divided. The evenings are for his own personal labors and long towards midnight he retains his seat at the desk. His immediate secretaries are never left idle. The aid which they give, however, for his encyclicals and other very important documents is largely that of copyists. He dictates, corrects, revises so much that what goes to the world under his signature is indeed his mind and word.

"I saw him at his best a few weeks ago, on the eve of the anniversary of his coronation. He was surrounded by all his Cardinals, the prelates of his court, and numerous Archbishops and Bishops from various countries. The Dean of the Sacred College read to him an address of congratulation. The Pope while listening showed signs of restlessness and fatigue. Then he replied, speaking at first from his seat and in a calm and unimpassioned manner.

"Soon, however, he was in the heart of his subject, his eyes gleamed, his cheeks flushed, he arose, and his eloquence of thought and word transfixed his hearers. No one hearing him would have believed the end of his pontificate to be near. When it does come what a void will there be made. Let us hope that Providence has in its keeping the man able to fill it. It is a difficult task to point him out."

SUCH A PROJECT JUSTIFIES ANY MEANS.

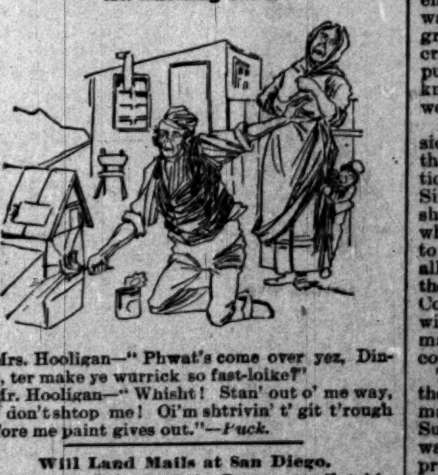
Unanimous Opinion of the Special World's Fair Investigating Committee.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 10.—[Special.]—President W. T. Baker, J. J. P. Odell, and F. S. Winston arrived from Chicago tonight. The delayed hearing before Mr. Durborow's World's Fair committee will begin tomorrow. While the examination of Mr. Baker will cover much of the ground that was gone over by the Dockery subcommittee, its purpose is entirely different. The bill agreed on by the local directory and the National Commission asking government aid is before the Durborow committee and the hearing will be continued with a view to showing the reasonableness of the provisions of that bill.

Members of the Congressional committee sent to Chicago to investigate and report upon expenditures for the Exposition have been impressed during their stay in the Lake City with the fact that the World's Fair requires a large outlay of money, and that up to date this has been expended judiciously, albeit a little extravagantly. As to extravagance in spending money appropriated the committee is unanimously of the opinion that such a project justifies any means which may be resorted to for its furtherance, and that the managers of the present Exposition have not acted any different from similar organizations intrusted with the disbursement of other people's money. Chairman Dockery remarked that in the whole course of the present investigation nothing had been discovered which savored in the least of partisanship, and in its report as to results the committee would not act on the assumption that there are two great parties in the United States, but urge Congress to treat the Exposition on a broad gauge basis as a national enterprise. Furthermore, the committee would expedite matters as much as possible in the preparation of a report to Congress, and it was likely that such a document would be ready the latter part of this week or the first of next.

Tuesday will be given up for the purpose of hearing from Assistant Secretary Willits in charge of the government exhibit, and Wednesday there will be a consideration of the letter of the Secretary of the Treasury transmitting a detailed account of the expenditures made thus far from the $1,500,000 appropriated by Congress in aid of the Exposition. There will be no recommendation made by the committee for a specific further appropriation, but the tenor of their report will be of such a favorable character towards the Exposition that little, if any, opposition will be encountered from those who have been on the ground and have been given an opportunity to judge for themselves as to the magnitude of the World's Fair. Care will also be taken to impress upon Congress that from estimates of a reliable character it is expected that upwards of $36,000,000 will be realized from admissions and other sources of revenue, while the most extravagant ideas of expenditures do not exceed the sum of $23,000,000. While there are certain departments of the Exposition the expense accounts of which seemed somewhat excessive, yet taken as a whole the enterprise has been well and comparatively economically managed, and deserves encouragement from the National Government.

An Exciting Race.



Mrs. Hooligan—"Phwat's come over yez, Dinnis, ter make ye wurrick so fast-loike?"

Mr. Hooligan—"Whisht! Stan' out o' me way, an' don't shtop me! Oi'm shtrivin' t' git t'rough before me paint gives out."—*Puck.*

Will Land Mails at San Diego.

SAN DIEGO, Cal., April 10.—Postmaster Kutchin of this city has received notice from the Superintendent of Foreign Mails at Washington that hereafter all mails brought from South and Central America and Mexico by Pacific mail steamers for all points in the United States will be landed at San Diego. This is one of the many points San Diego has been fighting for. The order will expedite the mail service and result in a gain of from 20 to 100 hours in all cities west of the Mississippi River.

CRISP IN BAD SHAPE.

SMALL CHANCE FOR HIS RETURN TO CONGRESS.

Farmers' Alliance Members in Georgia Enraged at the Failure of Free Silver—Their Representatives Except Watson to Be Retired—Chances of Third Party Success—How Democrats Attempt to Make Political Capital Out of the Chinese Question.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 10.—[Special.]—Democratic leaders in Congress are alarmed over Speaker Crisp's State. Georgia is the backbone of the Farmers' Alliance in the South. With two or three exceptions all its members belong to the Alliance organization. Senator Gordon also joined the Alliance after his election. Tom Watson was the only one of the Georgia delegation who staid outside the Democratic caucus and declared himself in favor of a third party. His reëlection is conceded now by all hands, while it is admitted that there is scarcely an Alliance Democrat who can be returned. Col. Livingston, Everett, and the other mongrel members are powerless to stem the tide. It is now stated that the Alliance will have a straightout candidate in every district of the State who will run entirely independent of the Democratic machinery. The third party leaders declare they will beat everybody, including Speaker Crisp, Blount, and Turner. Crisp and Turner represent the great cotton growing districts of the State. All the Democrats there have been educating their people to the belief that the low price of cotton is mainly due to the lack of unlimited silver coinage. They have taught that the two go together. Now it is impossible for them to explain why a Democratic House, with a majority of 235, has failed to give the South free coinage. The passage of a tariff bill putting cotton ties on the free list does not make amends in the view of cotton growers, for the failure to give them free coinage. They have reasoned it out and they won't listen to argument or to promises of what some other Congress will do. Mr. Turner, after the passage of his Cotton Tie bill, has gone home to straighten things out, Mr. Blount is writing letters, and Speaker Crisp would be glad to go home if he could get away. The Alliance people say they will carry both Turner's and Crisp's districts by dividing the colored vote and by persuading the Republicans not to run separate candidates.

Some of the Democratic leaders in their distress also talk about the danger of losing the Electoral vote of Georgia through the Alliance. Republicans who hear something every year about the Solid South breaking up do not take much stock in this talk. Not one of them counts on Georgia's Electoral vote being cast otherwise than solidly for the Democratic candidate for President. It is, however, known that the Alliance leaders will see that their vote is counted, and this in itself marks a change in the situation. The fears of the Southern Democrats concerning Georgia are significant of the political unrest which may in time disrupt their organization and insure two parties. But it is probably too early to look for the breaking up this year.

DEMOCRATS WANT TO MAKE CAPITAL.

Why the Scott and Geary Chinese Exclusion Bills Were Passed.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 10.—[Special.]—The publication of the correspondence regarding the rejection of ex-Senator Blair as Minister to China has again called attention to the demagogism to which the foreign relations of the United States are subjected during Presidential years. The Chinese question has been a favorite one for the exercise of Democratic politics ever since the Morey letter forgery was used against Garfield. The purpose of that letter was to lose the Pacific coast to the Republican candidate. China's specific objection to Mr. Blair was not so much to him personally as to him as a Senator who had supported legislation for Chinese exclusion. The Scott bill of 1888 was the substance of its grievance. This bill marked the lowest level of Grover Cleveland's statesmanship. It was conceived by W. L. Scott of Pennsylvania, who was Cleveland's tariff reform lieutenant. It was drawn by Solicitor-General Jenks at the request of Scott, who had just come from the White House. The purpose was to insure the Pacific coast to the Democrats by having the bill pass the Democratic House and then be stopped by the Republican Senate. The scheme to have it stopped in the Senate did not succeed. A majority of the Republicans opposed the bill, but the Senators from the Pacific States [illegible] its passage, and [illegible] killed in the Senate. [illegible] the Democratic House was for purely political purposes. [illegible] for Secretary Bayard [illegible] President Cleveland [illegible]. But Cleveland did not veto it, and the [illegible] of a deliberate violation of international good faith went on the statute books by grace of Mr. Cleveland's signature.

These circumstances are recalled, because the Democrats are now trying the same old trick. The Geary Exclusion bill was [illegible] Democratic [illegible]. It is the [illegible] that has [illegible] grosser violation of treaty obligations than was the Scott bill. [illegible] the Senate [illegible] issue squarely [illegible]. It may [illegible] go much [illegible] difference between the parties in regard to the necessity of shutting out undesirable Chinese laborers. But there is [illegible] a decent respect for international obligations in doing it.

The influence of the anti-Chinese talk has always been exaggerated. It is not claimed that Gen. Harrison could carry the Pacific coast [illegible] against bills [illegible] had supported legislation for excluding the Chinese, but had [illegible] overriding international comity. The time [illegible] come [illegible] courageous [illegible] performance of his public duties.

NO FRUIT FROM INVESTIGATIONS.

Democrats Cutting a Sorry Figure in the Pension and Census Office Cases.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 10.—[Special.]—Half a dozen investigations are going on under the direction of the House, all with the purpose of [illegible] Democratic [illegible] surprising lack of interest in them. The new Democratic members who came to Congress really believed [illegible] Republican administration, as they had been told, [illegible] of [illegible] was something [illegible] Congress into a [illegible] Democrats, after [illegible] purposes, [illegible] knew that [illegible] were boom[illegible].

Much publicity [illegible] Pension Office inquiry. It has been conducted by the majority, not in the spirit of an investigation, but [illegible]. Since the testimony regarding Cooper, Brookshire, and [illegible] whose influence [illegible] to pension [illegible] all interest [illegible] the defense [illegible] Congressmen. [illegible] will not be [illegible] make a report [illegible] condemning [illegible].

The Census Office [illegible] the Democratic [illegible] many Hall [illegible] Supt. Porter's scalp. [illegible] way not [illegible] proposition. Instead of a special investigating committee [illegible] Rules turned [illegible] committee on [illegible] committee [illegible] time to discuss [illegible] census bureau. [illegible] among the Democrats [illegible] make any capital out of the Census [illegible], but they can't go back on their own leaders.

who have dictated the policy that has been followed.

ARMY LEGISLATION BY CONGRESS.

Military and Navy Establishments Not Neglected—Coast Defenses.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 10.—[Special.]—A résumé of Congressional doings for the last four months shows that the military and naval establishments have not been neglected. The two great questions, new ships and sea coast defenses, have been pretty thoroughly considered by the appropriate committees. Several new ships will undoubtedly be authorized, but the prospects are not so bright for liberal appropriations for coast defenses. Among the measures having good prospects for becoming laws may be mentioned the bill to establish lineal promotion throughout the line of the army below the grade of Colonel, which has passed the House and is now pending in the Senate calendar; bills to establish a military post near Little Rock, Ark.; to give commanding officers the power to remit sentences of court-martials in certain cases; to enlarge Forts Wayne and Walla Walla; to return battle flags to the Republic of Mexico; for the sale of Forts Hartruff, Sheridan, and McPherson, Neb.; and a number of less important army measures which have passed the Senate and are now awaiting action by the House. On the Senate calendar are the Dolph $100,000,000 Sea Coast Defense bill; bill to establish a gun factory on the Pacific coast; to increase the pay of certain non-commissioned officers; providing for a military expedition into Alaska; to recognize the artillery and infantry arms, and to settle the claims of army officers for longevity pay, and a number of bills affecting individual officers. The most important army bills on the House calendar are those authorizing the detail of army officers for duty in connection with the World's Fair; to increase the appropriation for militia from $400,000 to $600,000; for the establishment of a large military post near Helena, Mont., and for the purchase of land for harbor defense proposed at San Diego, Cal.

TALK OF AN EARLY ADJOURNMENT.

It Is Probable, However, That Aug. 1 Will See Congress Still in Session.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 10.—[Special.]—The usual talk about an early adjournment of Congress is now heard. Some of the Democrats without legislative experience are bragging that they will get away from Washington in time for the Democratic National convention, which meets in Chicago June 21. The condition of public business does not warrant this talk. The General Appropriation bills are no further advanced than they have been in the past at this period in the session, and unless greater progress is made in the future some of these measures will not be completed at the close of the present fiscal year. A few of the least important of the appropriation bills have been sent to the Senate, but the great bills, those which take considerable time to prepare and always give rise to protracted debate, have yet to be brought forward. With proper diligence all the money bills could be sent to the Senate in good season; but that body usually goes over these measures with great care and deliberation and will not be hurried simply as a matter of convenience to the House. After the bills have been acted upon by the two Houses a long time is usually consumed in adjusting the differences in conference committees. It is not likely, therefore, that the present session will terminate as early as July. It is probable that it will be nearer August when the two Houses adjourn. The Forty-ninth Congress did not terminate its first session until Aug. 5, the first session of the Fiftieth continued until Oct. 20, and that of the Fifty-first continued until Oct. 1. The regular session of the Forty-fifth and Forty-sixth Congresses terminated before July 1, but each of these was preceded by a called session, which continued until the middle of June. With these two exceptions there has not been an adjournment of a long session of Congress prior to July 1 for the last twenty years.

WISCONSIN TARIFF REFORMERS.

Democrats in Congress from That State Not Consistent When Voting.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 10.—[Special.]—Democratic tariff reformers in the House are wondering why Wisconsin chose a delegation of their party faith. It was claimed that the wiping out of almost the entire Republican membership from the Badger State was due to the indignant protest of the people of Wisconsin against a protective tariff. Color was given to this belief by the fact that the whole delegation supported Tariff-Smasher Mills for Speaker. But when it comes to voting it appears that the devotion of the Wisconsin Democracy to tariff reform is a sham. Mr. Babbitt of the Beloit District and Miller of Oshkosh voted against the Free Wool bill. Yesterday Mr. Coburn voted against the measure for free cotton ties and bagging. It is presumed that some other member from the State will be against touching the McKinley duty on tin-plate, while the leaders in the House have doubts whether anybody from Wisconsin would support free lumber. The Badger Democrats have always claimed to be radical tariff reformers, but the suspicion is growing that they are such only in principle, while in practice they are protectionists.

MINOR MATTERS AT THE CAPITAL.

Washburn Anti-Option Bill to Be Reported to the Full Committee.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 10.—[Special.]—The Washburn Anti-Option bill will probably be reported to the full Judiciary committee tomorrow by the subcommittee which has had it in charge. The subcommittee was composed of Senators Platt, Wilson, and Pugh. The Judiciary committee will consider the measure, but there is no intention to have it reported and passed until after the House acts on the Hatch bill. The proposed legislation being in the nature of a revenue measure must originate in the House.

Places for West Point Graduates.

Notwithstanding that this year's West Point graduating class is an unusually large one, the indications are that there will be vacancies enough in the line of the army to provide for the entire number. There are sixty-two members in the class. There are forty-six vacancies now existing and seven more assured by retirements and resignation, leaving only nine more necessary to accommodate the entire class, and there are three months left for additional casualties.

Just the Thing.

Jeweler—"These paste diamonds look just as beautiful as the real ones, but they only last a short time."

Young Man—"Well. This engagement is only going to last a short time."—*Life.*

Out of Sight for Forty-nine Years.

The two-masted schooner James A. Fisher, which struck on the Jersey coast, near Cape May Inlet, forty-nine years ago, and sunk in the quicksands, will soon be afloat again, a perfect vessel as of yore. She was buried so deeply in the sand that not even her masts or rigging have been visible, but the recent storm unearthed her bleached bones from her seeming tomb.

The vessel is in remarkably perfect condition, not even a bulwark being crushed in. The cargo of corn was dug out of her hold a few days ago, black, but in perfect shape. Watches, shoes, and the clothing of the crew were brought to light. The watch showed the exact hour at which it had stopped ticking, forty years ago, the pipes and tobacco were just as left by the ill-fated crew.

The cargo consisted of a full load of corn shipped at Duck River, Delaware Bay, for New York. She sunk so soon in the sand that the crew's clothing and paraphernalia, as well as the entire cargo, went down. Capt. Andrews and several of the crew were frozen to death, and the steward drowned in attempting to reach the mainland.—*Philadelphia Record.*

An Old Peach Tree.

Old peach trees are now being reported from various parts of the country, but Southern papers claim that the oldest free-bearing tree is living in Georgia and is 52 years old.

YALE MEN CONFIDENT.

OPENING OF THE SEASON FINDS ATHLETES IN SHAPE.

Baseball and Football Teams Well Balanced—Cook Is Expected to Bring Out the Crew—Harvard's Hope Is in Highland's Pitching—Princeton Has at Work a Long List of Men for All the Positions—Cornell Men at Work on the Water—Prospects of Other Eastern Colleges.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., April 10.—[Special]—The three games of the Yale team with the Bostons the past week, although lost to Yale, demonstrated that the collegians have some encouraging possibilities before them. Bowers, the pitcher, played a wonderful game, Murphy was an excellent short stop, and Carter was good on first base. Beale and Case also did good work in the field. While there are weak spots in the team there is also some excellent material which can be made effective. The nine stood up well against the champions, and at least one of the games required the best skill of the Bostons to win by a narrow margin. Yale plays Williams college on Tuesday and expects to win. The day following the nine starts on its eastern trip, which is to include two games with the University of Pennsylvania, whose nine is strong this year.

Yale has some good material in its football team, but on the whole is weak. The team is getting the backs out at the Yale field, frequently practicing drop kicking and punting. The team is the same as last year save for the absence of Heffelfinger and McClung. During vacation the men will practice at their homes. This is to be a great football year and Yale will use its best endeavor to bring victory for its team.

The friends of the crew are much encouraged since Bob Cook came up from Philadelphia to aid the men, as at one time there was a poor prospect of his coming. He has found a light crew, but from his casual remarks is in nowise discouraged. Yale realizes that Harvard has a strong crew flushed with victory, but will not allow this to dampen its efforts to maintain the honor of the blue. There has not been much coaching yet and the material in the boat is crude. The work of some of the men has been rugged the last week, but when they get down to real work they are bound to improve.

The freshmen crew has been plodding along for three months under the coaching of A. P. Swayne, '92, and Capt. Goetchins. The material in the boat is of the best, though the crew will be an unusually heavy one for a freshmen class crew. The sophomore and junior crews row each afternoon generally on the harbor.

All of the athletic teams have trained the past week under the inspiration of sunny skies, and the result all along the lines has been very encouraging. Crew and gun clubs, track athletes and baseball players, gloved cricketers and football players have swarmed to the Yale field every afternoon and donated an hour or two to one of the numerous branches of athletics which find representatives at Yale.

ARE AT WORK AT CORNELL.

The Crews Have Been Rowing and the Teams Are Formed.

ITHACA, N. Y., April 10.—[Special.]—The Cornell crews were able, owing to the fine weather, to get upon the water nearly two weeks earlier than last year. They have been rowing daily since March 26 and are making excellent progress. The make-up of the two crews has not been settled yet, but the men are rowing in about the following positions:

'VARSITY.	FRESHMEN.
Bow, Kelley, '93.	Bow, Zeiduondo.
2. Barr, '93.	2. Hightmen.
3. Gilson, '94.	3. Hager.
4. Dunham, '94.	4. Sanborn.
5. Wagner, '93.	5. Pitcher.
6. Witherbee, '93.	6. Troy.
7. Marston, '92.	7. Shape.
Stroke, Hall, '94.	Stroke, Robbins.

Substitutes—Collins, Nichols, Crumb, Freeborn, and Smith.

The decision of the Intercollegiate Regatta committee to hold the races at Ithaca during commencement week was a surprise to almost every one here, but it has been well received and great interest has been aroused among all the students, who have the prospect of seeing one of the best races ever rowed. The triangular race between freshmen crews from Cornell, Columbia, and the University of Pennsylvania will probably be a hard fought race, and the 'varsity race between Pennsylvania and Cornell will doubtless be a struggle to the bitter end. Courtney expresses himself as satisfied with the progress made by the men, and especially by the freshmen, whom he considers the best that he has ever trained. In the 'varsity boat every man has rowed in some one of Cornell's winning crews, and so there is no lack of experience.

The baseball nine has not been as fortunate in getting outdoor practice, as the athletic field has been partially flooded, and it is only within a few days that the grounds have been dry enough to play upon. The men have been at work in the cage, however, and as all but one or two of last year's team are back the chances are good for some excellent work upon the diamond. Field, who graduated last year, and who caught on last year's team, has returned to the university for post-graduate work and will probably play his old position. The only serious loss to the nine will be Cadmus, who played third base and pitcher. The pitching this year will be done by Priest and Calthrop, the former being a member of last year's nine, the latter a promising freshman. Taylor, L. S., will play his old position at first, and at second probably Sumner, who was pitcher for Oberlin last year, will play. Miller will probably play third and Burrows will play the position he has held for four years, shortstop. The make-up of the outfield is undecided. The management has had a hard time to secure dates this season, and owing to bad weather had to cancel all the games scheduled for the last two weeks, including a Southern trip. The first game will be played with the Elmira professionals Friday April 15. The Cuban Giants will be here the 21st, and almost all of the Eastern League clubs will play here some time during April.

The track athletes are not in active training at present, and it will probably be a week or two before the track is in shape for use. The lacrosse team, which has just been organized, is booming, and nearly fifty men are trying for places on the team. The first game will be played at South Bethlehem with Lehigh May 6.

Capt. Johnson has organized a football squad for practice and light gymnasium work during the spring term. There will be four places to fill on next year's eleven.

The Graduate Treasurer's report of the football management is a highly satisfactory one, showing that all debts have been wiped out and that there is a small balance in the treasury to begin the next season with. The expenses last season were $4,176.78; the receipts $4,165.65.

BROWN'S MEN WORKING HARD.

Its Baseball Team Is in Good Shape—For a Canoe Crew.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., April 10.—[Special.]—The Lyman gymnasium which was opened at Brown University the first of this year has done more toward putting athletics on a good basis than all the talking of the last six years. The students have had first-class facilities for finding out what they could do and an instructor who could look over a man and tell him what he was good for in an athletic way. The result is that more men are training for different events which take place at the New England Inter-Scholastic meet than ever before. They are working hard under the eye of Supt. Parker of the gymnasium and D. John Graham, a trainer who has had the Columbia College teams in hand for the last two years. The men show up well and are being put in good shape. This winter the college has had an indoor meet and this spring there will be an outdoor meet some time before the inter-collegiate contest. The financial condition of the athletic association is fairly good.

The baseball team has played two games with the Boston league club and showed up well. It is substantially as good as last season. Woodcock, the pitcher who did such fine work for Brown last year, has been secured for this season. The only heavy player of last year's nine who is lost is Morris Messer, one of the best fielders and batters in the team. Cooke has come in this year and takes the place of Benny Thurston, who caught Woodcock last spring. He is probably a better catcher than Thurston and certainly a heavier batter. Sexton, the Captain, has put the men through good training and his pitching is fully as effective as last season. Duffy of the Bostons says he is one of the best young pitchers in the country.

The Canoe club will begin its work soon and intends to send a crew to the summer meet of the American canoeists. Taken all in all, Brown will probably show up better in outdoor sports this spring than it ever has. The men are enthusiastic, the management of the several athletic organizations is good, and the students are giving strong backing.

HARVARD'S CREW UNSATISFACTORY.

The Stroke Is a New Man and Others Are Untried—Faith in Highlands.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., April 10.—[Special.]—Harvard is deserted just now save for the presence of those who are training for the 'varsity and class crews, for it is just in the middle of the spring recess. All the crews are hard at work, and may be seen on the river every afternoon. It is impossible now, so many weeks from the day of the class race, to give any useful comparison of the different eights, but at present '93 seems to be doing as well as any.

The freshmen are still in charge of Jones, '92, who seems to be bringing them along rapidly. The men are not heavy or particularly strong, but they are full of snap and go.

The sophomores have in this year's boat several men who rowed last year, but the crew is not well together and the outlook for them is not especially promising. H. G. Perry, L. S., who coached the winning '92 crew last year and who has had charge of them this season, has been laid up with illness for the last few weeks, and Capt. Watriss has been doing the most of the coaching himself, until Rantoul took hold, a few days since.

The seniors are doing well and feel confident that when the day of the race comes '92 will again be found in the lead.

Interest centers, however, in the 'varsity eight and the good work the men are doing, rowing in the following order:

Stroke	Ninde
Seven	Kelton
Six	Acton
Five	Waters
Four	Lynam
Three	Cummings
Two	Winthrop
Bow	Newell

There seems to be little reason to doubt that Ninde is to be stroke of the race with Yale in June. Harvard thus has a tremendous handicap to overcome. It will go to the starting point on the day of the race with a stroke oar who has never sat in a boat until the present season. No one will know what he can do until the race is over, for, while trial spins are good things, the race itself is the final and only satisfactory test. Not only will the stroke be a new man, but six as well will never have rowed a race before. So while the men are full of nerve and determined to render a good account of themselves, even when viewed in the most favorable light Harvard's prospects for victory over Yale are not of the best. Physically the men in the boat are fully as good as those in last year's crew, but the new men are such doubtful quantities that only the hardest kind of work can bring out a winning crew.

But Harvard is confident that whatever the crew may do the ball nine is destined to sweep everything before it. Harvard pins its faith to Jack Highlands, the prince of college pitchers. Bates has by no means lost his cunning, and is a safe man to utilize in the less important games, but to Highlands does the university look to wrest the laurels of victory from Yale and Princeton. In a recent game on the home grounds with a strong team from Lowell Highlands struck out three men with the first ten balls pitched, and in New York—fast day—the Manhattan Athletic team was unable to get a run or even a base hit off him in the course of a nine innings game. Harvard men point to such feats as those and then smile as they see Yale, as they aver, not in it with them on the diamond.

Harvard is developing good material for the track athletics and confidently looks to capture the Mott Haven cup again this year.

PRINCETON MEN CONFIDENT.

The Baseball and Track Athletic Teams Are in Good Shape.

PRINCETON, N. J., April 10.—[Special.]—The Princeton baseball men have been out of doors for ten days after two months' faithful practice in the cage under the direction of Capt. Lawrence Young and "Parisian Bob" Caruthers, formerly of the Brooklyns. The candidates have been weeded out until about sixteen remain from the forty or more who began work for the team. The following members of last year's team are back and will play as follows:

L. Young, '92, Captain, pitcher.
King, '93, second base.
Brown, '92, catcher.
Spooner, '92, right field.
Ramsdell, '94, third base.
Wright, '94, center field.
Drake, '94, change pitcher.

For the open place at first bag Guild, '93, and Otto, '95, are making an even fight. Either will fill the position satisfactorily. A. Young, '92, and Brooks, '95, are pushing each other hard for shortstop. The latter is agile and covers more ground, but Young is backed by a cooler head and more experience. McKenzie, '94, has a mortgage on left field and Woodcock, '93, will make Spooner hustle for his place at right field. Humphrey, '93, will be change catcher. The nine is as strong as last year's champion team except perhaps at first base and right field. Princetonians expect a hard tussle with Yale, but believe the New Jersey team will again have the call. They are a bit less cheerful over the outlook with Harvard. Highlands has already done some magnificent work in the box for the wearers of the crimson. Young has his old form this season, but he may suffer in the rub with the Cambridge pitcher.

The track athletes have been on the indoor track for a month and will be sent in a few days to the training tables at the new Varsity Athletic club-house, where the baseball men are domiciled. All of the '91 team are back with the exception of Luther Cary, '93, and Jefferson, '92. In the sprints, Vredenburgh, '92, Captain; Swain, '94; Norris, '95, are the best men for the middle distances. Turner, '93; Reddy, '91; Crane, '91; Brokaw, '93; Betts, '92; Ottley, '93; McCampbell, '94; Black, '94; Brodie, '94; Smith, '94; Haas, '94; McIlvain, '94, are the pick. Woodbridge, '93, will probably capture the mile run in the inter-collegiate, and between Ottley, '93, and Becherling, '93, the walk ought to go to Princeton. Flint, '95, Holly, '95, Beveridge, '93, and Wheeler, '95, are the best men in training for shot and hammer. For the bicycle Moffitt, '93; Grandin, '94; Colby, '95; and Hughes, '92, are in the lead. The best hurdlers in college are McLanahan, '92, E. Ramsdell, '94, Lord, '95. For the broad jump Vredenburgh, '92, E. Ramsdell, '94, Turner, '93, Silt, '94, and Reddy, '91, are the crop. For the high jump Till, '94, Hencken, '93, Hamilton Seminary; E. McCormick, '95, and North, '95, are at work.

Capt. Vredenburgh, in commenting on the outlook, spoke confidently of a more favorable showing than Princeton made in the inter-collegiate meet last year and predicted some surprises for Columbia in the Columbia-Princeton meet of May 14.

WILLIAMS' OUTLOOK NOT BRIGHT.

The Material in the Baseball and Football Teams Is Raw.

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass., April 10.—[Special.]—Williams' outlook in baseball for this season is at present not bright. More strictly speaking, it is hard to tell just what the outlook is, as the team is composed so largely of new material. In the few games thus far played the team has shown off well with the Hollister brothers as battery, and poorly with the change battery. Both infield and outfield are strong. Even thus early it is feared that the team's great defect will be the same as has clung to it for several years—weak batting. If a good Captain means anything Williams is certainly favored, as Capt. Howard has thus far proved himself energetic, brainy, and reliable.

The athletic team, under Capt. Bushee, '92, is in constant practice in the gymnasium and on the campus for the Springfield meet in May. Williams hopes for little distinction in this line and will get little, despite Capt. Bushee's efforts, unless the dormant ambition of the college can be aroused. Even the material at hand this year is of a mediocre quality, and Williams cannot be sure of a single event.

Football prospects are in general a hard thing to forecast—Williams' are especially so. Six of last season's eleven will be out of college next fall, taking the best material with them, and Capt. Brown will be an irreparable loss. Still, the football spirit runs high at Williams, and may tide it over such an unpromising season as the next is. Much depends on the Garfield boys, of whom one is Captain and the other manager.

Rationally treat your cold from the start by using Dr. D. Jayne's Expectorant, and you may escape Lung Troubles not so easily gotten rid of.

FRISCO RACERS AT IT.

ZALDIVAR WINS OVER A DISTANCE OF GROUND.

Four More Pacific Coast Strings Coming East—Today's Tennessee Derby—Eastern Stables Likely to Come to Chicago—Horses Training on Blue Grass Ground—Form for the Kentucky Derby—Its Candidates and Their 1891 Performances Considered—General Turf Notes.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., April 10.—The spring meeting of the Pacific Coast Blood Horse Association opened at the Bay District track yesterday.

Introduction Purse—One mile dash; for 3-year-olds. Fairy won, Captain Al second. Time, 1:43.

Half a mile dash; 2-year-olds. Don Ferlano won, Bridal Veil second. Time, :49 3-5.

Third Race—Five furlongs; heats, all ages. Revolver won, Inkerman second. Best time, 1:02.

Fourth Race—One and one-fourth miles; 3-year-olds and upward. Zaldivar won, Queen Alta second. Time, 2:11 1-5.

There are more horses here than were ever on the grounds before. Dan McCarty alone has twenty-five thoroughbreds, Porter Ashe ten, W. O'R. Macdonough about a dozen, Palo Alto will send up six or seven, John Appleby and Sidney Ashe, four; W. L. Appleby, four; T. Fisher, seven; J. W. Donathan, four; John Reavy, two; Ira Ramsdell, five; Elmwood Stable, five; Dan Dennison perhaps half a dozen; L. J. Rose, ten or eleven; Dickey & Thomas, four or five; E. Williams, three; Ocean View Stable, three; William Murry, six or seven; George Kennedy, three or four; W. O. Sanborn, four; Suisun Stable, six or seven; Charles Kerr, six or seven; Murphy Bros., two; Owens Bros., probably eight; E. F. Fallon, four; C. S. Sargent, three or four; Wilber F. Smith, four or five; outside stables probably twenty-five more.

Here are four minor stables of California horses preparing for a summer campaign in the East:

J. W. Donathan.

Relay, ch. g., 4, by Big Sandy—Smilax.
Joe Ellis, ch. c., 3, by Ironclad.
Monowai, ch. c., 2, by imp. Midlothian—Eliza.
Duke Stevens, ch. c., 2, by Duke of Norfolk—Edna K.
Joe Stacy, ch. c., 3, by Joe Hooker—Lady Stacy.
Vendome, ch. c., 2, by Duke of Norfolk—Fidette.

Thomas Fisher.

Mary D., ch. m., a., by Wildidle—Sallie Hart.
Fanny F., b. m., a., by Wildidle—Sallie Hart.
Speculation, ch. g., 4, by Duke of Norfolk.
St. Patrick, b. g., 2, by Judge McKinstry—Viola Rea.
Esperanza, ch. f., 3, by Judge McKinstry—May D.
Conde, ch. c., 2, by Duke of Norfolk—May D.
Estella, ch. f., 2, by Duke of Norfolk—Belle W.

Elmwood Stable.

Nabeau, b. g., a., by Nathan Coombs—Beauty.
Initiation, b. m., 5, by Inauguration—Brown Maria.
Lady Walter, b. m., 5, by Bob Wooding—Bessie.
Sir Walter, b. c., 4, by Nathan Coombs—Bessie.
Elmwood, br. c., 3, by Nathan Coombs—Bessie.
Br. c., 2, by Nathan Coombs—Bessie.

W. L. Appleby.

Applause, b. g., a., by Three Cheers—Alice N.
San Pedro, br. h., 5, by Waxlight—Judith.
Orrin, b. c., 2, by John Happy—Jess.
Castro, b. c., 2, by Sobrante—Clytie.

FOR THE TENNESSEE DERBY.

Brown's Pair the Choice of the Talent, but Corrigan's Entries Coming Up.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., April 10.—[Special.]—The New Orleans race-horse contingent got in this evening, increasing the number at Montgomery Park to nearly 500. Weather conditions the last three weeks have retarded racing operations here so that it is quite certain the Memphis trained horses, or nearly all of them, are lacking in the seasoning way. Tom Kiley's fast colt Wightman is not quite fit and that is why he starts in the introductory six furlongs scramble instead of the much more valuable Tennessee Derby, which is a mile and a furlong. Wightman is probably fit enough to go six furlongs at a clipping gait, and as he far out classes such New Orleans trained animals as American Lady the betting quotations show the estimated value of each of the two named. American Lady could show her heels to nearly everything at New Orleans, but in the first race tomorrow she meets a different class of animals in Wightman and Helter Skelter.

The Mobile seasoning and training not to speak of class ought to be in favor of the Corrigan pair, Phil Dwyer and Lew Weir, in the Tennessee Derby, but at that the Brown pair, Little Billy and Tom Elliott, are made the pick of the talent. This is because the latter pair ran so surprisingly well in the second edition of the Arkansas Derby. It is probable though that the Corrigan starters will have the call in the betting when the horses go to the post. Yesterday morning they worked the Derby distance in 2:06, which is nothing to boast of, however. Indeed it is claimed by some that the Corrigan pair are just a little bit short.

Overton arrived here this evening and he will have the mount on Lew Weir, De Long will ride Phil Dwyer, Hoggett will be on Little Billy, and Button on Tom Elliott. It is not known who will ride Jim Murphy. The latter is said to have worked in 2:02 a few days ago, and there are some who think he has a chance. Among the more prominent jockeys on hand are Overton, Britton, Barnes, Kiley, Williams, the two Clayton boys, Goodale, Howe, Hoggett, De Long, McDonald, Ray, Slaughter, and Burns.

The weather has been superb of late and the track will be in good condition. The hotels are crowded tonight and there is considerable popular interest in the coming meeting. But the bookmakers do not expect a rich harvest here, and for the alleged reason that money is scarce. The fact that cotton is down to hard pan suggests a limited supply of money among the country patrons of the betting ring. Last year the number of bookmakers doing business on the opening day was thirty-nine, but at the second drawing there were less than thirty. By an arrangement already made the number to lay the odds during the coming meeting will be twenty-six.

A portion of the string of J. J. McCafferty arrived yesterday from Georgia after delays on the road on account of washouts. There is not room enough at the track for all the horses on hand, and some of the late arrivals are quartered tonight in city livery stables.

T. D. Carter's stable for this season is made up of:

Big Casino, ch. c., 3, by Casino—Beauty.
Bob Forester, ch. c., 3, by Forester—Pansy.
Tom Carter, b. c., 3, by Voltigeur—Josie Carter.
Dr. Morris, br. c., 2, by Dakota—Bronze.
Lumberman, c. c., 2, by Wawekus—Jennie H.
George W., ch. c., 2, by Farandole—Pansy.
Addie C., b. f., 2.

THE LEIGH AND M'CORMICK STABLES.

Two Guttenberg Racing Strings Likely to Be Sent to Chicago.

Owing to the Board of Control's dictum against winter racing Eugene Leigh will bring his stable to Chicago for the Washington Park meeting surely and perhaps in time to take part in the Hawthorne and Garfield Park spring meetings. Jimmy McCormick is likely to come with him. Both have fast and attractive strings.

Eugene Leigh's lot is made up of some thirty horses. Its 2-year-olds are:

Woodruff, by Bramble—Valerian.
Whitehead, by Joe Daniels—Guila.
Wheeler, by Sir Modred—Carissima.
Aeronaut, by Aretino—Ascension.
Republic, by Aretino—Unika.
Gamester, by Bramble—Daisy Hoey.
Cultivator, by imp. The Rake—Lilly Lee.
Somnambulist, by Bramble—Toilet.
Bay colt, by Luke Blackburn—Miss Harding.
Isabelle, by Abetino—Pauline.
Caledonia, by Burgomaster—Fandango.
Elinore, by Ecuador—Myrtle.
Bay filly, by Enquirer—Vanilla.
Chestnut filly, by Joe Daniels—Delight.

The other prominent horses in the Leigh lot are:

Rambler, 7, by Bramble—Daisy Hoey.
Gambler, 3, by Bramble—Daisy Hoey.
Irregular, 3, Iroquois—Variella.
Innovation, 3, Woodlands—Nortie Anna.
Mabelle, 4, Charaxus—Ada Belle.
Pedestrian, 3, by Bramble—Toilet.
Rico, 5, Shannon—Fannie Lewis.
Inferno, 5, by Bend 'Or—Billet Doux.
Prince Charming, 4, by Sir Modred—Carissima.
Bob Arthur, 4, Saxon—Pearl Arthur.
Monterey, 4, Duke of Montrose—Patti.
Jackson, 3, Great Tom—Charity.

In the McCormick stable are these race-horses:

Firely, 7, by The Ill Used—Few Follet.
Pelham, 6, by Lelaps—Repose.
Amazon, 5, by The Ill Used—Fair Barbarian.
Perlid, 4, by Leonatus—Periwinkle.
Autocrat, 7, by Prince Charlie—Blonuda.
Ottawa, 4, King Ernest—Wyandotte.
Zenobia, 4, by The Ill Used—Fair Barbarian.
Vocal, 2, by Vocalic—Vivetta.
Vocalite, 3, by Vocalic—Vivetta.
Quartermaster, 3, by Algerine—Quarantine.
Narka colt, 2, by Chance—Narka.

Alf Lakeland has five extra good 2-year-olds at Brighton Beach preparing for Eastern racing. They are:

Br. f. by Longfellow—Miss Primrose.
B. f. by St. Blaise—Favonia.
Ch. f. by Forester—Athlene.
Ch. f. by St. Blaise—Woodviolet.
B. f. by Mr. Pickwick—Empress.

SIX LEXINGTON 1892 STABLES.

McClelland, Applegate, Madden, Richardson, Fields, and Bradley Collections.

LEXINGTON, Ky., April 10.—The following stables are fitting on the Kentucky association track for the season:

Byron McClelland.

Bermuda, 4, by Bersan—Fair Lady.
Sallie McClelland, 4, by Hindoo—Red and Blue.
Podago, brown gelding, 2, by Powhattan—Cudago.
Evanatus, brown gelding, 2, by Leonatus—Eva S.
Amaltha, brown filly, 2, by Glenelg—Hattie D. H.
Hindoowell, bay filly, 2, by Hindoo—Nettie Howell.
Lisric, chestnut filly, 2, by Lisbon.
Cambric, bay filly, 2, by Silver Mine—Silvia Springer.
Tea Mike, brown gelding, 3, by Jils Johnson,—Hattie D. H.

Of these Bermuda and Sallie McClelland promise to eclipse their previous performances, while the 2-year-olds are a fine lot.

Applegate & Co.

Prince of Darkness, black colt, 3, by Onondaga—Japonica.
London, chestnut colt, 3, by Fonso—Amorette.
Rally, bay colt, 3, by imp. Rossington—Helena.
Impostor, chestnut colt, 2, by Deceiver—Geneva.
Legator, bay colt, 2, by Lisbon—Legacy.
Chestnut filly, 2, by imp. Mr. Pickwick—Emma.

John E. Madden.

Perblaise, chestnut colt, 3, by St. Blaise—Perhaps.
Ticeiver, bay colt, 3, by imp. Deceiver—Katy.
Mattie Lee, chestnut filly, 3, by Glengarry, by Virgil.
Frank Ellis, bay colt, 2, by Ben Ali—Trinket.
Beautiful Belle, chestnut filly, 2, by Onondaga.
B. G. T., chestnut colt, 4, by Himyar, dam the dam of Birthday.

M. Richardson.

Faraday, gray colt, 3, by Himyar—Miss Austine.
Alti Vola, brown colt, 3, by Longfellow—Aconite.
Daravela, bay filly, 2, by Longfellow—Alta Blue. The derby candidate, Faraday, who heads this list, has lately come in from his winter quarters near this city, but his present appearance is a disappointment to turfmen who had made calculations on his 3-year-old form. He will finish his training at the track, having been worked up to now in his winter quarters.

Wesley Fields.

Sunbeam, bay filly, 3, by Onondaga—Smilax.
Lizzie D., brown mare, 5, by Onondaga—Spauldie.
Random, bay colt, 3, by imp. Rapture—Olivia.
Lakeshore, bay filly, 2, by Leonatus—Delight.
The Empress, brown filly, 2, by The Emperor—Pontchartrain.
Darling, bay colt, 2, by Leonatus—Troika.
Azim Duke, bay colt, 2, by Duke of Montrose—Lalla Rookh.
Ada Montrose, bay filly, 2, by Duke of Montrose—Ada Ban.
Susette, bay mare, 4, by Jils Johnson—Susie O.
Panjuide, bay filly, 2, by Headlight—Zaidee.
Murza, bay filly, 2, by Headlight—Meland.
Fred Houston, chestnut gelding, 4, by Kosciusko—Lucille Bohn.
Sigurd, chestnut gelding, 2, by Harry O'Fallon—Lady Olive.
Nitrogen, bay colt, 2, by Outcast—Oxygen.
Sister Linda, bay mare, 4, by Zoriba—Celinda.
Georgetown, chestnut horse, 4, by Outcast—Leona.
Marion G., chestnut filly, 2, by Harry O'Fallon—Bettie Wilson.
Nativity, chestnut filly, 3, by Glenelg—Birthday's dam.
Start, brown filly, 2.

All of these horses are coming on fast. The Empress is a Melbourne Stud Stake candidate, and Georgetown and Sister Linda are already well known.

Bradley Bros.

Comedy, bay horse, a., by Quartermaster—Comet.
Liederkranz, brown horse, a., by Allan Pinkerton—Sour Heart.
Lady Jones, chestnut mare, a., by St. Martin—Lady Boyster.
Parole, bay filly, 2, by Panique—Minnie Radcliffe.
Rook Laidley, chestnut colt, 3, by Springbok—May Flower.
Roslyn, chestnut colt, 3, by Blue Eyes—Missive.
Income, bay colt, 2, by Hindoo—Pat Malloy.
Fay S., bay filly, 2, by Deceiver—May Day.
Hazel, brown filly, 2, by Billet—Sunshine.
Kokomo, bay horse, 4, by Hindoo—Sing Alfonso.
Bazette, chestnut colt, 3, by Northumberland—Asteroid.
Bay colt by Harry O'Fallon—Kate.

EL RIO REY AS HE STANDS TODAY.

A Description by Joseph Cairn Simpson—Yo Tambien's Full Brother.

Joseph Cairn Simpson, the veteran turf writer of California, recently visited the farm of Theodore Winters at Washoe City, Nev. His description of El Rio Rey as he stands today must be interesting to the readers who remember him as the greatest 2-year-old that ever looked through a bridle in the West. He says:

I had not seen the world-renowned racehorse since the early spring when he was a 2-year-old. Among all the colts of that age formerly seen there was such a difference that it was troublesome to place him. His size, although that was noteworthy, had little to do in making comparisons. It was the harmony of proportion, the symmetry of form, and the evidence of power, taking into consideration that he was of the kind that requires maturity to bring to full perfection. A little ragged in the hips, feet if anything too big, not so much "quality" as many others, and yet there was that in his appearance which led me to think that here was the "flower of the family," and if that should prove a correct estimate he would stand on one at least of the pinnacles of fame.

The second inspection was fully as startling as the first. I anticipated changes, looked for improvements in the form when time, to the extent of nearly three years, had put on the finishing touches. From colthood to full maturity, from 2 to 5 years of age, is a momentous period in equine life. And yet I did not expect to see as perfect a job. The minor points which could be faulted by a hypercritical observer when the subject was a 2-year-old were now overcome. The greater bulk of body and increase of bone and tendon had brought the feet in proportion, the filling up of the muscles on loin and quarters had taken away raggedness, and there was all the quality that could be desired. I have tried to overcome the tendency to say or write "that is the finest colt or horse I ever saw," but do not hesitate in this instance to publish that El Rio Rey will stand comparison with all the horses I have seen and not suffer from the juxtaposition. I do not intend to describe him minutely further than to say that he is a bright golden chestnut, rather more than sixteen hands in height; the only measurement taken showed that he was seventy-six inches girth of chest, immensely muscular, but so well-balanced that when looking at him as he stood a few yards away he did not appear to be much more than a medium-sized horse.

He then goes on to describe Yo Tambien's full brother, which will be seen in Chicago next season:

The yearlings were turned into one of the paddocks, and it did not require more than one glance to select Yo El Rey from the collection of youngsters. Not that they were so much inferior in appearance, as a finer "bunch" would be difficult to gather on any breeding farm. But in the same way as El Rio Rey struck me when a 2-year-old, this younger half-brother was a different looking colt from any I had previously seen. It is very difficult to express in words the distinction which marked him above his companions and other colts of the same age. Not size, as I have seen larger; not in quality, as others in the band had as much, if not more, of that desirable element, but the happy balance, if the combination of good points may thus be termed, the whole make-up, the forcible impression, intuition, that there is a remarkable individuality which compels attention. He is a large colt, with immense depth of chest, quarters like a 4-year-old, great barrel, gaskins and arms showing a volume of compact, muscular fibers, strong enough, though lacking a few days of 12 months, to carry a man; in short, a great deal more troublesome to find poor than good points.

The foals at the farm this year are:

By Joe Hooker—
Jan. 4, Countess Zeika, b. c.
Jan. 22, Marion, ch. c., Rey del Sierras.
Jan. 22, Bonita, b. c.
Jan. 31, Avail, ch. f.
Feb. 1, Lou Spencer, b. f.
Feb. 8, Addie O'Neil, ch. f.
Feb. 17, Ogzille, ch. c.
Feb. 23, Alice N., ch. f.
March 7, May B., ch. c.
March 8, Lady Dare, b. c.
March 9, Polly Vic, b. c.
By El Rio Rey—
Feb. 28, Joanna, ch. c.
March 8, Blizzard, ch. f.

LETCHER, TRACY, AND MORGAN LOTS.

Three Well-Known Kentucky Racing Stables and Their Horses.

The Kentucky Stable's horses for 1892 are eighteen in number. R. Colston Jr. is the trainer, and Thompson the jockey of the stable. Here are its horses:

Major Tom, br. h., 5 years, by Eolus—Scotia.
Oklahoma, b. c., 4 years, by Leonatus—Martina.
Palmetto, br. f., 4 years, by Blue Eyes—Farfaletta.
Colonel Clay, b. c., 3 years, by imp. Billet or Leonatus—Mary Clark.
Hannah Moberly, b. f., 3 years, by Hindoo—Emily Fuller.
Lengthy Dickerson, b. c., 3 years, by Leonatus—Patrella.
Louise, b. f., 3 years, by imp. Rotherhill—Tenerine.
Pendleton, b. g., 3 years, by Leonatus—Dolly Lexington.
Alletta, b. f., 2 years, by Fonso—Acasia.
Bird's Eye, ch. f., 2 years, by Blue Eyes—Etna.
Bridle Wise, ch. f., 2 years, by Blue Eyes—Wanda.
Deerfoot, b. f., 2 years, by Hindoo—Dreamland.
Elopement, b. f., 2 years, by Hindoo—Distraction.
Halloo, b. f., 2 years, by Hindoo—Francesca.
Ingomar, ch. c., 2 years, by Bubler—Dainacardock.
Waveland, b. c., 2 years, by Linden—Way.
Brown filly, 2 years, by Hindoo—Bridlemere.
Chestnut filly, 2 years, by Hindoo—Sea Shell.

B. J. Tracy of Lexington will use sixteen racers on Western tracks this season, with Henry McDaniels as trainer. The animals are:

Flames, ch. g., 4 years, by Blazes—Maria Barnes.
Iconoclast, ch. g., 4 years, by Blue Eyes—Vienna.
Ilia, b. f., 4 years, by imported The Ill-Used—Baybee.
Melody, b. f., 4 years, by Longfellow—Glacis.
Response, b. f., 4 years, by Longfellow—Reua B.
Ella Shipman, ch. f., 3 years, by Jils Johnson—Necy Hale.
Hymen, b. g., 3 years, by Himyar—Maggie B.
Irish Chief, b. c., 3 years, by Longfellow—Baybee.
Morrissey, ch. g., 3 years, by Fonso—May Kennedy.
Semper Rex, ch. g., 3 years, by Lelaps—La Sylphide.
Gladstone, b. c., 2 years, by imp. Glenelg—Lady Planet.
Glenview, b. c., 2 years, by imp. Glenelg—Linnet.
Miss Herndon, ch. f., 2 years, by Harry O'Fallon—Glacis.
Mite, ch. f., 2 years, by Macduff—Lady Richards.
La Rose, b. f., 2 years, by Tremont—Lava.
Old Pugh, br. c., 2 years, by Elias Lawrence—Sasin.

The Letcher racing lot of 1892 will have Henry Mack for trainer and Perkinson as its jockey. The horses are:

Greenleaf, ch. c., 4 years, by Forester—Pixy.
Harry Ray, b. c., 3 years, by Longfellow—Indemnity.
Pomfret, blk. c., 4 years, by Longfellow—Fuchsia.
Semper Fidele, b. f., 4 years, by Longfellow—La Sylphide.
Tenor, br. c., 4 years, by Falsetto—Cleopatra.
Frances, ch. f, 3 years, by Harry O'Fallon—Little Nell.
Lillian Beatrice, b. f., 3 years, by imp. Glengarry—imp. Dublin Belle.
W. B., br. c., 2 years, by imp. Glengarry—Bessie Belle.
Eilet, ch. c., 2 years, by Blue Eyes—Miss Tilton.
Elsie, b. f., 2 years, by imp. Rapture—Pericola.

FORM OF THE KENTUCKY DERBY.

The 1891 Performances of Its Candidates—Winners of the Classic Event.

There are sixty-four colts and fillies eligible for the Kentucky Derby. Of these twenty-one did not go to the post as 2-year-olds. They are Brazos II., Balfour, Balsora, D. M., Fireball, Gen. Miles, Guy Barrett, Honshell, Hickory Withe, Cicero, Jilson, Tonsdale, My Partner, Meck's Reel, Maid of Balgowan, Oasis, The Distiller, Lee Mike, Transient, Varasor, and Wanthrift.

The forty-three which started last season performed as is shown in the table below:

Horses.	Started.	1st.	2d.	3d.	Unplac'd
Azra	13	2	2	3	6
Boston D.	10	0	1	2	7
Bashford	10	2	2	2	4
Buckhound	33	7	1	5	10
Bob Rice Jr.	1	0	0	0	1
C. L. Brown	8	1	1	3	3
Doncaster	7	3	0	2	2
Ed Eshelby	28	4	2	4	18
False B.	3	0	1	0	2
Faraday	10	4	1	1	4
Great Dixon	3	1	0	0	2
Guess Not	6	0	1	0	5
Gorman	29	7	11	4	7
Huron	10	5	0	1	4
Importance	3	0	0	0	3
Illume	6	0	2	0	4
Irish Chief	11	2	2	3	4
Jim Head	12	0	1	5	6
Josie O	3	0	1	1	1
Judge Arkell	13	0	3	3	7
John Berkeley	7	2	1	2	2
Locolus	2	0	0	0	2
Lew Weir	7	1	2	0	4
Lord Willowbrook	14	1	3	3	7
Missel	11	0	2	0	9
Mariner	4	1	0	0	3
Mount McGregor	5	1	1	0	3
Old Pepper	14	1	1	2	10
Perblaise	12	1	1	1	9
Phil Dwyer	16	5	2	1	8
Rally	24	5	6	0	13
Ronald	4	1	1	0	2
Semper Rex	2	0	0	0	2
Swanee	3	0	0	1	2
Sir Charles	6	0	0	0	6
Salvation	5	0	0	0	5
Settle Up	4	0	1	0	3
Terra Firma	5	0	1	0	4
The Hero	12	5	1	1	5
Uncle Frank	13	2	0	0	11
Watauga	15	1	3	1	10
West Lake	10	0	0	1	9

The Kentucky Derby was first run in 1875 and its winners have been as follows:

Year.	Winner.	Second horse.	No. of starters.	Time.
1875	Aristides.	Volcano.	15	2:37¾
1876	Vagrant.	Creedmoor.	11	2:38¼
1877	Baden Baden.	Leonard.	11	2:38
1878	Day Star.	Himyar.	9	2:37¼
1879	Lord Murphy.	Falsetto.	9	2:37
1880	Fonso.	Kimball.	5	2:37½
1881	Hindoo.	Lelex.	6	2:40
1882	Apollo.	Runnymede.	14	2:40¼
1883	Leonatus.	Drake Carter.	7	2:43
1884	Buchanan.	Loftin.	9	2:40¼
1885	Joe Cotton.	Berson.	10	2:37¼
1886	Ben Ali.	Blue Wing.	10	2:36½
1887	Montrose.	Jim Gore.	7	2:39½
1888	Macbeth II.	Gallifet.	7	2:38¼
1889	Spokane.	Proctor Knott.	7	2:34½
1890	Riley.	Bill Letcher.	6	2:45
1891	Kingman.	Balgowan.	4	2:52¼

Today's Guttenberg Entries.

NEW YORK, April 10.—[Special.]—Monday's Guttenberg entries are:

First race, for beaten horses, six and one-half furlongs—Gloster, 118 pounds; Rinfax, 112; Early Dawn, 109; Prince Charming, 106; Montella, 104; Ely, 103; St. Laurent, 101; Shotover, 100; John Hickey, 86.

Second race, for 3-year-olds, penalties and allowances, three-quarters of a mile—Pedestrian, 110 pounds; Servus, 110; St. Denis, 110; Arthur, 110; Davis, 110; Bolivar, 107; Fleurette, 107.

Third race, selling allowances, five and one-half furlongs—Irregular, 109 pounds; Ballarat, 109; Knick Knack, 103; Chancellor, 103; Moonstone, 103; Blanche, 100; Dixie, 100; Salisbury, 100; Azrael, 97; Alma T., 88; McKeever, 100.

Fourth race, selling, one mile and a quarter—Fenelon, 109 pounds; Mabelle, 108; Pelham, 99; Pluto, 98; Crispin, 96; Harrison, 95; Iceberg, 92.

Fifth race, selling, seven furlongs—Architect, 119; Ilispent, 116; Clamor, 116; Missive, 116; Louis R., 116; Prettiwitt, 113; Craft, 113; Vocal, 77.

Sixth race, selling, seven furlongs—Centaur, 134 pounds; Bassanio, 131; Sandstone, 123; Brevier, 121; Richal, 121; Brussells, 119; Ofalece, 116; Forest King, 116.

Great Trotting Race for Chicago.

Heretofore there has always been a conflict and clashing of dates in Chicago between the running and trotting interests, but this year the running tracks have magnanimously consented to close their tracks the week of the trotting meeting at Washington Park. This arrangement will enable the Northwestern Breeders' Association to offer larger purses and consequently command the attendance of the best that the land affords in the way of trotting and pacing horses. It has also enabled them to close contracts for some grand specials by stars of the trotting turf, among which is a stake for the great 3-year-olds of the year, including Chimes Girl, Arion, Monbars, Annorean, and other sensational colts from the Pacific slope as well as the pick from Prospect Hill Farm of Miller and Sibley at Franklin, Pa. Records are likely to be broken.

The St. Louis Trotting Meeting.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., April 10.—The trotting meeting of the St. Louis Fair Association and Jockey club this year will be during the regular fair week, Oct. 3 to 8 inclusive. The program issued today provides for three stake races. One for $1,500 for three-year-olds, eligible to the 2:30 class; one for $2,000 for trotters eligible to the 2:30 class, and the third for $5,000 for pacers eligible to the 2:25 class. There will also be three purses of $1,500 each for free-for-all trotting, and 2:17 class, and 2:22 class; three purses of $1,000 each for 2:28 class, 2:35 class, and 2:40 class, and one purse of $1,000 for 2:15 class pacing; and two purses of $1,000 each for 2:20 class, and 2:35 class pacing. The stakes will close May 2 and the purses Sept. 1. The terms for all these races have been widely distributed by mail.

CHICAGO TO NEW YORK.

Bicycle Riders Will Carry a Message from the West to the East.

Chicago and New York are to be connected by relay next month. Hundreds of bicycle riders will, by an arrangement now completed, carry a message from Chicago to New York. At 1 o'clock May 18 N. H. Van Sicklen and A. E. Lumsden will start with the message from 57 Plymouth place, carrying it as far as Tolleston on its long journey. Two other riders will take it at that point and continue with it to Porter, where others will take it. In this way the epistle will change hands every fifteen to fifty miles, according to the condition of the roads. It will be carried night and day at a rate of ten miles an hour and if on schedule time will reach New York just four days and one hour after the starting time, having traveled 975 miles en route and been passed through by nearly fifty couple of riders. It is confidently predicted that this time will be improved upon if the roads are in good condition and weather favorable. In this manner it is thought to demonstrate the efficiency of the bicycle in case of war and a blockade of railroads and telegraph.

Gen. Miles of the United States army in an interview has commended the idea most highly. The *Bearings*, under whose auspices the race against time will be run, has had Tom Roe at work arranging the great event for the last two months. The entire course is laid out in three divisions, each under the command of a prominent cyclist in the country through which the route is laid. Each commander will have his men stationed prior to scheduled time, so that should time be gained there may be no delay. Manager Roe and the division commanders and their men will be in constant communication by telegraph. In New York the liveliest interest is being taken. As a demonstration of the use of bicycles in time of need this event has never been equaled.

The schedule as made is as follows:

Date.	Cities.	Time.	Miles.
May 18	Chicago	1:00 p. m.	—
May 18	Elkhart	11:00 p. m.	101
May 19	Ligonier	1:00 a. m.	126
May 19	East Toledo	1:00 p. m.	246
May 19	Cleveland	12:00 p. m.	357
May 20	Ashtabula	5:30 a. m.	412
May 20	Erie	9:30 a. m.	453
May 20	Westfield	1:00 p. m.	484
May 20	Dunkirk	2:45 p. m.	501
May 20	Buffalo	7:45 p. m.	540
May 20	Batavia	11:15 p. m.	576
May 21	Rochester	2:35 a. m.	609
May 21	Lyons	6:00 a. m.	644
May 21	Syracuse	10:30 a. m.	689
May 21	Rome	2:00 p. m.	728
May 21	Utica	3:15 p. m.	742
May 21	Fonda	8:15 p. m.	773
May 21	Schenectady	11:00 p. m.	820
May 22	Albany	12:45 a. m.	837
May 22	New York	2:00 p. m.	975

Baseball Notes.

The Milwaukee club is after Catcher Berger.

Pfeffer's salary with Louisville will be $3,800.

The Washington club is carrying six pitchers.

Von der Ahe now says he will sell Stricker for $2,500.

Young will pitch the opening game for Cleveland.

Arthur Whitney reports each day to Manager Backenberger for duty.

Manager Chapman thinks the Louisvilles ought to finish as good as fifth.

Halligan and Latham have done the best hitting thus far for Cincinnati.

"Bid" McPhee has so far recovered that he is back in the game at Cincinnati.

The Toledo club is after "Parson" Nicholson to manage and play second base.

George Dixon, the colored bantam, has a bet of $100 that Boston wins the league pennant.

From present indications there will be no interference with Sunday games in Cincinnati this year.

Van Haltren's power in the Baltimore club will be absolute. He can sign and release men, fine them, etc.

Ed Crane's contract with New York is an ironclad one. His habits must be good or no salary will be paid him.

FRED PFEFFER'S CASE.

A BIT OF INTERESTING AND HITHERTO UNWRITTEN HISTORY.

George Williams, Frank de Haas Robison, Tim Hart, and a $7,000 Contract Responsible for Some Notable Developments—The Fitzsimmons Theatrical Aggregation to Play in Chicago—Applicants for the Position of Sparring Instructor of the Chicago Athletic Club.

There is a bit of unwritten history about Fred Pfeffer's case which just now makes interesting reading. When George Williams, President of the Chicago association club (deceased), arrived at Indianapolis last winter to attend the meeting at which the twelve-club league grew into a thing of flesh and blood, he had fully made up his mind to crush the scheme in its incipiency. When he began to go over the ground, however, he found that all chance of stopping the movement had long since vanished. He awakened then to the fact that he had been shamelessly thrown down by his confrères and that nolens volens he was doomed to retirement from the giddy whirl in which baseball magnates pass their feverish existence. Frank de Haas Robison of the Cleveland club approached William in his darkest hour, and, slapping him on the back, bade him cheer up, for the league was going to take care of him, pay back all the money he had put into the business, give him a box for the season at the Chicago grounds, and have his name indelibly inscribed on the baseball page of the book of time as a good fellow. George fell into line gracefully enough. He had nothing else to do, of course, but then there are ways and ways of falling into line.

"How about Fred Pfeffer?" was his sole query.

"O! we'll take care of Fred. Don't bother about him."

Then Frank de Haas hustled off to find Jim Hart.

"You can help us, Jim, to make things satisfactory all around by treating Pfeffer right."

"I will release Pfeffer just as soon as I can get a man to fill his place."

When Frank de Haas met Williams a few moments later his face wore a seraphic smile. What he told the Chicagoan must remain forever a mooted question of veracity between Williams and himself. Perhaps he repeated the first declaration without the qualifying clause. Be that as it may, certain it is that Williams thought Fred would be released outright. He soon learned that the league was going to respect all association contracts, so that if Fred was under contract to the Chicago association club and was released by the league club the team securing him would be compelled to pay him the salary called for in his association contract. Fred had signed no contract, but had agreed to sign Feb. 1 for $4,000 a year. Fred had stood by Williams, and in the estimation of George one good turn deserves another. But alas! In his zeal to take care of Fred he overreached himself. He wanted to make Fred a rich man in a year or two, a laudable design, but ill-advised. He went before the league meeting and, it is understood, in his most dulcet tones told how Fred had signed a contract last October for $7,000 per annum, $2,000 of which had been paid in advance. The contract was in his strong-box at home and could be produced [illegible] Fred was offered to [illegible] clubs was [illegible] came up [illegible] signed for [illegible] New York [illegible] per annum; [illegible] thinks no [illegible] man does [illegible] Fred $7,000 [illegible] reached, [illegible] Finally Chicago made claim for the player under his old contract [illegible] winked the other eye [illegible]

A few minutes before [illegible] to St. Louis [illegible] plied with all the provisions of the [illegible] contract. [illegible] salary at [illegible] at the [illegible] no doubt [illegible] would have [illegible] salve to the [illegible] has signed [illegible] advance [illegible] have made [illegible] pearances.

R. M. Carroll is in the city in advance of Bob Fitzsimmons, Jimmy Carroll, and Johnny Griffin, who open next Sunday at the People's Theater. [illegible] ten a [illegible] he will show [illegible] of a blacksmith [illegible] It is rather [illegible] Australian shoulders [illegible] my Carroll. [illegible] speak of [illegible] for two boys [illegible] before Jack McAuliffe and Billy Myer. The trio will, [illegible] Fitzsimmons [illegible] by making [illegible] at New Orleans [illegible] Alex. Greggains and Joe Choynski [illegible] like beavers [illegible] up when [illegible] round. [illegible] his breakfast [illegible] that he had [illegible] even received [illegible] Choynski stranded in the Crescent City, and but for "Parson" Davies he would have been in a bad [illegible]

The position of sparring instructor in the new Chicago Athletic club is being eagerly sought for by several prominent pugilists. It was supposed [illegible] had been [illegible] announcement [illegible] Joe Choynski [illegible] place, and [illegible] local lovers [illegible] pressed [illegible] Choynski [illegible] lists, are [illegible] and ampl[illegible] ably.

In the Illinois-Iowa League.

JOLIET, Ill., April 10.—[Special.]—In an interview with Secretary McCaul of the Illinois-Iowa baseball league [illegible] prospects [illegible] has ten towns [illegible] twelve: Joliet, Rockford, Aurora, [illegible] Moline, Quincy, Jacksonville, and Peoria [illegible] forwarded [illegible] forfeit. [illegible] Haute, [illegible] money [illegible] the Sherman [illegible] tion to the [illegible] come in. [illegible] another [illegible] strongest [illegible] as manager [illegible] Chicago [illegible] last year, [illegible] signed as [illegible] Oshkosh [illegible] ley, J. H. [illegible] The season opens April 28.

LOUISVILLE, 10; MILWAUKEE, 3.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., April 10.—[Special.]—The Louisvilles defeated the Milwaukees today by a score of 10 to 3. Notwithstanding the [illegible] cold and disagreeable [illegible] spectators witnessed the [illegible] Cleveland [illegible] yesterday [illegible] both in the [illegible] of the game. Score:

Louisville [illegible]
Milwaukee [illegible]

Batteries—[illegible] Lake. Earned runs [illegible] Three-base [illegible] Weaver (2) [illegible] Taylor, Kuehne [illegible] Taylor, Twitchell [illegible] Weaver. [illegible] Jones, 4; [illegible] hill, Grim [illegible] Milwaukee, [illegible]

St. Louis Shuts Out Joliet.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., April 10.—[Special.]—The St. Louis Browns [illegible] them out. [illegible] baseman [illegible] played the [illegible] Browns put [illegible] and clever [illegible] Glasscock, [illegible] the stick [illegible] cellent. [illegible]

St. Louis [illegible]
Joliet [illegible]
Umpire—John Sheridan.

General Sporting Notes.

Jim Hall is knocking out a man a night at Philadelphia.

Wolf Bendoff [illegible] of since he [illegible]

Arthur B. [illegible] of Maryland is after [illegible] Green of California [illegible] one birds [illegible]

EFFER'S CASE.

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87th WEEKLY STATEMENT OF THE

Globe Savings Bank,

225 DEARBORN-ST.,
At the Close of Business April 9, 1892.

ASSETS:

Secured time loans		$94,435.43
Real estate loans		115,950.00
Stocks and bonds		65,000.00
Furniture and fixtures		4,215.34
Collections		1,332.05
Cash Assets:		
Secured demand loans	$86,800.00	
Due from banks	100,754.90	
Cash and cash items	20,177.09	
		207,731.99
Total		$488,664.81

LIABILITIES:

Cash capital		$200,000.00
Undivided profits		3,825.14
Savings deposits	$163,408.48	
Checking deposits	112,992.44	
Certified checks	7,795.19	
Cashier's checks	643.56	
		284,839.67
Total		$488,664.81

Will remove to Monadnock Building, cor. Dearborn and Jackson-sts., about May 1st.
C. W. SPALDING, Prest. J. P. ALTGELD, 2d V.-Prest
EDWARD HAYES, V.-Prest.
W. S. LOOMIS, Asst. Cashier.

MONEY TO LOAN.
5% AND 6%
BUILDING LOANS.
PRIVILEGE OF PREPAYMENT.
KNOTT, TUTTLE & LEWIS
92 WASHINGTON ST.

For Manufacturing.
2d and 3d Floor of
261 & 263 Dearborn-st.
NEAR JACKSON-ST.
With POWER and HEAT.
Inquire at SILVERMAN'S BANK,
93 Dearborn-st.

Diamond Match Co.'s
RIGHTS
BOUGHT AND SOLD BY
Edward L. Brewster & Co.,
Corner Dearborn & Monroe-sts.

LOANS ON IMPROVED Chicago property, Building Loans made.
H. O. STONE & CO.,
206 La Salle-st.

T. G. DICKINSON & CO.
(Formerly Snow & Dickinson),
House Renting.
Cor. Dearborn and Washington-sts.

FOR RENT.
Positively the finest stores on Madison-st., west of Halsted; Nos. 944-950; area 91x105 feet; can be rented as one or divided into four stores; grand opportunity for a live man.

BUENA PARK.
Choice vacant and improved residence property.
C. U. GORDON & CO.,
115 Dearborn-ts.

Valuable Copper Mining Property for Sale.
THE SAINT MARY'S COPPER MINING COMPANY, at their last Stockholders' Meeting, voted not to extend their charter, but to sell their real estate and wind up the corporation. Accordingly they now offer for sale their Mining Location in Houghton County, Michigan. This consists of the North half (N½) of Section Eighteen (18) in Township 55 North of Range 33 West, and the North half (N½) and the Southwest quarter (S. W. ¼) of Section 13, Township 55 North, Range 34 West. The lands contain 800 acres in one body and extend for two miles from East to West across the very heart of the Mining District of Lake Superior. The Mineral Range railroad traverses the entire length of the property. The "Pewabic Lode" has a length of 3240 feet across the North half of Section Eighteen, and both the "Albany & Boston Conglomerate" and the "Epidote Lode" traverse the same section with the same length of vein. This property is one of the most promising and valuable for exploration in the Copper District, and must be sold to close up the company's affairs. Applications for the purchase of same will be received at the Company's office, No. 68 Devonshire-st., Room 14, Boston.
FRED'K BECK, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE
Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Co.,
CHICAGO, April 11th, 1892.

To the Stockholders:

Notice is hereby given that, pursuant to the by-laws of the company, the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy R.R. Company will be held at the office of the company in Chicago, Ill., at eleven o'clock a.m. Wednesday, May 18, 1892, to elect Directors for the ensuing year and for the transaction of such other business as may legally come before the meeting.

The transfer books will be closed from April 18th to May 19th, inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,
J. M. FORBES,
Chairman.

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI, CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS RAILWAY COMPANY.

PITTSBURGH, March 11th, 1892.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Railway Company will be held at the principal office of said company, Penn-av. and Tenth-st., Pittsburgh, Pa., on

TUESDAY, APRIL 12th, 1892,

At 11 o'clock a.m. for the purpose of receiving the annual report for 1891, the election of three Directors to succeed a like number whose term of service expires on that day, and the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

The transfer books will be closed on Wednesday, March 23d, and reopened on Wednesday, April 13th, 1892.

S. B. LIGGETT, Secretary.

BUSINESS.

THE BUSINESS SITUATION.

Great abundance of money and a light demand for it continues to be the significant feature of the situation. The Bank of England rate was reduced during the week to 2½ per cent which is as low as the rate has been in years. The rates for money in the open market in London have fallen to a point where it would seem to be almost useless to loan money. Call loans have been made there at ¾ of 1 per cent, and ninety days' discounts are 1⅛ to 1¼ per cent. Money is extremely easy everywhere in this country. Saturday's New York bank statement indicated a somewhat better demand for money there, although the increase in the loans may have been made at considerable sacrifice of rates. Every bank in Chicago is overflowing with money, and the same abundance extends all through the West. This leads the country banks to send much more than their usual deposit to Chicago in order that they may draw the interest which Chicago banks pay on country deposits. While funds keep on accumulating there is no increase in the demand worthy of note. During the week a little increase is noted in some special line, but taken altogether it did not amount to much. The supply of commercial paper is extremely scant as compared with the demand. This is making it possible to float paper which at other times would receive most careful scrutiny.

In spite of the dull demand for money everywhere the bank clearings not only in Chicago but throughout the country show most marked increases over those for the corresponding period of last year. This is an anomaly which the average banker is not able to explain. Business has been and is still called dull, but the bank clearings of the country are larger than they ever were before at this period of the year. The increases run as high as 25 per cent, and they do not come as the result of special speculative activity, but would seem to really indicate an increased volume of general business. Clearings are not always an accurate guide, but when the increase is so pronounced as it is at present it is not easy to reconcile the increase with the statements of dull trade. Neither can these statements of dull trade be reconciled with the railway returns. The railroads are hauling an enormous amount of traffic and their earnings as a rule show immense increases over a year ago and are in many cases the largest ever recorded. It would seem to be necessary to bring the statements in regard to trade conditions into line with the statistics covering actual transactions. If the statistics cannot be made to conform with the theory of dullness the theory may be wrong. People are not always accurate in making off-hand comparisons. There have been no pyrotechnics in commercial affairs; everything has been moving along with humdrum steadiness, and it is for that reason perhaps that business-men have come to regard their line of trade as dull when in reality there was a greater volume of trade than ever before.

In the domestic situation there is certainly few spots of weakness to worry over. Conservative ideas have ruled in all lines of business. The great abundance of money has not led to any speculative ventures in the way that it usually does. Business-men as a rule have for some months held their affairs well in hand, and there is still no general disposition to expand or to branch out in new fields.

None of the stock markets were of especially interesting character during the week. The general tendency of the New York market was upward during the first part of the week, but some of that advance was lost at the last. The local stock market has been exceedingly dull, and closes with prices rather heavy. There was a flurry of activity in Calumet Dock, which advanced in anticipation of the action of the stockholders looking toward the payment of the dividends on the stock as receipts from the sale of the company's property accumulate. The Brewery stocks have been extremely weak. The beer war has had a disastrous effect upon earnings, and it was generally thought that both the common and the preferred dividends would be passed. The directors, however, declared the preferred dividend last week, but the general impression is that the dividend on the common stock cannot possibly be paid. The common closed at the lowest point it has ever touched. The course of the Packing and Provision stock has been in sharp contrast. Large earnings and the assurance not only of continued dividends but of a substantial reduction in the funded debt have inspired much confidence, and the highest quotations have been recorded that the stock ever reached.

In the speculative grain markets interest centered in the last few days of the week. A good cash business in wheat and some State crop reports of an unfavorable tenor resulted in higher prices and a broader market for wheat with a sympathetic improvement in all the other markets. But the event of the week was, of course, the government report given to the public after the close of business Saturday. In spite of the fact that the history of agriculture showed that in every instance the April condition of wheat was lower than the December condition, a large part of the trade was satisfied that this year the record was to be broken. That belief infused the short sellers with unusual confidence and they met every advance in price with added sales on the short side. Late in the session Saturday, when the "tip" went around that there had been a leak at Washington and that the condition was 87, most of the local traders took it for gospel truth and fell over each other in their desire to get out of the market. They broke the market 3c a bushel by this proceeding, and an hour and a half later, when the figures were found to be 81.2, they kicked themselves vigorously, while the short sellers, who had been shaking hands with themselves, voted unanimously that they were not as well fixed as they might be. They extracted a grain of comfort out of the situation by the following method: Assuming that the acreage this year would be fully up to that of a year ago, an April condition of 81.2 suggests 328,000,000 bu of winter wheat; assuming further that the spring wheat crop (not yet in the ground) would be as large as that of 1891, 219,000,000 bu, they figured out a crop of 547,000,000 bu, and held that the showing was bearish. But when it is considered that the six States raising the bulk of the winter wheat show a general average of but 77 against 99 a year ago the trader who could extract any comfort from the computation referred to would have to possess the happy faculty of a Pardridge. The foreign markets are on the advance. They have been watching American affairs closely and it is believed will improve sharply on any significant turn in this country. The government report will undoubtedly be considered very bullish by the foreigners, and there will probably be a general plunge into speculation by the outsiders who have been waiting for some indication of the exact condition of the winter wheat crop. There is a combination of circumstances that is liable to lead Mr. Pardridge and his following a merry dance in the near future.

In corn there has been considerable interest from the fact that manipulation is still talked of. On all the advances during the week, however, it was noticeable that the interests said to be in shape to control the market sold their corn freely to the shorts who wanted it. It may be that this was done for the purpose of allaying suspicion and encouraging short selling, but the talk of manipulation has caused a gradual covering of shorts that has removed a part of the incentive of manipulation. Provisions are neglected and devoid of interest. Fluctuations are largely the result of the movement of prices for grain, and the volume of trade is small.

FINANCIAL.

There is no change in the situation affecting money and bankers are not looking confidently for any change for some time. They of course all hope that a better demand will develop, but they find it hard work to discover reasons why it should be so. Some of the banks are discussing the advisability of cutting off interest payments on country deposits, or at least reducing the rate. There are banks here which pay their country depositors as high as 3 per cent. As conditions are at present they cannot hope to loan over 60 per cent of those deposits, and they will get only 4 to 5 per cent on what is loaned. At best, therefore, there is little chance of getting back any more than is paid out.

The New York bank statement was satisfactory in that it showed a substantial increase in loans, the footings of the statement were as follows:

	April 2.	April 9.		Changes.
Loans	$489,725,100	$490,875,700	Inc.	$1,150,600
Deposits	528,447,400	528,056,800	Dec.	390,600
Circulation	5,569,000	5,707,500	Inc.	138,500
Legal tend.	48,235,300	45,955,500	Dec.	2,279,800
Specie	101,894,500	101,897,900	Inc.	3,400
Reserve	150,129,800	147,853,400	Dec.	2,276,400
R'serve req.	132,111,850	132,014,200	Dec.	97,650
Surplus	18,017,950	15,839,200	Dec.	2,178,750

SALES AND QUOTATIONS ON THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Description.	Sales.	High.	Low.	—Closing— Apr. 9	Apr. 8
Atchison	8,550	37⅜	36⅝	36⅞	37⅛
Am. Cot. Sd. T.	3,800	39⅝	39	39⅛	39⅛
Do pfd	1,015	76	75½	76	75¾
Amn. Sugar	1,500	94⅛	93¾	94⅛	93⅞
Do pfd	410	98	97½	97½	97½
B., R. & P.	100	38⅜	38⅜	38⅜	38⅜
B. & O.	2,500	98⅞	98⅜	98⅜	98⅝
C., B. & Q.	1,000	109	108⅜	109	109
Canada So.	430	61⅛	60⅞	60⅞	61
Ches. & Ohio	870	24⅛	24	24	24⅛
Do 1st pfd	124	61⅞	61⅛	61⅛	61⅝
Do 2d pfd	414	43	43	43	43
Colo. Coal	1,100	32⅛	31⅞	32	32
C., C., C. & St. L.	720	70⅞	70½	70½	71
Con. Gas (N. Y.)	915	110⅜	110¼	110¼	110⅜
Chicago Gas	1,855	77	76⅜	76⅜	76⅝
Chicago Junct.	100	72	72	72	72
D., L. & W.	600	159⅛	159	159⅛	158⅞
Del. & Hud.	2,630	145⅛	144⅞	145⅛	145
Den. & Rio G. pfd	200	52⅛	52⅛	52⅛	52⅛
Dist. & C. F. Co.	640	47⅛	46⅛	46⅞	47⅛
E. & T. H.	200	127⅛	126½	127⅛	125⅜
Erie	4,405	30⅝	30⅜	30⅜	30⅜
Do pfd	100	73⅜	73⅜	73⅜	73⅜
East Tenn.	120	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	6
Hocking Valley	315	31⅜	31⅛	31⅜	31⅛
Jersey Cent.	509	138	137⅞	138	138⅛
Lake Shore	1,000	132⅜	131⅞	132⅛	132⅜
Louis. & Nash	700	74⅜	74⅛	74⅜	74⅛
L. E. & W.	300	25⅜	25⅛	25⅛	25⅜
Do pfd	200	76⅜	76	76	76⅛
L. N. A. & C.	100	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛
Lead Trust	196	33	33	33	34⅜
Do pfd	309	85	84⅜	84⅜	85⅛
Laclede Gas	200	19⅛	19	19⅛	
Mo. Pac.	1,000	60⅝	59⅝	59⅝	59⅞
Manitoba	600	112	112	112	112⅛
Manhattan	4,627	125	124	124⅛	123⅜
Northwestern	825	120⅛	119⅜	119⅜	120
New England	6,130	40⅛	39⅜	39⅜	39⅜
Northern Pacific	150	22	22	22	22
Do pfd	2,400	61⅛	61⅛	61⅛	61⅛
Nor. & W. pfd	100	50	50	50	......
N. Y. Cent.	225	114⅜	114⅛	114⅛	115
N. Y., S. & W. pfd	240	57⅛	57⅛	57⅛	......
Nor. Amn. Co.	300	14⅛	14	14	14⅛
Nat'l Cordage	4,880	102⅜	101⅞	102⅛	101⅞
Do pfd	105	109⅛	109	109	109⅛
Ont. & W.	440	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛
Peo., D. & E.	100	19	19	19	......
P., C., C. & St. L.	100	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛
Do pfd	200	61⅛	61⅛	61⅛	......
Reading	10,540	55⅜	55	55⅜	55⅛
Rich. Term.	5,045	11	10	10⅞	10⅜
Rock Island	300	87	87	87	87
St. Paul	4,660	79⅛	79	79⅛	79⅜
Silver Bullion	51,000	86⅛	86⅛	86⅛	86⅛
Sou. Pacific	200	37⅜	37⅜	37⅜	37⅜
Texas Pacific	100	10⅜	10⅜	10½	10⅜
Tenn. Coal	900	45	44⅞	45	45⅛
Union Pacific	3,200	45⅜	44⅞	45	45⅛
W. & L. E.	700	33⅜	32⅞	33	33⅛
Do pfd	200	74⅜	74⅜	74⅜	74⅛
Wabash pfd	300	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛
Western Union	13,918	90	89	89⅞	89
Wis. Cent.	125	17	17	17	......

EXPRESS STOCKS.

Adams	145	Fargo	144
American	117	United States	45

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

U. S. 4s, reg.	116	U. S. 2s, reg. (bid)	100
U. S. 4s, coup.	116		

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

10 A.M. TO 12 M.

10000 US4s reg ...116	5000 NYNH&H 4s ...108
55000 Atch 4s ...83⅛	1000 NYO&W 1st ...111
82000 Atch inc 5s ...58⅜@58⅝	1000 NYS&W 1st rf 5s ...104⅛
9000 A&P gtd 4s ...72⅛@72½	1000 NYS&W 2d ...82
1000 B & O reg 5s 1885-1925 ...107	2000 NP&M 1st ...97
1000 BHT&W 5s ...100	5000 OSo gm 4s ...63½
4000 BCR&N 1st ...102⅛	27000 Or Imp con 5s ...66
3000 Can S 2d ...100⅛	3000 OSL&U ...75
25000 CNJ gm 5s ...112⅜	11000 P&R 1st pfd inc ...74½
2000 CO&SW mg ...105⅛	13000 P&R 2d pfd inc ...66
5000 C&EI gn 5s ...102⅛@102⅜	25000 P&R 3d pfd inc ...56
3000 C&Erie 1st ...103⅛	2000 P&R g m 4s ...86⅛@86⅜
36000 CGL&C Co 1st ...89⅛@89⅜	10000 R&D 6s ...108
10000 C&IC 1st ...102⅛	58000 R&WP col tr 5s ...57@58½
7000 C&NPac 1st ...77⅜@78	19000 R&WP tr rects ...57⅛@59
17000 CRI&P 5s cp ...102⅛@102⅜	3000 RioG & W 1st ...79⅛
5000 do reg ...102⅜	5000 SL&SW 1st ...71½
10000 CSL&N O 1st-MD ...92½	5000 SL&SW 2d inc ...33⅛
5000 CHV&T 5s ...88⅜	2000 SPM&M 1st cn 6s red to 4½s ...101
1000 D&RG 4s ...82⅛	24000 SPM&M 1st-M C 6s ...103⅛@103¼
14000 DSS&A 5s ...97@97½	9000 SA&AP 1st 6s 1886-1926 tr rcts ...65@65½
1000 Flint&PM 6s ...121	5000 S&W 1st ...73
1000 FtW&RG 1st ...74	1000 Scioto & Nev ...80
1000 H & T C 1st 5s ...104⅛	5000 SLS&E 1st ...90
25000 Iowa Cen 1st 5s ...92⅛@93	1000 So Car 1st ...106
8000 LNA&C 1st ...112	6000 S P of C 1st cn 5s ...103⅛
8000 LStL&T 1st ...90@91⅛	
6000 M&C 6s ...99½	

1000 MeEl 1st ...117¼	5000 T P 1st 5s ...83¼
1000 MC 1s ...124½	15000 T P 2d inc ...31
500 MK&T 1st ...81	22000 T St L&KC 1st ...97@97¼
3000 MK&T 2d ...50⅛@50¼	17000 U P gold 6s col tr notes ...96⅜
15000 M&O gm 4s ...62	6000 Wab MK 1st 5s ...105
2000 NC&SL 1st ...128½	10000 Wab 2d ...81¼
1000 N Starch Co 1st ...103	2000 WNY&P 1st ...101⅛
9000 NYC deb 5s ...105⅛	
2000 NYL&W cn mtg ...115⅛	

BOSTON.

Boston, Mass., April 9.—Stock sales and quotations:

Description.	Sales.	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Atchison	5,000	37⅜	37¾	36⅞	36⅞
Amn. Sugar	575	93⅜	94	93⅜	94
Do pfd	80	98	98	97½	97½
Bell Telephone	384	199	200	199	200
Bell Tel. rights	1,421	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
C., B. & Q.	450	109	109	108⅞	108
Erie Telephone	4	46⅛	46⅛	46⅛	46⅛
Pullman	10	194⅛	194⅛	194⅛	194⅛
Thom. & Houston	230	59⅜	59⅜	59⅜	59⅜
Do pfd	93	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝
Union Pac.	650	45⅜	45⅜	44⅞	45

Bond transactions were:

$500 Rutland 5s ...100⅛	$80000 Atc inc. 58⅛@59⅛
1000 Chicago Junc. ...94⅛	3000 Atch 4s ...82
2000 CB&Qc.5s.111⅛@111½	1000 N E 6s ...111
8000 C B & Q conv 5s, sub paid ...109	2000 N E tel 6s of 1907 ...101

PHILADELPHIA.

Philadelphia, Pa., April 9.—The market closed steady: Pennsylvania, 57@57⅛; Reading, 27 9-16; Lehigh Valley, 57⅞@58; Reading general 4s, 86⅛@86⅜; do first income, 76⅛@76¼; do second income, 65⅛@66⅛; do third income, 56@56⅛.

FOREIGN.

London, April 9—4 p.m.—Closing—Consols—Money, 96 3-16; do account, 96⅛; New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio firsts, 35; Canadian Pacific, 90⅞; Erie, 31⅛; do seconds, 109⅛; Illinois Central, 107⅛; Mexican ordinary, 28⅛; St. Paul common, 81⅛; New York Central 117⅛; Pennsylvania, 57⅞; Reading, 28⅛; Mexican Central new 4s, 72⅛. Bar silver, 39⅛. Money, ⅛@⅜ per cent. Rate of discount in the open market for both short and three months bills 1 1-16@1⅛ per cent.

Amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance today £180,000.

Paris, April 9.—Three per cent rentes, 96f 80c for the account.

MINING STOCKS.

New York, April 9.—Mining shares: Best & Belcher, $1.90; Caledonia B. H., $1.05; Consolidated California and Virginia, $4.00; Deadwood T., $2.00; Eureka Consolidated, $2.00; El Cristo, 45; Hale and Norcross, $1.10; Homestake, $13.00; Horn Silver, $3.00; Ophir, $2.40; Plymouth, $1.50; Savage, $1.05; Sierra Nevada, $1.15; Standard, $1.50; Union Consolidated, $1.15; Yellow Jacket, $1.00.

Boston, Mass., April 9.—Closing prices: Wisconsin Central common, $17.00; Atlantic, $12.00; Boston & Montana, $43.00; Calumet & Hecla, $275.00; Franklin, $14.50; Kearsarge, $13.00; Osceola, $31.00; Santa Fe Copper, $35.00; Tamarack, $168.00; Butte and Boston Copper, $14.75.

San Francisco, Cal., April 9.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks today were as follows: Alta, 65c; Bulwer, 40c; Best & Belcher, $2.35; Bodie Consolidated, 40c; Chollar, $1.00; Consolidated California and Virginia, $4.25; Crown Point, 65c; Gould & Curry, $1.30; Hale & Norcross, $1.25; Mexican $1.70; Mono, 60c; Navac, 5c; Ophir, $2.60; Potosi, $1.20; Savage, $1.30; Sierra Nevada, $1.40; Union Consolidated, $1.40; Utah, 40c; Yellow Jacket, $1.05; Commonwealth 15c; Nevada Queen, 60c; Belle Isle, 15c.

THE MARKETS.

The leading markets at Chicago were active Saturday and very much unsettled. There was the uncertainty over the government report, which led to much liquidation, and the fluctuations in prices were numerous and violent. A bad report on the Missouri crop condition led to an early bulge, and a canard to the effect that the government condition would show 87, circulated late in the session, was responsible for much liquidation and a 3c break in May wheat. The other commodities on the floor sympathized with wheat.

PRICES ON 'CHANGE.

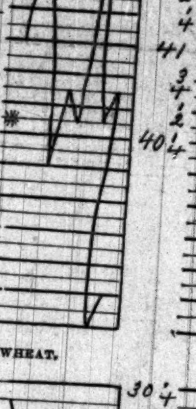
The following table shows the range of prices on grain and provisions:

	Closed Friday.	Range Saturday.		Closed Saturday.
WHEAT.				
May	$ 84⅛	$ 82⅛@	86	$ 83
July	84½	83⅛@	86	83⅜
CORN.				
May	41⅛	40⅜@	41⅛	40½
July	39⅛	38⅜@	39⅜	38⅜
OATS.				
May	29⅛	29⅛@	30⅛	29⅛
June	28⅛	28⅛@	29⅛	28⅜
MESS PORK.				
May	$10.27½	$10.15 @	10.35	$10.20
July	10.42½	10.30 @	10.47½	10.30
LARD—PER 100 LBS.				
May	$ 6.25	$ 6.20 @	6.27½	6.20
July	6.35	6.30 @	6.37½	6.30
RIBS—BOXED 25 CENTS MORE THAN LOOSE.				
May	$ 5.62½	$ 5.57½@	5.67½	$ 5.57½
July	5.75	5.70 @	5.77½	5.70

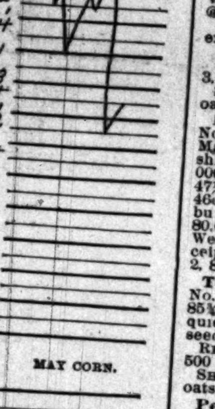
The closing prices for the corresponding day last year were as follows:

	April.	May.	July.
No. 2 wheat	$ 1.04	$ 1.04⅛	$1.03
No. 2 corn	......	67½	64⅛
No. 2 oats	......	54½	51⅜
Mess pork	......	12.60	13.00
Lard	......	6.72½	7.02½
Short ribs	......	6.15	6.50

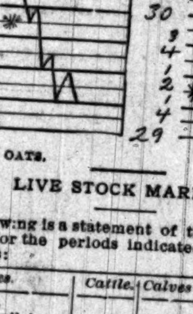
The following diagrams indicate the principal fluctuations of May wheat, corn, oats, and July pork April 9. The stars show the latest prices of the previous day:



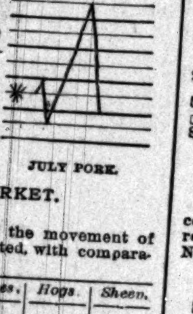
MAY WHEAT.



MAY CORN.



MAY OATS.



JULY PORK.

LIVE STOCK MARKET.

The following is a statement of the movement of live stock for the periods indicated, with comparative figures:

Dates.	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Receipts—				
Monday, April 4	16,705	147	25,665	9,849
Tuesday, April 5	3,657	1,394	15,698	3,812
Wednesday, April 6	15,604	537	24,957	4,205
Thursday, April 7	14,485	495	24,537	7,938
Friday, April 8	7,553	111	20,291	8,634
Saturday, April 9	250	......	9,000	2,000
Total	58,454	2,684	120,148	36,438
Previous week	56,946	2,053	121,397	33,304
Same week, 1891	38,748	2,193	148,699	52,909
Shipments—				
Monday, April 4	4,639	......	7,840	1,915
Tuesday, April 5	2,391	1	3,803	923
Wednesday, April 6	4,578	23	8,268	803
Thursday, April 7	6,775	5	8,153	2,378
Friday, April 8	4,316	5	7,349	2,588
Saturday, April 9	500	......	6,000	600
Total	23,199	34	41,413	9,207
Previous week	22,207	106	61,393	7,846
Same week, 1891	14,432	45	86,158	26,268

Receipts last week, with comparisons, at four markets:

Markets.	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	58,200	120,000	36,000
Kansas City	18,600	37,800	8,200
Omaha	10,400	19,000	6,700
St. Louis	6,900	17,800	1,500
Totals	94,100	193,600	52,400
Previous week	96,700	215,000	47,400
Two weeks ago	93,500	199,000	54,000
Corresponding week 1891	65,700	244,500	63,900
Corresponding week 1890	101,600	176,900	68,000

CATTLE—Only 250 cattle arrived last Saturday, being about the smallest arrivals on record. The market was dull and nominally unchanged. Steers averaging 1,150@1,487 lbs sold at $3.60@4.15, native cows averaging 572@1,031 lbs at $2.10@3.10, and stock cattle at $2.50@3.40. Quotations are as follows:

Choice to extra steers, 1,500@1,800 lbs	$4.35@4.85
Good to choice steers, 1,300@1,600 lbs	3.65@4.30
Fair to good steers, 1,050@1,300 lbs	3.35@3.80
Poor to medium steers, 900@1,050 lbs	3.10@3.50
Good to fancy cows and heifers	2.50@3.20
Inferior to fair cows and heifers	1.35@2.55
Stock steers, 600@850 lbs	2.30@3.15
Feeding steers, 900@1,050 lbs	3.20@3.90
Veal calves, 100@400 lbs	2.00@4.60
Texas steers, 750@1,150 lbs	2.60@3.80

HOGS—Trade was active Saturday and values ruled firm to 5c higher. Shippers purchased two-thirds of the fresh arrivals, and the market closed firm, with only 1,000 "pen-holders" carried over. The quality was fair, offerings being largely of light and medium weights. Heavy hogs sold at $4.10@4.77½, principally at $4.60@4.70; mixed, $4.30@4.70, largely at $4.55@4.65; light, $4.30@4.70; bulk at $4.50@4.60. Pigs sold at $4.00@4.60. A packer bought 1,040 pigs that averaged 130 lbs and cost $4.53.

SHEEP—The sheep market was quiet and without quotable change. About 2,200 Texas that arrived late Friday sold at $5.15@5.25. Native sheep averaging 59@93 lbs sold at $5.50@6.05, and lambs averaging 80@82 lbs at $6.05.

OTHER MARKETS.

St. Louis, Mo., April 9.—CATTLE—Receipts, 1,100; shipments, 325; market active and strong; fair to choice native steers, $3.00@4.50; Texas and Indian steers, all kinds, $2.40@3.00.

HOGS—Receipts, 2,225; shipments, 4,150; market 10c higher; fair to prime heavy, $4.45@4.60; mixed, ordinary to good, $4.00@4.50; light, fair to best, $4.30@4.50.

SHEEP—Receipts, 400; shipments, 750; market unchanged.

Kansas City, Mo., April 9.—CATTLE—Receipts, 2,000; shipments, 1,700. Steers were active and steady to strong at $3.55@4.15; cows steady at $2.15@3.30; stockers and feeders quiet and unchanged at $2.90@3.70.

HOGS—Receipts, 6,400; shipments, 1,200. The market was active and strong to 5c higher; all grades, $3.75@4.45; bulk, $4.30@4.40.

SHEEP—Receipts, 1,600; shipments, 100. The market was steady.

Omaha, Neb., April 9.—CATTLE—Receipts, 2,100; market dull but steady and feeder market unchanged; prime steers, $3.80@4.30; common do, $2.90@3.25.

HOGS—Receipts, 3,000; market active and 5c higher; light, $4.25@4.45; heavy, $4.35@4.45; mixed, $4.20@4.35.

SHEEP—Receipts, 400; market active, firm; natives, $4.00@5.60; westerns, $4.50@5.80.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Liverpool, April 9.—PROVISIONS—Close—Pork—Supply poor; prices unchanged. Lard—Holders offer moderately; spot firm, 33s; April steady, 33s; May and June steady, 33s 3d.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour—Holders offer sparingly; prices unchanged. Wheat—Holders offer sparingly; No. 2 red winter firm, 7s 6½d; No. 2 red spring firm, 7s 6½d. Corn—Holders offer moderately; spot and April steady, 4s 4d; May steady, 4s 4d; June steady, 4s ¼d.

New York, April 9.—[Special.]—WHEAT—Receipts, 48,000 bu; sales, 2,925,000 bu; excited, advanced ⅜@1⅛c early on bullish West, higher cables, and expected bullish government report; reacted ⅜@⅝c on realizing and further advanced; No. 2 red April, 98⅛@98c; May, 95@95⅛c; June, 93⅞@94c; July, 93⅞@94c; August, 92⅜@93⅛c; September, 92⅜@92⅞c; December, 94⅛@95c.

RYE—Quiet, steady; Western, 88@91c.

CORN—Receipts, 61,950 bu; sales, 405,000 bu; dull, ⅛@⅜ lower, easy; No. 2, 52⅛@54c; steamer mixed, 52⅛@53⅛c.

OATS—Receipts, 49,200 bu; sales, 55,000 bu; dull, firmer; Western, 35@41c.

PROVISIONS—Beef—Quiet, unchanged; extra mess, $7.50@8.50; family, $9.50@10.50. Pork—Inactive, steady; new mess, $11@11.50; old mess, $9.50@10; extra prime, $11.50. Lard—Firmer, quiet; steam rendered, $6.52½.

BUTTER—Receipts, 4,403 pkgs; dull, weak; Western dairy, 14@17c; Elgins, 24c; Pennsylvania creamery, 23c; Western creamery, 16@24c; imitation creamery, 14@18c; rolls, 13@16c.

EGGS—Receipts, 7,124 pkgs; quiet, easier; Western, 14c.

SUGAR—Raw, steady, dull; fair refining, 2⅞c; centrifugals, 96 test, 3⅛c; refined, quiet, steady; crushed, 5@5⅛c; powdered, 4⅞@4⅞c; granulated, 4⅝@4⅞c.

TURPENTINE—Quiet and weak at 37@37½c.

MOLASSES—Quiet and firm; New Orleans, common to fancy, 25@35c.

TALLOW—Firm.

HOPS—Quiet and firm; State, common to choice, 25@30c; Pacific coast, 25@30.

COFFEE—The contracts opened barely steady at 5@15 points decline, closing steady at unchanged prices to 15 points decline. The cables were all lower, while the trading was moderate. They were influenced also by the dull condition of the spot market, with No. 7 quoted at 13⅛@13⅜c.

COTTON—Futures opened steady; April, 6.64c; May, 6.70c; June, 6.80c; July, 6.91c; August 6.98c; September, 7.07c; October, 7.17c; November, 7.21c; December, 7.37c; January, 7.46c.

PETROLEUM—Continues neglected and the trading is of insignificant proportions; the opening today was steady, an advance of ⅛c followed, then the market became dull and remained so until the close. Pennsylvania oil spot sales none; May option opening 57⅛c; highest, 57⅛c; lowest, 57⅛c; closing, 57⅛c.

Boston, Mass., April 9.—[Special.]—GRAIN—Oats—Choice to fancy clipped, 39⅛@41c; No. 2 white, 38⅛@39c. Corn—Steamer yellow, 55c; steamer, 54c.

BUTTER—Western extra, 25c; extra firsts, 22@23c; firsts, 17@20c; Western June extra, 18@20c; dairy Western firsts, 16c; dairy Western seconds, 12@15c; Western imitation creamery firsts, 19@20c; Western imitation creamery seconds, 16@18c; Western ladle-packed firsts, 18c; Western ladle-packed seconds, 15c.

EGGS—Michigan and Western extras, 15c.

Duluth, Minn., April 9.—[Special.]—Wheat—The market here today was very active and widely fluctuating. There was an immense amount of trading in May wheat and the reported transactions amounted 2,000,000 bu, but considerably more changed hands privately. There were large buying orders, which, with strong and excited cables, caused a strong opening at ⅜c advance on the first sales of May No. 1 Northern. The opening was too high, however, and with free selling there came a break of ⅜c on the next trade. Prices fluctuated between 82@84⅛c and the feeling was nervous and at times panicky. There was little trading outside the May future. The fluctuations continued to the close, which were from 1⅛@1⅜c below the closing figures yesterday. Following were the closing prices: No. 1 hard, cash, 82⅛c; April, 81⅛c; May, 84c; June 85⅛c; July, 86c. No. 1 Northern, cash, 81c; April, 79⅛c; May, 82c; June, 83c; July, 84c; No. 2 Northern, cash, 74c; No. 3, 67c; rejected, 60c. On track, No. 1 hard, 83c; No. 1 Northern, 81⅛c. Car inspection for today: No. 1 hard wheat, 25; No. 1 Northern, 116; No. 2 Northern, 15; no grade, 17. Total, 173.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 246,990 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 4,030 bu.

Cars on track: N. P., none; G. N., 176; C., St. P., M. and O., 1; St. P. and D., 4. Total, 181. Last year, 75.

Minneapolis, Minn., April 9.—WHEAT—The battle that began in the wheat pit yesterday was not over until today, and it will have to be called a bear victory. The fighting was desperate on both sides. The change in the situation came about noon. There had been an advance from the opening of nearly one cent. There was a two cent decline in the local market within the last hour and Chicago went tumbling down. The excitement on the local board was nearly as great as yesterday. May opened at 81⅛c, ⅛c up from last night, and advanced to 82⅛c. May closed at 79⅛c, the lowest point being 79⅛c. This tells the story of the downfall today in a line. The bears were again on top. The session closed with the longs pretty well demoralized, and it is believed the short interest well covered. The cash market was strong, No. 1 Northern selling from 82⅛c to 84⅛c.

Close: No. 1 Northern, April, closing, 79⅛c; May, opening, 81⅛c, highest, 82⅛c, lowest, 79⅛c, closing, 79⅛c; July, opening, 84⅛c, highest, 84⅛c, lowest, 81⅛c, closing, 81⅛c; on track, No. 1 hard, 83c; No. 1 Northern, 81⅛c; No. 2 Northern, 72@79c.

St. Louis, Mo., April 9.—GRAIN—Wheat nervous and excited and especially for July, which opened ⅛c higher, sold up ⅛c more, declined 1⅛c, advanced 2⅛c, declined 2⅛c, and closed ⅛c below yesterday. May closed 1⅛c off; cash sold higher at 89⅛c. Corn—Cash higher, 36⅛c; options closed ⅛c lower than yesterday; May, 35⅛c; July, 36c. Oats—Cash higher, 30⅛c; May sold up to 30⅛c, but closed 30⅛c sellers. Flaxseed higher, 95⅛c.

PROVISIONS—Dull, with only a small job trade done at previous quotations.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 28,000 bu; corn, 37,000 bu; oats, 8,000 bu; rye, none; barley, 1,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 27,000 bu; corn, 70,000 bu; oats, 7,000 bu; rye, none; barley, none.

Philadelphia, Pa., April 9.—GRAIN—Wheat—Strong and higher; No. 2 red, in export elevator, $1.00@1.00½; No. 2 red, April, $1.00⅛@1.00½; May, 98½c; June, 98⅛c; July, 95⅛@96c. Corn—Options firm; car lots quiet; No. 3 in export elevator, 45c; steamer in do, 46½c; No. 2 yellow afloat, 49c; do in grain depot, 45½c; No. 2 mixed, April, 47⅛@47⅜c; May, 47⅛@47⅜c; June, 45⅞@46c; July, 46⅛@46½c. Oats—Firm, with good demand for car lots; No. 2 white, 38½c; No. 2 white, April, 37⅛@38c; May, 37⅛@38c; June, 37⅛@38c; July, 37⅛@38c.

BUTTER—Steady but quiet; Pennsylvania print, extra, 23@24c.

EGGS—Firmer; Pennsylvania firsts, 15c.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 65,300 bu; corn, 145,000 bu; oats, 3,500 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 500 bu; corn, 108,000 bu; oats, 29,200.

Baltimore, Md., April 9.—GRAIN—Wheat firm; No. 2 red spot, 99@99⅛c; the month, 99c bid; May, 96⅛@96⅛c; June, 95c; receipts, 22,455 bu; shipments, 16,000 bu; stock, 640,398 bu; sales, 116,000 bu. Corn steady; mixed spot and the month, 47⅛@47⅜c; May, 47@47⅛c; June, 46⅛@46⅜c; July, 46c bid; steamer mixed, 42⅛@43c; receipts, 62,034 bu; shipments, 25,600 bu; stock, 735,777 bu; sales, 80,000 bu. Oats strong and higher; No. 2 white Western, 38@38⅛c; No. 2 mixed do, 34⅛@35c; receipts, 1,000 bu; stock, 141,356 bu. Rye higher; No. 2, 88@89c; receipts, 2,299 bu; stock, 145,919 bu.

Toledo, O., April 9.—GRAIN—Wheat active, lower; No. 2 cash, 93c; May, 92⅛c; July, 85⅛c; August, 85⅛c. Corn dull, nominal; No. 2 cash, 41c. Oats quiet; cash, 32c. Rye steady; cash, 80c. Cloverseed dull, steady; prime cash, $7.30.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 5,642 bu; corn, 28,607 bu; oats, 500 bu; rye, 504 bu; clover-seed, 83 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 138,654 bu; corn, 174,000 bu; oats, 400 bu; clover-seed, 1,012 bu.

Peoria, Ill., April 9.—GRAIN—Corn—Firm; No. 2, 39c; No. 3, 38c; No. 4, 36c. Oats active; higher; No. 2 white, 30⅛@30⅜c; No. 3 white, 29⅛@29⅜c. Rye scarce, firm; No. 2, 77@77½c.

WHISKY—Firm; wines, $1.13; spirits, $1.15.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 3,500 bu; corn, 8,400 bu; oats, 21,000 bu; rye, 550 bu; barley, 1,800 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Corn, 4,200 bu; oats, 27,300 bu; rye, 550 bu; barley, 1,800 bu.

Wilmington, N. C., April 9.—TURPENTINE—Steady at 34c.

VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

[NOTE—THE TRIBUNE will not notice anonymous communications, nor decide bets. No manuscripts returned unless proper postage accompanies same. No manuscript will be saved till called or written for.]

The Fight for Good Roads.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., April 4.—Editor of The Tribune.]—The inclosed clipping from today's TRIBUNE prompts me to offer a suggestion:

The *Century* has taken up the fight for good roads. All signs point to the conclusion that at the end of the century good roads will be fin de siecle.

Is there another State in the Union, of anything like equal population and natural wealth, where the entire absence of anything approaching a system of decent roads is as noticeable as within the borders of Illinois?

As a citizen, and one who has frequent occasion to use the so-called roads, I submit this question for the public consideration. H. B. HANFORD.

Spelling Reform.

CHICAGO, April 4.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Please give me space to say that the "crazy quilt" scheme of spelling reform commented on editorially by you this morning is repudiated by the genuine spelling reformers in this country, who form a considerable part of the community. It is the misfortune of all well-directed attempts at reform that some crack-brained or self-seeking individuals must ever step in with plans that are met only with ridicule and bring discredit upon what is worthy and good. There is now pending in Congress a resolution directing the Public Printer to observe the following rules for new spelling in all printing for the government, but no subsidy or appropriation is asked for to carry out the plan, neither is there any effort made to force it upon people who do not want it:

1. Drop "ue" at the end of words like dialogue, catalogue, etc., where the preceding vowel is short. Thus spell demagog, epilog, synagog, etc.
2. Drop final "e" in such words as definite, infinite, favorite, etc., where the preceding vowel is short. Thus spell opposit, preterit, hypocrit, requisit, etc.
3. Drop final "te" in words like quartette, coquette, cigarette, etc. Thus spell cigaret, roset, epaulet, vedet, gazet, etc.
4. Drop final "me" in words like programme. Thus spell program, oriflam, gram, etc.
5. Change "ph" to "f" in words like phantom, telegraph, phase, etc. Thus spell alfabet, paragraf, filosofy, fonetic, fotograf, etc.
6. Substitute "e" for the difthongs "æ" and "œ" when they have the sound of that letter. Thus spell eolian, esthetic, diarrhea, subpena, esofagus, atheneum, etc. HENRY R. BOSS.

Special Legislation at Washington.

CHICAGO, April 4.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—I see that Senator Fulton of California has introduced a bill in the United States Senate to appropriate $500,000 to enable the Secretary of Agriculture to promote the industry of producing and manufacturing fibers in the United States, and specially naming one H. S. Slought as the owner of a process to carry out this laudable business.

Now the appropriation of half a million dollars to develop a fibre industry in the United States may or may not be desirable, but why should one individual be especially mentioned as deserving a reward in its connection? Mr. Slought may have a patented process, but his name does not appear in the patent reports if he has. So has a hundred others, any one of them, so far as Senator Fulton knows, just as deserving of government aid.

If the Department of Agriculture wants the means to establish a fiber farm in the temperate latitudes and another in the semi-tropical, let it ask for it; but what of the inefficient State experiment stations now receiving government aid, cannot they grow fibrous plants? If the Department of Agriculture wants means to test the several "degumming," "decorticating," "reducing," "macerating" processes, let it ask for it, and then appoint experts to see that each of the ninety and nine other inventors have a show as well Mr. Slought.

There are hundreds of inventors of processes struggling to carry out this work, but whether worthy or unworthy cannot be said; but with the government indorsement either of them could sell out for a fortune, whether deserved or not. And is it worth while to thus give government aid in advertising or support to any industry where the people are free to push the work as private industries? There is no fiber producing or fiber manufacturing tribunal in the United States—certainly not in the United States Senate nor in the Department of Agriculture—to pass upon and select any one process to be thus favored, and I know were the Secretary or the special agent of fiber investigations consulted there would be no one name selected among inventors of processes to be thus favored. If there is to be an appropriation let the country have a commission to expend it.

A Way Out.

"What can I do for my little boy," asked mamma, "so that he won't want to eat between meals?"

"Have the meals flicker together," replied the young gourmand.—*New York Herald*.

LAKE SHIPPING NEWS.

Gossip of the Ports.

Until the Straits of Mackinaw opened the outlook for a fairly prosperous season for vessel-owners on the great lakes was excellent. Both the people who ship and those who carry were completely surprised by this sudden opening of navigation, and from that time on the tendency has been steadily downward. Had the Straits remained closed until April 20, as was to have been expected, business would have had a far better outlook than it now has. Whether the present downward tendency can be checked or not will depend directly upon the great iron industry of the country. It is now giving no indications of a material improvement in prices. Once carrying grain from Chicago and the head of Lake Superior could be depended upon to give lake fleets employment, but with the great growth of the lake marine the railroads from the West could not carry half enough grain to lake ports nor the railroads in the East carry one-third enough away to give work to all the boats. Corn has been dethroned and iron ore is now king. Like the German Kaiser, he is now disposed to be despotic, and vesselmen, thrown into a panic by the unexpected opening of navigation, are in no position to resist his decrees.

Chicago, April 10.—Speculation has so much to do with the movement of fleets from this port that predictions in regard to the grain movement the next few weeks are quite worthless. Vessel agents here have been completely misled by the indications of February and March. They had a right to expect a big movement of grain, but in this they have been grievously disappointed. They held together until one morning they read that the straits were open. Then they fell over each other trying to charter their boats, and since that time rates have declined a cent a bushel. Even at the low figures shippers have shown no disposition to care for remaining boats of the winter fleet. Many would not be surprised to see the bottom drop out of everything as it did at the beginning of last season.

For a time vessel-owners held for an advance of 12½ cents in the charges for bringing lumber to Chicago from Lake Michigan and Green Bay points. Lumber men would not pay it, and the deadlock was broken yesterday by several boats being chartered at the old figures. The prospect in this trade is somewhat better than last season, and it is possible that better prices can be obtained later in the year.

South Chicago, Ill.—South Chicago is to have the greatest boom in its history as a lake port this season. It is estimated that the increase in business will be fully 50 per cent, and it will extend throughout the list. The Illinois Steel company expects to receive over 1,250,000 tons of iron ore here, all the supplies for the Union mills at Bridgeport and works at Joliet being unloaded here and shipped by rail. Not less than four boats a day will be here with iron ore for this company alone. Contracts for its transportation have been made with the Minnesota Steamship company and the Inter-Ocean Transportation company. The steamers of the former line to be engaged in this trade will be the Masaba, Matoa, Manola, Maruba, Marina, Mariska, Maritana, V. B. Ketcham, and the whalebacks Colgate Hoyt and 107. The Inter-Ocean line will have in commission the Maryland, Manchester, Manhattan, Merrimac, and Massachusetts. It is expected that the following boats of the Northwestern Transportation company will also run here: Castalia, S. R. Kirby, E. M. Peck, and Brown.

The Iroquois Furnace company will have three steamers and their consorts trading here in the ore trade. Two of them will run to Escanaba and the third to Ashland.

The Western Plaster works will use six or seven schooners, and the Calumet Iron and Steel company will have four or five. It is expected that the new grain elevator which Counselman & Co. are building on the Calumet will result in a big increase in the South Chicago grain trade.

A deal has been closed with the Peabody Coal company, one of the heaviest coal firms in Chicago, for a large tract of land on the east side of the Calumet River, south of the Fort Wayne railroad bridge. This also means a large addition to the coal traffic.

Cleveland, O.—A heavy consumption is still met by an enormous production of pig-iron, as it has been all winter, and the producers of non-Bessemer ore, who had expected to have their contracts on both sales and lake freights settled in January last, when steel-rail makers made heavy purchases of the high-grade mineral, find navigation open with no assurance of an improvement in the market. It is a waiting market, as ore men cannot sell at reduced prices and pay the lake freights demanded, and the furnace men cannot buy at even the last year's prices on the present market for pig-iron. Some of the unsold ore will undoubtedly be brought down, however, together with the 4,000,000 tons or more which have been sold and covered by contracts.

In the conditions surrounding the prospects of soft coal shipments there is a great deal that will interest vessel-owners and dealers in the Northwest, as everything tends toward a very heavy movement. Vessel-owners know of course that for a number of years past soft coal producers of Ohio and Pennsylvania, in what are known as the Hocking Valley and Pittsburg districts, have been arrayed against each other in many points. Pools have been attempted many times and during one season—that of 1890—a combination worked fairly well. During the last three weeks a half dozen or more meetings have been held here and at Pittsburg and in anticipation of a business greater than the present facilities will meet the shippers have entered into agreements through which they expect a share in profits. Equal rail freights from both districts to lake ports have been established and are to be maintained under heavy bond.

Prices of coal are fixed at $2.20 for Pittsburg and $2 for Hocking coal, free on board vessels at Lake Erie ports. The prices to dock companies storing large quantities of coal at the head of Lake Superior are five cents a ton under these figures. The maintenance of prices is also fortified by bond and a demand from all companies to furnish statements of all shipments throughout the season. A big year for soft coal is certain.

Detroit, Mich.—Vesselmen here are greatly disappointed at the outlook for the grain movement from Detroit this spring. In midwinter the indications were that by May 1 2,000,000 bushels would be stored in Detroit elevators, and this meant several weeks of fairly remunerative employment to the fleet of schooners, which to a large extent rely on Detroit wheat to help them out. All these expectations have come to naught; the Eastern and foreign demand for Michigan red winter wheat has been so urgent that, excepting the few cargoes now afloat, all has gone forward by rail about as fast as received. These boats include the propellers B. W. Whitaker, Nile, M. M. Drake, and schooners Churchill, S. V. R. Watson, Unadilla, and Senator, the total capacity being 303,000 bushels, which will be carried to Buffalo for two cents, including storage. About 200,000 bushels of all grades remain in the elevators, including 120,000 bushels of white wheat, for which there is no demand. The prospects for carriers at this port are, therefore, for some time to come seemingly discouraging.

Buffalo, N. Y.—The outlook for the early part of the season, as viewed at this port, certainly is not flattering. Navigation has opened too early for the good of business. It caught unprepared the shipper as well as the carrier. Chicago is the chief coal-receiving port, but shippers figured on sending nothing there before May 1 because of the tax imposed on stock on dock before that date. So, notwithstanding the opening freight rate—40 cents—is low enough to make allowances for the tax, shippers are not ready to move their coal. The Duluth rate has been fixed at 30 cents. Stocks on the Western docks are much smaller than the last two or three springs, yet enough coal is on hand that there is no real necessity of replenishment before May 1. Shippers now figure that there will be plenty of tonnage all the season at low rates. There is no probability that the season's shipments from Buffalo will be larger than last year—2,436,330 tons. Only once, in 1888, was that aggregate exceeded. The winter fleet numbered 205 vessels, of which the coal carriers had a capacity for nearly 2,000,000 tons. Not until the close of April will the coal movement be anything like brisk. Nearly all the fleet will have to leave port without cargoes until that time.

For the lumber traffic the immediate outlook is not quite so blue. Stocks here and at Tonawanda are quite low, and the demand from all tributary sections bids to be fair. However, there isn't much money for carriers in the opening rates, which have been fixed at $1.75 from Bay City and $2 from Menominee to Buffalo and Tonawanda. Handling expenses are too high.

Buffalo is prepared to handle much more iron ore than was received here in 1891—421,890 tons. In 1890 the lake receipts were 551,940 tons. No new docks have been constructed, but the old ones are in better shape for work. When the new Union Iron Works are completed by next spring at the latest, much ore will be wanted for local consumption. The Union furnaces will be first-class and of extensive proportions. The Tonawanda furnace will need its usual stock of ore, about 75,000 tons.

The manager of one of the leading railway lines states that the movement of merchandise westward by lake from here would be light the early part of the season.

For the Erie Canal the outlook is not happy. The Reading railway people, who by their absorption of the Lehigh Valley have become a powerful factor, have announced—indirectly it may be—they will leave nothing undone to wrest from New York a big share of the lake grain trade and take it to Philadelphia. They talk of carrying grain back in the cars which bring coal here, thus making it warm for the New York roads and the Erie Canal. This means low rates around and little business for the canal. If the big State of New York does not make extensive improvements on the Erie Canal at once its days of usefulness will soon expire.

Duluth, Minn.—The movement in wheat out of Duluth as soon as it is possible for vessels to pass the Soo promises to be as unprecedented as are the receipts now current for this season of the year. Duluth and Superior elevators were never taxed very much before this crop; some of them had never been used. But they are fast being filled to overflowing. They now contain about 13,000,000 bushels, and with the stream of about 1,000,000 bushels a week flowing into them, any delay in the opening of navigation means a blockade here. The ice at this end of the lake, however, is very rotten, so there need be no apprehension of a late opening if the Soo is early cleared of ice. Already there is life in the harbor, and several vessels that wintered here have taken on wheat cargoes. Charters have been made for about 3,000,000 bushels, estimated. Most of this will move within a fortnight after the opening of lake traffic. The greater portion of it has been chartered at 4 cents to Buffalo; some at 6 cents to Kingston. Charters have ruled somewhat easier for the last few days, ranging from 3¾ to 4 cents to Buffalo, and from 5¼ to 6 cents to Kingston. The low stage of water reported at the Soo may cause a stiffening of rates after the wheat begins to move, but it is claimed by vesselmen that there is no danger of rates ruling as high as they did last fall when wheat to Buffalo brought from 7 to 9 cents. There is no demand for vessels or for charters either just now. Heavy local exporters say that there is very little demand for wheat by foreigners, so it is probable that most of the grain in store here will be taken by domestic buyers in the East. Receivers expect to see wheat continue to come this way in as big a stream as ever for over a month yet.

Cheboygan, Mich.—The outlook here in lumber is essentially that at most Michigan lumbering points. The stock of lumber on the docks is 22,000,000 feet, which is 3,000,000 feet less than in 1891. But there is boomed hereabout 12,000,000 feet as against half that amount last year. This will be a great advantage at the start and will give the mills a chance to get their supplies down the streams, which will keep them working night and day until the close of the season. Last year's lumber cut was 104,000,000 feet, but this year's cut will exceed 130,000,000 feet. The shingle cut will be about 500,000 per day. Heretofore none have been manufactured here to speak of. The major part of this season's cut will be shipped to Tonawanda and other Eastern points.

Toledo, O.—Coal men expect a much larger movement of soft coal from Toledo this year than last, when the shipments amounted to 1,111,000 tons. The miners in Ohio are satisfied with the wages they get and there is no likelihood of strikes for the eight-hour day. The prospects in the iron ore trade are not so bright. A leading agent here today said that the furnaces in the Hocking and Mahoning Valleys were still producing iron far in excess of the demand. The movement of grain from Toledo early in the season bids to be fair.

Vessel Movements.

Chicago, Ill., April 10.—Arrived—Propellers T. S. Christie, R. P. Fitzgerald, Milwaukee; City of Toledo, South Chicago, light; Ida E., Manistee; W. J. Carter, Ludington; schooners America, Manistique; Rouse Simmons, Muskegon; Mercury, Ludington, lumber; propellers City of Marquette, St. Joseph; Petoskey, Harbor Springs, sundries.

Cleared—Props Western Reserve, Iron King, Parks Foster, E. P. Weed, E. C. Pope, C. A. Eddy, G. W. Morley, Germanic, George Presley, Iron Age, Buffalo; props. Castalia, G. T. Hope, J. H. Farwell, Erie; schooner, M. Richards, Erie; schooner, Iron City, Buffalo; propeller, Pueblo, Kingston, grain.

Toledo, O.—Since the opening of navigation to Lake Erie ports seventeen cargoes, aggregating 381,000 bushels of wheat and 651,000 bushels of corn, have been taken by lake from Toledo. Most of it went to Erie.

The steamer Fedora, wheat-laden for Buffalo, got aground at No. 3 elevator last Friday and is now being lightered on the schooner Mitchell.

Toledo, O.—Arrived—Wocoken, Peck. Cleared with coal—Minneapolis, Redwing, Sandiego. With grain—Reynolds, Brazil, America, for Buffalo; Panther, Massasoit, Twin Sisters, for Erie.

Michigan City, Ind.—Arrived—A. R. Colborn. Departed—O. E. Parks, Isabella Sands.

Nautical Notes.

In the recent stormy weather the schooner City of Toledo sprung a leak while on the lake. It towed here yesterday from South Chicago to go into drydock.

Robert Law has sold the schooner Lizzie A. Law to J. J. Ward for $25,000. W. D. Hitchcock has sold a one-fourth part of the schooner Lake Forest to J. H. Mahman for $2,000.

The full life-saving crew at Chicago went on duty yesterday. It is: Capt. T. St. Peter, J. Langnois, F. Miller, F. Peterson, Charles Graham, C. Iverson, J. Ringer, H. Anderson.

The big barge Olive Jeanette and the steamship E. C. Pope, both grain-laden, came into collision in the harbor yesterday, the upper works of the Pope being badly torn. The trouble occurred at the Fort Wayne railroad bridge.

The city has commenced dredging in the harbor, but the work will do the present fleet very little good. From the lumber market the channel on the south side, all the way to Clark street, is to be made seventeen feet. The rock obstructions in the West Fork of the South Branch are to be removed.

Water on the middle ground at Port Huron registers 11 feet 10 inches. There is no ice in sight, but it would only take a short time for the north wind to drive it back to the river. The water in many places around the Corsica Shoals registers from 15 feet 5 inches to 15 feet 10 inches. Water on Lynn's ranges registered 16 feet 8 inches all the way out. Masters of large vessels are advised to check their steamers in coming in and going out and also to keep close over to the Canadian side in passing the middle ground.

Parties arriving at Sault Ste. Marie from Whitefish Point today report the ice all clear above here. The warm weather with rain for the last ten days has had a most telling effect on the ice in mid-lake, making it impossible for teams to cross. There is no question but navigation will be open by April 15. In fact, Mud Lake can be forced at any time. Capt. Lynch has the locks in readiness for the first boat. The water has lowered from 14 feet 3 inches to 13 feet 10 inches during the last ten days. Vessels will not be safe to load over the latter draft.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—REAL ESTATE HUSTLER, NOTICE! I have a fine city subdivision of over 600 lots free and clear and perfect title in one of the largest and most flourishing cities in the State of Michigan, that I wish to sell quick or exchange for Chicago real estate, jobbing, or manufacturing business; to any one capable to handle same to good advantage liberal inducements will be offered. For further particulars address 410 Hammond Bldg., Detroit, Mich.

FOR SALE—THE BEST-PAYING 200-ROOM hotel in Chicago, building, furniture, and all; right in the business center; first-class; part cash, balance easy terms. E. S. DREYER & CO., N. E. Cor. Dearborn and Washington-st.

FOR SALE—SOAP FACTORY IN LARGEST JOBBING town in Texas; plant modern and in A1 condition; capacity 3,000 boxes per month, which can be increased to 5,000 at small outlay; at present doing large jobbing trade; price moderate. Full particulars can be had by addressing P.-O. Box 27, Galveston, Tex.

FOR SALE—ON ACCOUNT OF SICKNESS, ONE of the best dining-rooms in large building; if taken at once a great bargain; centrally located; World's Fair lease. Address P 43, Tribune office.

HAVE $[illegible],000 INVESTED IN MEDICINE BUSINESS, and want man with $1,000 to take interest in same. Address D W 2, Tribune office.

HOTELS BOUGHT AND SOLD, LEASED, OR EXCHANGED. All business confidential. HOLMES & HASELTINE, Room 305 Stock Exchange Bldg.

HAVE GOOD INVESTMENT TO OFFER TO man with $1,000. Call or address R 27, 181 W. Madison-st.

HOTEL—40 ROOMS, $12,000; HALF CASH; LIVE city; cheap at $16,000. Address D 78, Tribune.

"OUR NATIONAL BALL GAME"; A FIRST-class home amusement; an excellent opportunity for Chicago Exposition or business advertisement; stock, with patent rights, for sale at a sacrifice to close partnership. DELANY & CO., 614 Sansom-st., Philadelphia, Pa.

SEND US A DESCRIPTION OF ANYTHING YOU have to sell or rent. HOLMES & HASELTINE, Room 305, Stock Exchange Building.

WANTED—A FEW MEN OR WOMEN WHO ARE employed in factories or wholesale houses to do a strictly legitimate business in odd hours or evenings. Call Monday between 9 and 5 o'clock. E. J. BALLOU, Room 26, 94 Washington-st.

WANTED—PARTNER WITH $1,000 FOR BEST money-maker in America, and absolutely safe. Address D 141, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO BUY—A DRUG STORE ON SOUTH Side; will put in a clear lot worth $1,000 as first payment. Address F 94, Tribune office.

$1,000 CASH WILL TAKE $2,500 INTEREST in gold mine. Address P.-O. Box 43, Gold Hill, Colo.

$4,500 STOCK MDSE.—WILL TAKE HALF cash, balance clear land. Box 750, Schuyler, Neb.

LEGAL NOTICES AND PROPOSALS

PROPOSALS FOR ROOFING GALLERIES OF Fine Arts for the World's Columbian Exposition.

Chicago, April 11th, 1892.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until one o'clock p.m. on the 18th day of April, 1892, for the roofing of the Galleries of Fine Arts with sheet metal or plaster composition in imitation of tile, in accordance with plans and specifications now on file in this office, and which may be had on application.

Proposals must be made on blanks and enclosed in envelopes furnished by the Construction Department.

The Chief of Construction reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

D. H. BURNHAM,
Chief of Construction, World's Columbian Exposition, 1143 "The Rookery," Chicago, Ill.

PROPOSALS FOR DREDGING THE INTERIOR lagoons of Jackson Park, World's Columbian Exposition.

Chicago, April 11, 1892.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 1 o'clock p.m., on the 18th day of April, 1892, for dredging the interior lagoons at Jackson Park for the World's Columbian Exposition, in accordance with the specifications now on file in this office and which may be had on application.

Proposals must be made on blanks and inclosed in envelopes furnished by the Construction Department.

The right is reserved to reject any or all bids.

D. H. BURNHAM,
Chief of Construction, World's Columbian Exposition, 1143 "The Rookery, Chicago, Ill.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—CONJURING CABINET FOR PARLOR entertainments; fine outfit for amateur. Address P 42, Tribune office.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

MRS. LAMONT GIVES NAMES IN FULL; ADVICE in family, love, and business affairs; charms a specialty. [illegible] N. Clark-st., first flat, front.

BICYCLES AND TRICYCLES.

FOR SALE—LADIES' HIGH GRADE SAFETY used only three weeks, $115. 60 Warren-av.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—A PAIR OF GOLD EYE-GLASSES ON Madison-st. or Ashland-av., between Bishop-ct. and Lake-st.; finder please return to 582 W. Lake-st., top flat, and receive reward. S. B. WRINGER.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—IF TIMOTHY JOSEPH O'CONNELL, who formerly resided in New York City, age about 30 years, and by trade a baker, will correspond with his sisters in Bridgeport, Conn., he will learn something to his advantage.

PERSONAL—X. X.: PLEASE LET ME KNOW where I can communicate with you at once; important. MOTHER.

BUSINESS PERSONALS.

PERSONAL— DIAMONDS. WATCHES. Prices positively less than at retail. We open accounts with responsible parties on regular trade terms. The only house of the kind in the country. GEO. E. MARSHALL, Importer, 195-97, Wabash-av., Cor. Adams.

PERSONAL—A. L. WILLARD, M.D., PHYSICIAN and surgeon, 235 State-st., makes a specialty of diseases of the feet, instant and painless relief from corns, bunions, and ingrowing nails; satisfaction guaranteed or no charge for service. Hours 9 to 5.

PERSONAL—THE HARTMAN DETECTIVE Agency, 128 South Clark-st., Room 8.—Successful, reliable, reasonable, and confidential; experienced shadowers; detectives sent to any section of country.

PERSONAL—ALL LADIES DESIRING TO BECOME beautiful as Dresden china free of charge call or address for sealed circulars to MRS. DR. MILLER, 241 Wabash-av., 2d floor.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

SITUATION WANTED—BY EXPERIENCED REGISTERED pharmacist. City references. 126 North Clark-st.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—BY STATIONARY ENGINEER; experienced; well recommended. Address J 116, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Stenographers.

SITUATIONS WANTED—ANY BUSINESS HOUSE gratuitously supplied with stenographers using the Remington, Caligraph, Smith Premier, or Yost. Some are bookkeepers; some own machine. J. S. HANNA, 412 First National Bank Building.

SITUATIONS WANTED—COMPETENT STENOGRAPHERS and typewriter operators supplied business houses without charge. WYCKOFF, SEAMANS & BENEDICT, 175 Monroe-st. Tel. 137.

SITUATION WANTED—BY RAPID AND ACCURATE stenographer; Remington operator; city reference. Address L 121, Tribune office.

General Housework.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COLORED LADY to do light housework in a small family. Call or address 2917 Dearborn-st., Flat 5.

SITUATION WANTED—BY FIRST-CLASS HOUSE and table maid in private family. Good reference. Address P 39, Tribune office.

Laundresses.

SITUATION WANTED—FOR A FIRST-CLASS laundress in small hotel or private family; no postal cards answered. 3107 Prairie-av.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—A LADY CONVERSANT in French, German, and English, and experienced in teaching children, wishes position in family. Address B 61, Tribune office.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

WANTED—BOOKKEEPERS, SALESMEN, AND clerks out of work or wishing to improve their position call at 185 Dearborn-st., Room 27.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED BOOKKEEPER FOR a State-st. dry-goods house; salary $20 per week; must have very best city references. Address P 49, Tribune office.

Salesmen.

WANTED—BY OLD ESTABLISHED JOBBING house, two experienced tea and cigar salesmen; useless to apply unless having an established trade. Address D O 87, Tribune office.

WANTED—SALESMAN; SMART JEWISH GENTLEMAN well acquainted with large retailers. Address P 37, Tribune office.

WANTED—$45 A WEEK TO LIVE SALESMEN to sell retail dealers. No competition and without parallel as a quick seller. Salary in sight to right sort of men. Address Merchant's Savings Co., 9 Fisher Block, Cincinnati, O.

Solicitors and Canvassers.

WANTED—ONE OR TWO EXPERIENCED CITY advertisement solicitors for our World's Fair diary coupon business; a good and genuine opening for the right men; call and see us. 610 Monon Bldg.

Trades.

WANTED—AN A NO. 1 ORNAMENTAL GLASS cutter for San Francisco, Cal. To one competent in every respect $4 per day and steady situation will be given. Address D O 41, Tribune office.

WANTED—SIX FIRST-CLASS STOVE-MOUNTERS can have steady work at good wages by applying at once; no strike. Superior Stove Co., South Superior, Wis.

WANTED—CUTTERS FOR MERCHANT TAILORING. 187 Clark-st.

WANTED—GOOD CARRIAGESMITH. ADDRESS, stating experience and wages, Rock Island Buggy Co., Rock Island, Ill.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—BUSINESS FIRMS WANTING HELP of any kind apply to WM. REED & CO., Tacoma.

WANTED—GOOD AIR BRUSH ARTIST FOR crayon portrait work. Address WOODRUFF BROS., 313 Cherry-st., Toledo, O.

WANTED—AT ONCE, 3 YOUNG MEN OF GOOD address to secure contracts; must be hustlers; bond for $200 and references required; good opening. Address P 38, Tribune office.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

WANTED—YOUNG LADY FOR OFFICE WORK; good penman. 406 Stock Exchange Bldg.

Stenographers.

WANTED—LADY STENOGRAPHER FOR RAILROAD office; Remington. 185 Dearborn-st., R. 27.

Milliners.

WANTED—APPRENTICES FOR MILLINERY and hair dressing. 3309 Cottage Grove-av.

Seamstresses.

WANTED—A LADY FITTER TO TAKE CHARGE of alteration cloak department; must be exceptionally competent; apply before 10 a.m. FISH, JOSEPH & CO., 112 to 116 State-st.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—10 YOUNG LADIES TO JOIN A burlesque company. Address P 40, Tribune.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

South Side.

3010 PRAIRIE-AV.—ROOMS AND FIRST-class table.

4340 GREENWOOD-AV.—TWO HANDSOMELY furnished rooms, together or separately, with board.

North Side.

65 CASS-ST.—CHOICE ROOMS, WITH THE BEST board; every convenience; reasonable rates.

125 DEARBORN-AV.—FURNISHED ROOMS, with first-class board. References. Don't call Sunday.

308 E. INDIANA-ST., NEAR RUSH, DESIRABLE rooms, with good board; references.

376 EAST CHICAGO-AV.—NICELY FURNISHED front rooms, with good board.

Hotels.

CENTRAL HOUSE, 250 STATE ST., NEAR PALMER House—Cozily-furnished warm rooms, $2 a week, 50c a day; with board, $5 per week, $1 a day.

CURRIER'S HOTEL, 15 S. CLARK-ST.—REDUCED rates; 150 newly furnished rooms, 50c. day; $2.50 week up; elevator; electric bells; baths.

EUROPEAN HOTEL BREWSTER, 292 DEARBORN-st., corner Van Buren, central location, lighted by electricity, heated by steam; everything new; inspection invited; rooms 50c. per day up; reasonable weekly rates. W. E. MARSH JR., of Galt House, Cincinnati, Ohio.

THE ROCKFORD—224 SOUTH CLARK, OPPOSITE Postoffice, newly furnished; American and European; $1 to $3 per day; same block Grand Pacific. WM. TEAGUE, Prop.

Miscellaneous.

CONSULT THE "HOME" DIRECTORY. 302 Tacoma; free to boarders; select places.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—FOR FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH OR without board, apply WM. REED & CO., Tacoma.

MEDICAL AND HOSPITALS.

ALL DISEASES OF MEN A SPECIALTY; MODERATE charges; consultation free. Address or call DR. J. F. BENNETT, 113 Madison-st., Chicago, Ill.

CHICAGO MEDICAL & SURGICAL INSTITUTE Wabash-av., cor. Van Buren (Auditorium Block) Eminent Specialists in Each Department. Consultation and 160-page book free; mail 10c.
All diseases of Men Cured.
All Eye and Ear Diseases Cured.
All Deformities of Limbs and Body Cured.
All Surgical Operations Skillfully Performed.
All Chronic and Nervous Diseases a Specialty.

DOCTRESS NATHAN, 609 WEST VAN BUREN-st., near Paulina, takes ladies before and during confinement, with best of care. Babies adopted. Strictly private.

MRS. DR. SCHAWARZ'S PRIVATE HOSPITAL for all female diseases; separate rooms for ladies before and during confinement; have enlarged and arranged my home to suit rich and poor; all business strictly confidential. 279 W. Adams-st.

MRS. DR. ZAHA TAKES LADIES BEFORE AND during confinement; treats all female troubles successfully, babies adopted; strictly private. 497 W. Monroe-st., near Loomis; take Madison cable.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

CASH PAID FOR USED FURNITURE, CARPETS, household goods. T. P., 21 Park-av.

PRIVATE AND PUBLIC SALE OF ALL KINDS of choice household goods today, beginning at 10 a.m. at 309 Washington-blvd.

LEASEHOLDS TO SELL & WANTED.

FOR SALE—FLAT 2, 113 18TH-ST.; NICELY FURNISHED; 4 rooms; possession May 1.

AGENTS WANTED.

$57 AND EXPENSES TO ENERGETIC YOUNG men to travel; splendid opportunity to make money; good references required. National Mdse. Supply Co., 243 Wabash-av., Room 63.

ROOFING.

WE CAN REPAIR YOUR OLD GRAVEL ROOFS promptly; we will tell you cost of repairs free. Ford Roofing Co., 153 Washington-st.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—

RENT SOME OTHER MAN'S HOUSE.

LEASE SOME OTHER MAN'S HOUSE.

SCRUB SOME OTHER MAN'S HOUSE.

IMPROVE SOME OTHER MAN'S DOOR-YARD.

CALL SOME OTHER MAN'S HOUSE "HOME."

GIVE HIM
YOUR
MONEY

FOR THE PRIVILEGE OF KEEPING HIS HOUSE IN ORDER. THEN

GIVE HIM
BACK HIS
HOUSE.

Did you ever stop to think that every time you spend a dollar it is not only gone forever, but the interest on it for eternity?

Do you know that money spent for rent is gone forever, with the interest on it for eternity?

IT IS CHEAPER TO BUY THAN TO RENT.

And it is easier to find what will suit you, too. Besides, every monthly payment you make is then applied as purchase money. Soon you'll own it.

The following houses may be had for immediate possession. They are well built, nicely located, and contain four to ten rooms each. One-tenth cash and balance in easy monthly payments.

BUY BEFORE MAY 1.

ASHLAND-AV. AND 47TH-ST.

Some genuine bargains in this subdivision. Houses of 4 to 7 rooms each will sell at $1,000 to $1,700; cash payment $100 to $170; monthly payments $10 to $15; will take Dauphin Park or Grossdale lots in exchange as part payment; two lines street-cars to property; steam cars only 2 blocks; fare 5 cents. Take State-st. cable or Halsted-st. car and transfer to 47th-st. car; get off at Ashland-av.; or take Archer-av. car, transfer to Ashland-av. car, and get off at 47th-st. Branch office on property corner Ashland-av. and 47th-st. Open every day.

GROSSDALE.

This is the most beautiful suburb on the line of the C., B. & Q. R. R.; 25 minutes' ride from city. A few choice houses left; 6 to 8 rooms each; prices $2,400 to $4,500 each; cash payments $300 to $450; monthly payments $25 to $40; two full-sized lots to each house; will take Grossdale lots in exchange as part payment; only three blocks from depot; call and see photographs and plans of these houses and be taken to see the property.

DAUPHIN PARK.

On the Illinois Central R. R. One house of 7 rooms and basement, with 37½ feet of ground; 35 minutes' ride from the city, and but 5 minutes' ride from the World's Fair; will take Dauphin Park lots in exchange as part payment. Call at main office and be taken free to see the property.

BROOKDALE.

On the Illinois Central R. R.; 30 minutes' ride from city; 90 trains daily. One house of 9 rooms and basement, laundry, drying-room, and furnace, and all modern improvements; substantially finished throughout; east front on Addison-av., between 69th and 70th-sts.; two full-sized lots; price $6,000; one-tenth down, balance long time; will take Brookdale or Dauphin Park lots in exchange as part payment.

Now stop giving away your money and let the monthly payments you are making for a place to live in apply on your own home. Many have paid out thousands of dollars for rent and don't own a house yet. Better to buy than to rent.

S. E. GROSS,
S. E. cor. Dearborn and Randolph-sts.

FOR SALE—BY J. H. VAN VLISSINGEN & BRO.—FACTORIES AND SITES—WAREHOUSE, DOCK, and storage property for sale or lease; the most desirable in the market; will build to suit tenant.
"VAN VLISSINGEN."
Estd. 1879. Major Block, 149 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—OR LEASE—MANUFACTURING property of all kinds; docks, warehouses, etc. Buildings erected for responsible tenants.
H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st. Tel. 681.

SOUTH SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—DESIRABLE RESIDENCES.

Aldine-square, 2-story	$7,500
Bryant-av., near Stanton, 10-room stone	6,250
Drexel-blvd., s. of 43d	30,000
Drexel-blvd., s. of 43d	75,000
Ellis-av., near 35th, 10-room brick	13,500
Ellis-av., near 43d, 10-room brick	9,500
Ellis-av., near 46th	28,000
Forest-av., near 35th, 10-room brick	7,000
47th, near Greenwood	22,000
Grand-blvd., near 37th	13,000
Grand-blvd., s. of 43d	21,000
Indiana-av., near 47th, 8-room frame	5,500
Langley-av., near 37th, 9-room stone	6,500
Michigan-blvd., s. of 34th	35,000
Michigan-av., near 59th, with large lot	9,500
Madison-av., near 61st	8,300
Oakenwald-av., near 43d	5,000
Oakwood-blvd., near Vincennes	13,000
Oglesby-av., near 65th	7,500
Oglesby-av., near 61st	11,000
No. 1811 Prairie-av	47,500
Prairie-av., n. of 22d	47,000
Wabash-av., near 44th	6,000

HOLTON, SEELYE & MOONEY,
1203 Chamber Commerce.

FOR SALE—
NEW AND MODERN RESIDENCE.
4436 BERKELEY-AV.—ONLY ONE LEFT.

Three-story, 16 rooms besides bath-room, laundry, fruit-room, etc.; raindrop brown rockfaced stone front, with stone bay windows; first-class in every respect; finished in selected red oak; has polished plate-glass front; beautiful console in parlor; sideboard (built in) in dining-room; mantels and hot and cold water on every floor; walls all tinted and principal rooms hand-decorated; incandescent electric light and two kinds of gas; tiled vestibule; speaking tubes and electric bells with annunciator in kitchen; best of plumbing.

Open every day, including Sunday.

Price $11,000; terms about ⅓ cash; $5,000 in 3, 4, or 5 years, or longer; balance monthly if desired; interest 6 per cent.

M. L. SWIFT, Builder and Owner,
1023 Chamber of Commerce Bldg.

FOR SALE—3854 LAKE-AV., 2-STORY AND attic rock-faced stone-front house; built last summer, completed in the fall; hardwood throughout, open plumbing work, sewerage of the best; house 21x75, containing 12 rooms, with large amount of closet room; within 1 minute's walk of Oakland station, I. C. R. R., 17 minutes to Van Buren-st., 2 blocks from Cottage Grove cable; location of the best. Open from 2 to 5 p. m. Liberal terms for immediate sale.
E. C. HULING & CO.,
90 Washington-st.,
Exclusive Agents.

FOR SALE—BEST BARGAIN ON SOUTH SIDE in a new 10-room house.
$1,000 BELOW THE MARKET.
We have sold 17 of these houses and have only one left. We have large interests in other directions and will close this out at
A BARGAIN THIS WEEK.
PRICE $7,650—ONE-HALF CASH.
Balance long time at 6 per cent.
W. H. CAIRNDUFF & CO.,
301 to 304 Inter Ocean Bldg.

FOR SALE—BIGGEST HOUSES IN CHICAGO for the money; new and modern
ONE $7,650—ONE $10,000 (CORNER.)
Best South Side location.
EACH HOUSE HAS 8 BEDROOMS,
And are now ready for occupancy.
WILL BE SOLD AT BARGAINS THIS WEEK.
W. H. CAIRNDUFF & CO.,
301 to 304 Inter-Ocean Bldg.,
N. W. Cor. Dearborn and Madison-sts.

FOR SALE—
4245 GRAND-BLVD.
Elegant modern semi-detached stone front residence; lavishly finished in various hardwoods; fine brick barn attached; lot 27x150, or could sell 5 feet adjoining; will sacrifice at $20,000 for immediate sale; easy terms.
M. W. DUNNE, Owner,
86 Wabash-av., city.

FOR SALE—CENTRAL-AV., COR. 76TH, 100X125
Vincennes-av., near 71st., 50 feet.
W. E. TIMMERMAN, 175 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—RESIDENCES ON ALL AVENUES; large list. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—ON EASY TERMS—2415 INDIANA-av., house of 14 rooms and barn; lot 25x180 to alley. Apply 33 25th-st. Will not deal with agents.

FOR SALE—SOUTHWEST CORNER OF 41ST-ST., 120 ft. on Prairie-av. (the only 100-foot street on the South Side); lot 160 feet deep to a 20-foot alley; three frame houses thereon.
WALLACE HECKMAN,
Tel. 2611. Room 62 Merchants' Bldg.

FOR SALE—A VERY DESIRABLE SOUTH SIDE corner residence near the lake; worth your attention; $20,000; terms reasonable; a bargain. Address D 081, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—INDIANA-AV., NEAR 26TH-ST., 2 stone front houses, 11 rooms; modern improvements. Inquire of M. L. PEARCE, 95 Dearborn-st.

WEST SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—
$50 CASH AND $8 PER MONTH.
11 cottages on Homan-av.
2 cottages on Hamlin-av.
5 cottages on Avers-av.
1 cottage on Harding-av.
1 cottage on Springfield-av.
The above are all four-room brick cottages built on solid stone foundations, have city water in kitchen, and fences, walks, sheds, etc., already built. I have erected and sold hundreds of similar ones in the same neighborhood and they have always given satisfaction. Prices, $1,400 to $1,600.
THOMAS J. DIVEN,
Room 305, No. 59 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—BUSINESS AND MANUFACTURING property. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—LOTS ON FULTON-ST., NEAR SACRAMENTO-av., $1,500 each; improvements paid; positive bargains.
HEPER & MUELLER,
R. 22, 169-175 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—THE CHOICEST 100X200 FT. ON Central Park-av., south of Madison-st., that is on the market; fronts what will be a very beautiful park; only $137.50 per ft.
J. H. WHITESIDE & CO., 171 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—ON HUMBOLDT-BLVD., NEAR Western-av., 48x166; price, $1,500; boulevard now being improved.
J. W. FARLIN,
85 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—COR. 42D-ST. AND CONgress; also fine corner Adams and Francisco, 66x100, with 2-story building; rent $55 per month. OWNER, 171 Francisco-st.

NORTH SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—3-STORY AND CELLAR MODERN stone-front residence on Garfield-av., near Clark-st. Apply to PETER VAN VLISSINGEN, 95 Washington-st.

HYDE PARK REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—ROSALIE-CT.—30X113 FT., EAST front, one block from main entrance to Jackson Park; improved with modern frame house; a big bargain; $6,750.
GEO. G. NEWBURY & CO.,
164 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—CENTRAL-AV., COR. 76TH-ST., 100X125; Vincennes-av., near 71st-st., 50 ft.
W. E. TIMMERMAN, 175 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—
Home—6430 Madison-av.—50x150; $6,000; good bargain.
B. F. JACOBS & CO.,
99 Washington-st.

HYDE PARK REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BEAUTIFUL BEDFORD STONE front residences 4820 and 4832 Langley-av. Oak finish, handsomely decorated, complete in every respect; gas fixtures, furnaces, large lot; must be seen to be appreciated; only two out of ten left. Price extremely low. Open for inspection daily, Sunday included. W. H. SILLS, owner, 86 Lake-st. or 4305½ Cottage Grove-av.

FOR SALE—AT SOUTH PARK—
Kimbark-av., bet. 57th and 58th-sts., 40 or 50x180, e. f., a bargain; choice residence lot; complete street improvements.
W. A. PRIDMORE,
115 Dearborn-st., Rooms 123 and 124.
South Side office 4305 Cottage Grove-av.

FOR SALE—NINE HANDSOME BRICK AND stone-front houses on 47th-place, between Drexel-blvd. and Cottage Grove-av.; six and eight rooms; oak finish, open plumbing, electric lights, decorated; price $5,500 to $7,200; easy terms.
W. H. COLVIN JR., 85 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—SPECIAL BARGAINS—

So. Chicago-av., near 71st-st., 25 ft.	$75 ft.
Michigan-av., near 70th-st., 50 ft.	40 ft.
Hill's Add. to So. Chicago, 50 ft.	15 ft.
Rhodes-av., near 72d-st., 30 ft.	37 ft.

F. W. BALSMYDER & CO., 130 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—KENWOOD RESIDENCE AND LOTS. Large list H. O. STONE & CO. 206 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—
Six flat building, Myrtle-av.; pays over 10 per cent net on price asked, $24,000; modern, steam heated, gas ranges, etc.; rents are not forced up to show big interest.
GILES & RALSTON,
120 Chamber of Commerce.

LAKE VIEW REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—131 BUENA-AV., BUENA PARK, 10-room stone house in perfect order, lot 50x220 ft.; price $13,000. Also 1549 Alexander-av., 8-room brick house; price $6,750; easy terms; both houses open to inspection.
HENRY J. PEET,
306 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—8-ROOM BRICK house near Belmont-av. and lake; $10,000; would take larger house and assume.
FESSENDEN & HIGH, 83 Washington-st.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—
WINNETKA PARK BLUFFS
is emphatically the first of those attractive North Lake Shore highlands on which are located the attractive suburbs of WINNETKA, Glencoe, Highland Park, Fort Sheridan, and Lake Forest. "WINNETKA PARK BLUFFS" having the advantage of being cloated nearest to the city. Just before reaching "WINNETKA PARK BLUFFS" the Northwestern railroad climbs an ascent of over 40 feet; in fact, a part of the Village of Winnetka lies 40 feet below our lots on the Bluffs.
WE OFFER FOR SALE
THESE BEAUTIFUL BUILDING LOTS,
WITH 50 TO 100 FEET FRONTAGE,
COVERED WITH NATURAL SHADE TREES,
BUILDING RESTRICTIONS $3,000 AND OVER.
We are now erecting a number of modern houses, costing from $3,500 to $6,500 each. Concrete walk is being laid in front of every lot at our expense. This property lies
BETWEEN THE RAILROAD AND THE LAKE,
stretching from Winnetka Station at its south to Lakeside Station at its northern boundary, and comprises the most attractive, valuable, accessible, and most available piece of property for immediate improvement of anything on the
"NORTH SHORE."
PRESENT PRICES ONLY $15 AND UPWARDS PER FRONT FOOT.
VERY EASY TERMS OF PAYMENT CAN BE ARRANGED.
See our circular showing plat of lots and many of the private residences and public buildings of Winnetka.
WE WILL TAKE YOU FREE ANY DAY TO SEE THE PROPERTY.
W. H. CAIRNDUFF & CO., Owners,
301 to 304 Inter-Ocean Bldg., n. w. cor. Dearborn and Madison-sts.

FOR SALE—
EVANSTON.
WILMETTE.
WINNETKA.
HIGHLAND PARK
Houses, Lots, and Acres in the North Shore Suburbs.
RICE & CREIGHTON,
119 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—NORTH SHORE—AWAY FROM turmoil of World's Fair; a beautiful home; all conveniences; grounds 2 acres. D L 152, Tribune.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—96 LOTS IN WINnetka for house and lot on South Side; rare chance for party wanting small subdivision; big money in it. Address D 4, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—HOUSES WITH LARGE LOTS AT Winnetka and Lawndale, $3,500 to $4,500; $50 monthly. Room 33, 107 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—$1,200 WILL BUY A BEAUTIFUL high 3-acre block (28 lots) at Wheaton. Owner, 179 La Salle-st., Room 3.

FOR SALE—MORGAN PARK—SNAP IN LOT 100x270 ft., sewer and water in; two blocks from depot. Address T 158, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—MORGAN PARK—POSITIVE BARgain, new eight-room house, all modern conveniences; block from depot. Address T 157, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—AT LA GRANGE—NEW MODERN houses; all conveniences; best situation; easy terms. C. W. RICHMOND, 94 La Salle-st., R. 28.

ACRE PROPERTY.

FOR SALE—ACRES—A BLOCK FROM KENILworth Station. L. C. KEELER, 81 Clark-st.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—SELECT YOUR LOT. WE WILL build your house on monthly payments; contracts solicited. Chicago Mill and Building Co., 19 Quincy-st., Suite 515.

WANTED—CONTRACTING AND BUILDING—Balances on lots paid off and buildings erected. GEORGE H. BRADY, R. 55, 125 La Salle-st.

WANTED—FOR CASH CUSTOMER—VACANT or poorly improved, corner preferred, in good location, to improve; from owners.
MADDEN BROS., 167 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—LARGE BLOCKS OF HEAVY INcumbered Chicago property from $100,000 to $1,000,000, where other property will be accepted as first payments. Address "L," 346 56th-st., Hyde Park.

TO EXCHANGE.

TO EXCHANGE—UNINCUMBERED REAL EState to trade for city property. Write JOHN L. HAMILTON, JR., Hoopeston, Ill.

TO EXCHANGE—6-STORY CORNER BUILDING, central location, net 8 per cent on $225,000; ½ cash and ½ Chicago income-paying property. Address H 5, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE—5½ ACRE FRUIT FARM AND summer resort, fine buildings, shrubbery, etc., within one mile La Porte, Ind., court house and near several fine lakes. FRED P. HOPKINS, 175 Dearborn-st., Room 48.

REAL ESTATE LOANS.

A PRIVATE FUND OF MONEY TO LOAN ON real estate in amounts to suit. NORMAN T. GASSETTE & CO., 110 Dearborn-st.

ANY AMOUNT LOANED ON FIRST MORTGAGE on Chicago Real Estate. Money loaned to build or to pay loans now due.
J. H. VAN VLISSINGEN & BRO.,
Major Block, 149 La Salle-st., 2d floor.

GREENEBAUM SONS, BANKERS
116 and 118 La Salle-st.
LOANS MADE ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE AT LOWEST RATES.

LOANS ON IMPROVED REAL ESTATE AT current rates. JOHN S. WOOLLACOTT,
119 Dearborn-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE at current rates.
GALLOWAY, LYMAN & PATTON,
Tacoma Building.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE AT 5, 5½, AND 6 PER CENT in large and small amounts; money on hand; no delay.
LOEB & GATZERT,
125 La Salle-st.

MONEY TO LOAN BY PRIVATE INDIVIDUAL without commission at 6 per cent on West Side improved real estate in sums of $3,000 to $5,000. Call at CAMERER BROS., 114 S. Hoyne-av., near Madison-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED CHICAGO real estate at lowest rates; money advanced to build. PETER VAN VLISSINGEN, 95 Washington-st.

MONEY TO LOAN AT 5, 5½, AND 6 PER CENT on Chicago improved property.
EDWIN F. GETCHELL,
Tel., Main 2,586. 208 Home Ins. Bldg.

MONEY LOANED WITHOUT COMMISSION AT LOWEST CURRENT RATES ON IMPROVED REAL ESTATE.
R. PRINDIVILLE, Rooms 13 and 14, 116 La Salle-st.

MONEY TO LOAN—IN ANY AMOUNT ON REAL estate security; building loans made at low rate of interest.
D. S. PLACE & CO.,
151 La Salle-st., Main Floor.

MONEY TO LOAN AT LOWEST RATES ON good real estate security.
JAMES L. WALLER & CO.,
119 and 121 La Salle-st.

MONEY TO LOAN AT LOWEST RATES ON IMproved Chicago real estate, building loans; most favorable terms.
H. O. STONE & CO.,
Rooms 10, 11, 12, 13, 206 La Salle-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE at current rates; building loans made.
TURNER & BOND, 115 Dearborn-st.

MONEY LOANED AT LOW RATES ON COOK County real estate. E. A. CUMMINGS & CO., E. S. Judd, loan dep't. mgr., La Salle and Madison.

PETERSON & BAY, BANKERS, S. W. COR. LA Salle and Randolph-sts., loan money on improved real estate at lowest rates of interest.

ROSE, QUINLAN & CO., MORTGAGE BANKERS, 72 Dearborn-st., loan money on Chicago real estate at lowest rates; also building loans made.

TRUST FUNDS IN HAND TO LOAN ON IMproved Chicago real estate. HUTCHINSON & LUFF, 69 Dearborn-st.

$500, $1,000, $2,000, AND UPWARDS TO LOAN on Chicago real estate. HOLTON, SEELYE & MOONEY, 1203 Chamber of Commerce.

$50,000 TO LOAN IN SUMS FROM $2,500 UP, at reasonable rates on good inside property. Money on hand.
J. H. WHITESIDE & CO.,
171 La Salle-st., Tel. 620.

FINANCIAL.

ABOUT MONEY—
DO YOU NEED ANY?
We make loans of any size, large or small, on household goods; piano, horses, wagons, and warehouse receipts at very low rates, for any length of time desired. Any part of the loan can be paid at any time, thus reducing the interest as fast as the loan is paid. If you need a loan please call on us.
CHICAGO MORTGAGE LOAN CO.
86 La Salle-st. (main floor).
First floor above the street.

ANY ONE DESIRING TO MAKE A QUICK LOAN upon their furniture, piano, horses, or carriages on the very easiest terms and with the utmost privacy will do well to call at the office of
FIDELITY MORTGAGE LOAN CO.,
153 MONROE-ST.
Before dealing elsewhere

ALL LOANS ON FURNITURE, ETC., ARE CHEAPest and most private at 89 East Madison, Room 8. Pay as it suits.

FINANCIAL.

ANY SUM ADVANCED ON FURNITURE.
No removal, delay, or publicity; cheapest rates and easiest payment. See us first.
Household Loan Assn., 85 Dearborn-st., Room 302.

AT LOWEST RATES AND ON FAVORABLE terms we make loans on mortgages, warehouse receipts, notes, and on all good collaterals.
SHIELDS & BRO.,
95 Clark-st., Room 9.

COMMERCIAL PAPER AND SECURED PAPER bought; any good notes bought; loans made to clerks, to managers, to anybody; collateral loans made; any kind of good loans made. STEVENS & DUNLAP, 519 Chamber of Commerce.

CHICAGO TRUST AND SAVINGS BANK, COR. Clark and Washington—Loans made at market rates upon commercial paper, approved names, warehouse receipts, merchandise, secured notes, equities in real estate, and any available collateral.

LOANS—ONE YEAR OR LESS ON LIFE POLIcies, endowments, or tontines; same bought; legal rate of interest. Room 12, 86 Washington-st.

MONEY TO LOAN AT MARKET RATES; COMmercial paper bought; collateral loans negotiated; bonds and stocks bought and sold.
CAMPBELL & CAMPBELL,
R. 120, 115 Dearborn-st.

WHO AMONG CHICAGO WORLD'S FAIR CAPItalists will start investive mechanic without capital to build a little home. Best references. No triflers. Address A F 58, Tribune office.

WE MAKE MOST LIBERAL ADVANCES ON chattel and other securities and charge less than others. SHIMEALL & MILLER, Room 17, 154 Madison-st., cor. La Salle-st.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

South Side.

FOR RENT—ELEGANT NEW MODERN STONE and brick dwellings, with all modern improvements, in elegant neighborhood on South Side, east of State and north of 39th-st. For particulars call at MITCHELL & CO., 8 Pacific-av.; would prefer to sell these houses on easy payments; price $7,500 to $9,500. WHAT IS THE USE OF PAYING RENT WHEN YOU CAN BUY A HOME OF YOUR OWN BY PAYING A LITTLE MORE EACH MONTH?

TO RENT—103 24TH-ST., NEAR INDIANA-AV., 9-room brick; $50 per month; long lease to small American family.
JOHN C. LONG,
A Portland Block.

TO RENT—A CHOICE 14-ROOM SOUTH SIDE corner residence near the lake and 32d-court; $125 unfurnished, $150 furnished; possession any time. Address D O 133, Tribune office.

FOR RENT—A MODERN BROWN STONE-front house, 10 rooms, near 31th-st. and I. C. R. R. Artistically decorated and elegantly furnished complete for housekeeping. This kind of a home is seldom offered for rent. D 146, Tribune office.

TO RENT—HOUSES ON SOUTH SIDE AND IN Kenwood; $50 to $75 per mo. Call for list.
W. A. PRIDMORE, 115 Dearborn-st.
South Side office 4305 Cottage Grove-av.

TO RENT—$65—CHOICE MODERN 10-ROOM brick, 354 Oakwood-blvd. Owner, 323 Oakwood-blvd.

FOR RENT—$175—A LARGE FURNISHED house on Wabash-av., south of 22d-st.; now occupied by owner; elegantly furnished; will give two years' lease; no objection to roomers. W. H. CAIRNDUFF & CO., 301 to 304 Inter-Ocean Bldg.

FOR RENT—$60—10-ROOM HOUSE, MODERN, 2 blocks from Oakland Station and near cable cars.
W. H. CAIRNDUFF & CO.,
301 to 304 Inter-Ocean Bldg.

TO RENT—PRAIRIE-AV., A CHOICE BROWN stone front, 11-room, modern house. Inquire of M. L. PEARCE, 95 Dearborn-st.

West Side.

FOR RENT—ELEGANT MODERN RESIDENCES, 204, 208, and 212 Lincoln, corner Jackson-blvd.; $50 to $60. E. L. STEWART, 81 Clark-st.

TO RENT—TWELVE-ROOM STONE-FRONT corner house; $65. 34 Union Park-place.

North Side.

FOR RENT—NORTH SIDE HOUSES—
299 La Salle-av., 11 rooms.
415 Oak-st., 11 rooms, $65.
284 Belden-av., 11 rooms, $60.
491 Fullerton-av., 11 rooms, $55.
503 Fullerton-av., 11 rooms, $55.
12 Chalmers-place, 12 rooms, $70.
Call at our office for permit to examine above.
FLATS.
68 North State-st., 8 rooms, $40.
498 Fullerton-av., 2d and 3d flats, 8 rooms, new; steam heat.
FESSENDEN & HIGH,
83 Washington-st.

FOR RENT—219-221 SCHILLER-ST., EAST OF Clark, 15 minutes from Court-House, 2 modern houses, all conveniences, 8 rooms each, dining-room and kitchen on parlor floor; splendid condition, with laundry, etc. See janitor at 213 Schiller-st.

FOR RENT—532 GARFIELD-AV.—9-ROOM MODern residence will be put in first-class repair, $900 per year. 534 Garfield-av., 10-room modern residence, steam heating apparatus; partly furnished; $1,000 per year. PETER VAN VLISINGEN, 95 Washington-st.

TO RENT—13-ROOM HOUSE, IN FIRST-CLASS order, long lease; $70; 248 Chestnut-st. Vacant May 1. Inquire 260 La Salle-av.

Hyde Park.

TO RENT—4500 CALUMET-AV., 2-STORY frame, 8 rooms, all modern conveniences, with barn and grounds; rent $60 per month.
T. C. DICKINSON & CO.,
Formerly Snow & Dickinson,
Cor. Dearborn and Washington-sts.

TO RENT—FOUR NEW STONE FRONT houses on 50th-st., near Madison-av., and several in Madison Park. A. W. GREEN, 184 50th-st.

Lake View.

TO RENT—ELEGANT 9-ROOM HOUSE, 1ST OF May, N. E. cor. Demming-ct. and Clark-sts.; also 4 new 6-room flats, 580 W. Taylor-st. Call on A. HOFFLUND, Owner, 153 E. Randolph-st., Room 1.

Suburban.

FOR RENT—AT HIGHLAND PARK—DESIRAble houses, with large yards, at $20 to $75 per month; also one or two furnished houses.
D. M. ERSKINE & CO., 166 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—FLATS.

South Side.

TO RENT—
THE MECCA APARTMENT BUILDING,
STATE, 34TH, AND DEARBORN-STS.
Apartments of 4 rooms (only 2 left); $40.
Apartments of 6 rooms; $50.
Apartments of 7 rooms; $60.
Apartments of 8 rooms; $65.
All oak finish, steam-heat, electric light, gas ranges, side-boards, refrigerators, ice, passenger and freight elevators, shades, screens, marble entrances and halls, private park, etc.; elegant cafe in building; convenient to cable and elevated roads; ready for occupancy May 1; agent at building from 9 to 11 a. m. and 3 to 5 p. m.
ALLEN, OPDYKE & ALLEN,
Tel. main 5123. 29, 30, 115 Monroe-st.

TO RENT—IN THE "OZARK," CORNER WABASH-av. and 35th-st. The handsomest and most convenient apartment building in Chicago; half block from elevated railroad station; one block from State-st. and Indiana-av. street cars; two passenger elevators; freight and servants' elevators; hardwood finished; Venetian blinds; steam heat; janitor service; hot water; electric light; gas ranges; window screens; refrigerators; laundries with steam clothes dryers; telephone; magnificent dining hall charge of first-class caterer; superintendent in constant attendance to show premises.

TO RENT—5408 TO 5422 AND 5409 TO 5427 DEARborn-st., just north of Garfield-boulevard and one block from Rock Island station and State-st. cable; new buildings, containing two apartments each, with separate entrance, porch and basement; equal in every respect to a separate house; 8 and 9 rooms each; agent on premises from 3 to 5 o'clock every day and from 1 to 4 on Sunday; $27.50 to $32.50 each.
GEO. G. NEWBURY & CO.,
164 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—IN THE BERKSHIRE, 2505 MICHIgan-av., three very desirable and attractive suites of 7 and 8 rooms each. This is the handsomest apartment building in the city; equipped with gas ranges, sideboards, china closets, hall trees, porcelain bathtubs, hardwood floors, electric light, etc., etc. Rental moderate. J. FOSTER RHODES & CO., Room 72 Commercial Bank Building, Dearborn and Monroe-sts.

TO RENT—INDIANA-AV. AND 26TH-ST.—FINE new apartments containing 4 to 8 rooms each; all outside light and ventilation; steam heat, gas ranges, janitor services. These are very desirable, and will be ready for occupancy May 1. Open for inspection. For plans and prices apply to
GEO. G. NEWBURY & CO.,
164 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—FLATS—SOUTH SIDE; $37.50 TO $55; a great bargain; to investigate will convince you; 6 and 7 rooms; steam heat; janitor service; hardwood trim.; gas range and log, gas and electric fixtures; marble entrance; newly decorated; everything modern; Kenwood district; near Illinois Central cable and boulevards; best location South Side. H. S. HUBBELL & CO., 118 43d-st.

TO RENT—SIX-ROOM APARTMENTS, S. E. COR. 44th and Wabash-av.; new modern brick and stone building; all conveniences; electric bells, speaking tubes, hardwood finish; bath; janitor and manager on premises; only $25 per month. Apply at building or
BOWES & CRUICKSHANK, 187 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—MAGNIFICENT APARTMENTS IN "The Clinton," 1427 Michigan-av.; plans at our office. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—IN THE NORWOOD, 3000 INDIANA-av., two handsome flats; pleasant, accessible, and convenient; all modern improvements; building new and rents low. J. FOSTER RHODES & CO., Room 72, 175 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—LAKE FRONT—DESIRABLE FIRST and second flat. 232 Michigan-av.

TO RENT—IN "THE ALLEN" FROM MAY 1, two apartments, 6 rooms each; $85 and $90 including electric light, steam-heat, hot water, gas ranges, telephone, etc.; cafe in building.

TO RENT—FLAT OF TWO OR MORE ROOMS, furnished; housekeeping. 1913 Archer-av., near State.

West Side.

TO RENT—THE BEST FLATS FOR THE MONEY in Chicago at 1301 to 1309 Milwaukee-av.; all improvements, including steam heat; new building; man on the premises daily to show flats; prices from $16 to $24 per month. PETER VAN VLISSINGEN, 95 Washington-st.

TO RENT—THREE MODERN FLATS IN NEW building, corner Lincoln and Van Buren-sts.

TO RENT—FIVE AND SIX ROOM FLATS, JANItor service. Inquire 170 Laflin-st., 3d flat.

TO RENT—ON WASHINGTON-BLVD., NO. 963, second flat; six rooms, modern, $30; No. 1008, 3d flat; seven rooms, furnace, and all modern, with barns, $25. JOHN S. THOMAS, 536 Park-av.

TO RENT—CHOICE FLATS—494 W. MADISON-st.; 5 rooms and bath; very superior in light, ventilation, etc.; janitor; possession May 1; plans at office; please call.
H. A. OSBORN,
177 La Salle-st., R. 6.

TO RENT—FLATS IN BUILDINGS NO. 330 TO 336 West Twelfth-st. Will be put in first-class condition; janitor service and steam heat; from $11 to $24 per month. PETER VAN VLISSINGEN, 95 Washington-st.

North Side.

TO RENT—7-ROOM FLAT, DETACHED BUILDing; all light rooms; hot water heat with service; gas range; 3 blocks west of Lincoln Park; barn, 4 stalls and 4-room flat over barn, together or separate. 450 Belden-av.

TO RENT—AT 409 SEDGWICK-ST., NEW AND modern 5 and 6 room flats, $20 to $27.
F. W. BALSMYDER & CO., 130 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—12 CHOICE 4, 6, 8 ROOM FLATS; bath; large yard; in my new block, corner Clark and Belmont-av.; $18 to $25; ready now.

TO RENT—213 SCHILLER-ST., EAST OF CLARK, near cable cars, 15 minutes from Court House, fine neighborhood, handsome new and modern 7 and 8-room apartments; steam heat, hot water, gas ranges, side boards, shades; rooms large and well lighted; janitor service. See janitor on premises.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

North Side.

TO RENT—7-ROOM FLATS IN THE GRANADA, opposite the Virginia; steam heated, hot and cold water, janitor service, and nice bath-rooms. A. F. KEENEY, Manager, corner Rush and Ohio-sts.

TO RENT—CORNER CLARK AND MAPLE, DEsirable 4 and 6 room flats; janitor service; $27.50 to $40. Also new steam-heated 5, 6, 7, and 8 room flats on Maple, between Clark and Dearborn-av.; twenty minutes' walk from business center; $45 to $60.
H. HAMMOND,
41 River-st.

TO RENT—5 AND 6 ROOM FLATS, FURNISHED and unfurnished; heat, janitor, and elevator service. Apply at office, 18 Bellevue-place.

TO RENT—FLAT OF 6 ROOMS; N. E. CORNER Clark and Indiana-sts. B. W. THOMAS & CO., 34 Marine Building.

Hyde Park.

TO RENT—8-ROOM FLATS 4332 CALUMET-AV., half block from elevated station; hard wood finish, decorated walls, furnace, gas range, Venetian blinds, modern conveniences; rent $33; open every day.
JOHN S. THOMAS,
536 Park-av.

Lake.

TO RENT—TWO NICE 6-ROOM FLATS, WITH all improvements, in second floor of new brick building, 5548 and 5550 State-st.; no other tenants on the floor. Inquire at 4738 State-st.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

South Side.

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS, BY day or week. St. Bernard Hotel, 10 and 12 East Madison-st. M. J. JENNINGS, Proprietor.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOM; EVERYTHING first-class; modern improvements; suitable for one or two persons; 2252 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—IN THE ALLEN—4 ROOMS, FURnished; price $45. Apply to janitor.

North Side.

TO RENT—ELEGANTLY FURNISHED SINGLE rooms and suites of two rooms; desirable location, good service, steam heated, hot and cold water, and private bath. "The Granada," A. F. KEENEY, Manager, Rush and Ohio.

TO RENT—DESIRABLE FURNISHED ROOMS for gentlemen, 261 Dearborn-av., opposite Union club. References.

Miscellaneous.

TO RENT—ONE THOUSAND ROOMS LISTED free for the next two weeks. Call and investigate. The Fidelity Rental and Information Bureau, Room 44, 125 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—ROOMS IN BEST LOCATIONS; CALL personally. The "Home" Directory, 302 Tacoma.

Hyde Park.

TO RENT—KENWOOD—FURNISHED BED AND sitting-room; board; private family. Address L 123, Tribune office.

TO RENT—KENWOOD—FURNISHED BEDROOM and sitting room, connecting; board optional; small private family. Address L 124, Tribune office.

TO RENT—STORES.

South Side.

TO RENT—SINGLE OR DOUBLE STORES IN the Mecca Apartment Building, State and 34th-sts.; steam heat, electric light, etc.; no saloons; ready for occupancy May 1; agent on premises from 9 to 11:30 a. m. and 3 to 5:30 p. m.
ALLEN, OPDYKE & ALLEN,
29-30, 115 Monroe-st.

TO RENT—BUSINESS AND MANUFACTURING prop'ty. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle. Tel. 681.

FOR RENT—STORE AND BASEMENT, 1611 Wabash-av., with grocery fixtures if desired.
FESSENDEN & HIGH, 83 Washington-st.

TO RENT—STORE 2933 STATE-ST., $20, PETER VAN VLISSINGEN, 95 Washington-st.

West Side.

FOR RENT—1301 TO 1309 MILWAUKEE-AV., fine located stores; price, $35 to $45 per month. PETER VAN VLISSINGEN, 95 Washington-st.

TO RENT—STORES 330 AND 334 WEST 12TH-st. Low rental for desirable business. PETER VAN VLISSINGEN, 95 Washington-st.

TO RENT—OFFICES, LOFTS, ETC.

Offices.

TO RENT—
DESIRABLE OFFICES.
125 DEARBORN-ST.
KNIGHT & MARSHALL, 97 Clark-st.

TO RENT—A FEW CHOICE OFFICES IN MERchants' Building, n. w. corner La Salle and Washington streets. Possession May 1. Low rent to good tenants. WALLACE HECKMAN,
Telephone 2611. 62 Merchants' Bldg.

TO RENT—ELEGANT GROUND FLOOR OFFICE suitable for banking, insurance, etc.; moderate rent. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—ELEGANT SUITES OFFICES; ALSO ⅓ of 3d floor. Owings Bldg., cor. Dearborn and Adams.

TO RENT—OFFICES IN THE WHEELER BUILDing, 6 and 8 Sherman-st., opposite Board of Trade. J. M. ADSIT JR., 28 Wheeler Bldg.

TO RENT—OFFICES IN 36 MODERN BUILDings. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st. Tel. 681

TO RENT—A FEW OFFICES IN REAL ESTATE Board building, corner Randolph and Dearborn-sts. H. E. MASON, Room 12, 94 Washington-st.

TO RENT—CHEAP—HALF OF MY MAIN FLOOR office, 56 Dearborn-st.; VAULT, LIGHT, and STEAM HEAT. S. DELAMATER.

TO RENT—HALF PRICE—SPLENDID OFFICES at both 167 Washington and 127 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—MISCELLANEOUS.

TO RENT—LIGHT, DRY CORNER BASEMENT, 40x100 ft., with space under sidewalk; elevator, gas, and water.
First floor, with two street and alley entrances, 20x70 and 20x50 feet, with good high ceiling, water, and gas, at low prices; will rent entire or divided to suit tenant. Address
SHERMAN HALL & CO.,
122 Michigan-st.

TO RENT—A FACTORY BUILDING, 30X80, 3-story and basement, light on three sides, on Quincy-st., near Jefferson-st.; rent $1,500.
J. H. WHITESIDE & CO., Tel. 620,
171 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—AT 85 FIFTH-AV., SPACE, LARGE OR small, for printing and light manufacturing, with power, steam heat, passenger and freight elevators, and excellently lighted; possession at once or May 1. W. HECKMAN, 62 Merchants' Building, Tel. 2611.

TO RENT—BUILDING ON MADISON-ST., BEtween La Salle and Clark. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—CHOICE NEWS, FRUIT, AND CANDY stand; low rent to desirable tenant. W. HECKMAN, 62 Merchants' Bldg., Tel. 2611.

TO RENT—FOR MANUFACTURING, 2D AND 3D floors of 261 and 263 Dearborn-st., near Jackson-st., with power and heat. Inquire at Silverman's Bank, 93 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—PREMISES 175 TO 191 WEST POLK-st., near Desplaines, 214x124, with 1-story brick and frame building, 100x120; steam power and heat; will divide to suit. WARREN SPRINGER,
207 Canal-st. Telephone 4166.

TO RENT—WITH OR WITHOUT POWER, STEAM heat, and elevator service, 5 floors and basement, 101x57. Will rent single or half floors. 162 and 164 West Van Buren-st. Inquire
ROTH-McMAHON CO.,
121 So. Clinton-st.

TO RENT—HOTEL 27 ROOMS ON MADISON-ST., near Halsted. All outside rooms; steam heat. PETER VAN VLISSINGEN, 95 Washington-st.

TO RENT—WOODWORKERS, ETC.—FINE LIGHT, steam power, and heat, fire sprinklers, large freight and passenger elevators, etc.; 1 floor, 60x100; 1 do. 50x135; 2 do. 40x50; 1 do. 50x60; 1 floor, 42x76. WARREN SPRINGER, 207 S. Canal-st. 'Phone 4166

TO RENT—PRINTERS, ETC.—TAYLOR BUILDing, 140 to 146 Monroe-st., 6th floor, 90x190, steam power and heat, freight and passenger elevators, and beautifully lighted; possession at once. WARREN SPRINGER, 207 South Canal-st.

TO RENT—N. W. COR. LA SALLE AND WASHington-sts., basement, 151 Washington-st., 30x150; this basement is unusually well lighted, and the corner is one of the busiest in the city; will subdivide. Merchants' Building Company, 62 Merchants' Bldg.

TO RENT—ROOMS WITH POWER, ALL SIZES. We are agents for large list of factory buildings, and warehouses. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—SOME GOOD MANUFACTURING space, with or without power.
RAND, McNALLY & CO.

TO RENT—LARGE SECOND FLOOR, WABASH-av.; central location. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle.

TO RENT—105 TO 107 S. CLINTON-ST., 60X80, with 2-story and high basement.
MADDEN BROS., 167 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—SPACE FOR OFFICES, PRINTING, light manufacturing, 300 Dearborn-st. Room 33, 107 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—FIRST-CLASS FLOOR FOR LIGHT manufacturing. Inquire H. A. STREETER, 41 Indiana-st.

WANTED—TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—
MANAGEMENT OF PROPERTY.
We rent all kinds of business and manufacturing buildings. We have a well organized renting department benefited by the services of some 20 competent men. We are now prepared to also rent apartment buildings and residences. We secure tenants, collect rents promptly, pay taxes, place insurance, make repairs, and we will identify our interests with yours by basing our commissions on the
NET INCOME
derived from your property, thus assuring you the same care in economizing outlay that we exercise in securing good rentals.
H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—RENTS TO COLLECT, property to manage. We do business in a business-like manner; two offices; try us.
DOTY BROS. & GORDON,
155 Washington-st., Main Floor.
DOTY BROS. & CO.,
574 Madison-st., cor. Ogden-av.

WANTED—TO RENT—A FURNISHED FLAT or house by the month or longer; south of 30th-st. Address J 67, Tribune office.

STORE AND OFFICE FIXTURES.

DESKS— DESKS. DESKS.
Special bargains in office desks chairs, and show cases. Office partitions of all kinds carried in stock. Large desk blotters given away.
E. X. McARTHUR & CO.,
86 Lake-st.

GAS FIXTURES AT FACTORY PRICES; LATest designs and lowest prices. H. S. HOLDEN, 67 and 69 So. Canal-st., near Madison.

BOOKS BOUGHT AND SOLD.

HIGHEST CASH PRICE PAID FOR BOOKS, LIbraries, cyclopedias and magazines. SIZER & KIMBALL'S, 189 State-st., Palmer House.

MACHINERY.

WANTED—A GOOD 80 H. P. STEAM ENGINE. Address Streator Tile Works, Streator, Ill.

CLOTHING.

A. S., 502 N. WELLS-ST.—SOME PEOPLE ADvertise: do not dispose of your cast-off clothing until I have my cash price set; every one pays the cash, but A. S. pays the biggest and the most.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

CLEARING SALE OF NEARLY NEW AND second-hand pianos. Our warerooms are overcrowded. Economically-disposed persons will find this clearing sale a rare opportunity. We quote you herewith a few of the remarkable values we present. An inspection cordially solicited.

UPRIGHT PIANOS.

$125	Lyon & Healy.	$210	Schaff Bros.
$125	New York Piano.	$210	Bush & Gerts.
$135	New England.	$215	Steed & Sons.
$145	New England.	$225	Reed & Sons.
$155	Lyon & Healy.	$225	Hallet & Cumstons.
$165	Lyon & Healy.	$225	Vose & Sons.
$175	New England.	$250	Behning.
$190	Pease Piano Co.	$225	Washburn.
$200	E. Gabler & Bros.	$275	Steinway.
$200	Emerson.	$275	Ivers & Pond.

SQUARE PIANOS.
From $50 upward of the following makes: Knabe, Steck, Emerson, Steinway, Hallet & Davis, Chickering, McPhail, Kurtzman, Haines Bros., Kimball, and many others.

CONCERT GRAND AND BABY GRAND PIANOS.
$200 Chickering (Concert). $450 Knabe (Concert).
$275 Hallet & Davis (Con.). $400 Knabe (Parlor).
$350 Hallet & Davis (Baby). $375 Chickering (Baby).

All the above pianos will be placed in first-class condition in our own shops. There are many practically new pianos in this clearing sale. Very few of the above show any trace of wear.

Parties at a distance may safely purchase by correspondence, as we agree to pay freight both ways on a piano if it is not entirely satisfactory.

OUR NEW STOCK.
Our display of peerless Knabe Pianos and popular Fischer Pianos embraces the widest choice of fancy woods and exquisite case designs. We also exhibit six other leading makes and our extensive salesrooms being all upon one floor afford an equaled field for the study of piano values. Easy payments when desired.
New Pianos to rent. Tuning and moving.
Old Pianos taken in exchange.
LYON & HEALY, State and Monroe-sts.
Note—Our factories (opposite Union Park) produce 100,000 musical instruments annually.

UPRIGHT PIANOS—

3 Vose & Sons' pianos, each	$125, $165, $175
1 Kroeger & Sons' piano	225
2 Decker pianos, each	$175, 200
1 Haines Bros.' piano	100
2 Weser Bros.' pianos	$100, 125
3 Schaaf pianos	$150, $165, 175
2 upright pianos, your choice, each	100
1 Chickering piano	175
10 square pianos, each	$40, $50, $75, 100

EASY TERMS TO SUIT BUYERS.
Every piano warranted to be as represented or money refunded.
Pianos moved, tuned, repaired, and stored.
200 pianos to rent—$3, $4, and $5 per month; one year's rent allowed if purchased.
SALESROOMS OPEN EVENINGS.
ADAM SCHAAF,
276 West Madison-st., corner Morgan.

W. W. KIMBALL CO.
ATTENTION
IS CALLED TO OUR
BARGAINS IN SECOND-HAND PIANOS.
We still continue, during this week, a SPECIAL SALE of second-hand pianos which at prices marked are GREAT BARGAINS. These instruments have been thoroughly repaired and are fully warranted. Among the number are
Uprights at $140, $160, $180, $200, etc.
Squares at $25, $50, $75, $100, etc.
One Steinway Grand ..... $195.
Intending purchasers will find it to their interest to call and inspect our entire stock of New and Second-hand Pianos and Organs. On time payments if desired.
General Western Agents for the Hallet & Davis, Emerson and other makes of pianos. Manufacturers of the New Scale Kimball Piano and Kimball Organ. Sold at Manufacturers' Prices. New Pianos to rent. Old instruments taken in exchange. Tuning and repairing in all its branches.
W. W. KIMBALL CO.,
243-253 Wabash-av., near Jackson-st.

WEBER—WEBER—WEBER.
WEBER—WEBER—WEBER.
WHEELOCK—WHEELOCK—WHEELOCK.
WHEELOCK—WHEELOCK—WHEELOCK.
LINDEMAN—LINDEMAN—LINDEMAN.
LINDEMAN—LINDEMAN—LINDEMAN.
STUYVESANT—STUYVESANT—STUYVESANT.
STUYVESANT—STUYVESANT—STUYVESANT.
Are the pianos we ask you to examine before concluding a purchase. We can supply every demand. New and fully warranted upright pianos from $225 upward. RELIABLE GOODS AT FIRST HANDS. You can save money by dealing with the manufacturers direct. Investigation will satisfy you that this advice is sound.
Branch for the sale of Weber, Wheelock, Lindeman, and Stuyvesant pianos.
THE MANUFACTURERS' PIANO CO.,
248 Wabash-av.

ESTEY & CAMP,
THE LEADING PIANO AND ORGAN HOUSE, have some extra opportunities for careful buyers this week. A $300 piano for $200 is an instance. Not one alone, but lots of them of all grades at a proportionate reduction. These pianos have been sold or rented for a short time and are guaranteed practically as good as new.
If you want a new one we have the choice of every grade.
The Matchless DECKER BROS.
The Superb ESTEY PIANOS.
The Popular CAMP & CO.
The Famous ESTEY ORGANS.
Guaranteed lowest prices; easy terms. Pianos for rent with privilege of purchase. Artistic tuning; careful moving; thorough repairing.
ESTEY & CAMP,
233 State-st. 49-53 Jackson-st.

YOU CAN BUY A PIANO FOR
$ 50,
100,
150,
200,
250,
300,
350,
450,
500,
600.
You can pay for a piano in monthly installments of
$ 5,
10,
20,
25.
For further particulars inspect the bargains in our salesrooms.
CHICKERING-CHASE BROS. CO.,
219-221 Wabash-av.

BUY AT HEADQUARTERS!
It pays to patronize Chicago industry when represented by such an instrument as
THE BAUER PIANO.
We sell these standard instruments at prices asked by DEALERS for inferior grades and on terms to suit. Bargains in 2d-hand, square and upright piano. Pianos rented, tuned, repaired, stored, and exchanged.
JULIUS BAUER & CO.,
226-228 Wabash-av., near Jackson.

GREAT REMOVAL SALE!
Our contemplated removal to 255 and 257 Wabash-av. in April makes it absolutely necessary that we dispose of our unusually large stock of second-hand upright pianos at prices ranging from $100 upwards. Call early and be convinced that we have some remarkable bargains.
BRADBURY PIANO WAREROOMS,
237 State-st. and 5 Jackson-st.

LEFT WITH US FOR SALE BY PARTIES leaving the city—1 fine Hallet & Davis upright piano; $175 spot cash. STEGER & CO., 235 Wabash-av., corner Jackson-st.

MATHUSHEK PIANOS
Ernest Gabler & Bro. Pianos
Newby & Evans Pianos
ARE SOLD only by The Thompson Music Co., 2[illegible] Wabash-av.

ALBRECHT & BLASIUS PIANOS ONLY have the patent indicator and excel the standard pianos of the world. Sold only by HORACE BRANCH, 208 State-st.

STORAGE.

A NEW STORAGE WAREHOUSE OF THE LINCOLN WAREHOUSE & VAN CO.
SEPARATE STORAGE FOR HOUSEHOLD GOODS, WORKS OF ART, PIANOS, TRUNKS, MIRRORS, FURS, RUGS, CARPETS, DRAPERIES, SLEIGHS, CUTTERS, CARRIAGES, ETC.
PACKING for STORAGE, SHIPMENT, OR REMOVAL includes a GUARANTEE against all DAMAGE, BREAKAGE, or LOSS.
All goods stored with us may be INSURED at your own valuation, at the LOWEST rates, for the reason that our WAREHOUSES are connected by electrical attachments with BURGLAR ALARMS, telephone, fire, and police wires at the district stations. WATCHMEN are on duty day and night. Time clocks, registering their movements. All employes give bonds. No money, time, or attention is spared in guarding your goods.
SMALL PACKAGES, BOXES, BARRELS, STOVES, CHAIRS, and TRUNKS stored at 25c per month; also called for and delivered at 25c each.
The LARGEST, LIGHTEST, most COMPLETE, and BEST ARRANGED STORAGE WAREHOUSES in CHICAGO.
THE LINCOLN WAREHOUSE & VAN CO.
1621 to 1633 Michigan-av.
Telephone "South" 478.
ESTIMATES FREE.

AMERICAN STORAGE COMPANY'S NEW FIRE proof warehouse—Storage for household goods and merchandise; lightest and cleanest in the city; call and see this warehouse before storing elsewhere.
71 and 73 West Monroe-st. Tel. 1273.

ARMORY STORAGE WAREHOUSE FOR FURniture, pianos, etc. Private rooms with keys. Money advanced; packing and shipping; open evenings; estimates free of charge; new, all clean; light on every side. 239 to 245 Thirty-ninth-st., between Langley and Vincennes-avs.

BENNETT STORAGE COMPANY—177 WEST Adams-st., near Halsted-st.; new warehouse for storage of furniture, pianos, bicycles and trunks; money advanced; telephone, 4996.

FIDELITY STORAGE WAREHOUSE—LIGHT, dry, and well ventilated; six-story building exclusively used for storage of furniture; storage taken very low; 15 years under one management; private compartments. 79, 81, 83 Van Buren-st. Expressing.

LA SALLE STORAGE CO., COR. LA SALLE AND 25th-sts., for furniture, pianos, etc.; private rooms; cash advances; packing, shipping, moving. Tel., south, 188.

NORTH SIDE STORAGE WAREHOUSE FOR furniture and merchandise; private rooms if desired; clean, light, and dry; low rates. 207 E. Kinzie-st.

ORIENTAL STORAGE WAREHOUSE, 399 TO 405 W. Madison-st.; centrally located and convenient to principal freight depots; for storage of furniture and merchandise; if desired, separate apartments at moderate rates; packing, moving, and shipping a specialty; advances made; inspection invited. Telephone 4026. The E. Jennings Co., Proprietors.

STORAGE FOR FURNITURE AND PIANOS—Largest, oldest, and safest in the city.
Moving and packing furniture a specialty.
West Side—156, 158, and 160 W. Monroe-st. Tel. 4579
South Side—350 and 352 Wabash-av. Tel. 1543.
GEORGE PARRY.

UNION PARK Fire-proof Furniture Storage Warehouse. | CLEANEST, CHEAPEST, BEST storage for furniture, merchandise, pianos, etc.; private rooms; money loaned; tel. 7153. 503 and 505 Carroll-av. LUTHER BROS., Props.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

SPECIAL NOTICE TO SPECULATORS, dealers, or any one desiring horses or carriages for their own use: A gentleman about transferring his residence and business to a distant city and to avoid the annoyance and inconvenience of public auction offers at private sale the entire contents of his stable. The stock consists of the handsome high-bred bay trotting and family horse "Duke," 7 years old, 16 hands high, weighs 1,150 lbs.; is extraordinarily stylish and attractive in harness. Absolutely safe for a lady to use, and with all his good qualities can trot better than 2:40; is sound and perfect every way. No. 2 is the pretty brown mare Lucy, 6 years old, 15½ hands; sound and gentle; good under saddle and especially suited for women's use in phaeton. No. 3 is the excellent gray horse Jerry—young, sound, and gentle; very suitable for business, delivery, or any purpose. The carriages comprise an elegant extension-top surrey, a fine top buggy, and a ladies' handsome phaeton; all are of superior make in the most recent style and have had such slight use as to scarcely merit being called second-hand. Three sets single harness, blankets, robes, horse clothing, etc. Those that are skeptical in regard to articles of this character usually advertised need not hesitate to come and inspect them, as they are in every respect as represented and not exaggerated in any particular; unquestioned reference will be given as to the integrity and responsibility of the owner. As they are to be disposed of quickly their original cost will not be considered and any offer in reason will secure them. Each article will be sold separate. For inspection and all information apply at owner's stable, 24 East 23d-st., near South Park-av. Can be seen Sunday.

FOR SALE—AT A SACRIFICE—THE TROTting and family gelding Prince Wilkes, 15¾ hands high, 7 years old, weight about 1,000 pounds; was sired by Red Wilkes, he by Geo. Wilkes, dam Ida May, by Red Jacket; was bred by W. H. Siebold and when purchased by late owner trotted in 2:29 and repeated in 2:28½; he is pure gaited, needs no boots or weights, has great endurance, can road 12 miles inside the hour easily, is fearless of all street obstacles; he cost late owner when purchased 2 years ago $1,250; he will now be sold for $200 and guarantee him sound and kind and to trot a mile in 2:35; he is safe for a lady to drive at speed, having been used almost exclusively past year for family driving, for which purpose he has no superior and few equals. Also Brewster wagon and harness, too; only reason is on account of death of owner. Full particulars of groom at owner's private stable 3300 Wabash-av.

A PERFECT COMBINATION HORSE FOR sale; he is an excellent family beast and thoroughly city broke; can be driven by the most timid person; he is 6 years old and sound, chunky built, and weighs 1,100 pounds. A gent's saddle and bridle, top buggy, and harness. Can be seen at No. 151 North State-st., until sold.

FOR SALE—GENTLEMAN WILL SELL ENtire outfit at sacrifice if sold immediately; stylish and handsome trotting and road horse sired by Nutwood; also elegant improved shifting top side bar buggy by Brewster, harness, etc.; sell separately if desired. Inquire of groom, private stable, rear of 1834 Prairie-av.

FOR SALE—A HANDSOME PONY OUTFIT, consisting of the pretty pet pony Nettie, 5 years old, sound and gentle for women or children; fine cart, set russet harness, girl's saddle, etc.; satisfactory reasons for selling. 2259 Calumet-av.; see coachman at barn in rear.

HORSES FOR SALE AT CAR BARNS, CORner of Ogden-av. and 12th-st. Inquire for Foreman.

TO SETTLE AN ESTATE WILL SELL 7 horses and mares, the property of the late Mr. Wheeler; these horses weigh from 900 to 1,450; suit farmers, groceries, express, truckmen, or any other business; will be sold at half value; no reasonable offer refused; 10 days' trial allowed responsible purchasers. Apply at stable 355 33d-st.

FOR SALE—A PERFECT FAMILY OR BUSIness horse and thoroughly city broken; he is chunky built, young, and sound; also a no-top business wagon and harness; only selling as I am giving up keeping a horse; will sell separate. Can be seen at barn northeast corner 13th-st. and Michigan-av.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—AN EXCELLENT SADdle pony, suitable for a boy to ride. Barn, 6 E. 13th-st.

CLOSING OUT SALE BEFORE REMOVAL May 1—Top buggies, $50; spring wagons, $50; road wagons, $30; express wagons, $50. Everything on wheels very cheap. W. C. FOGELMAN 15 and 17 W. Lake-st.

INSTRUCTION.

AT THE MUNSON SHORTHAND SCHOOL—Hanna's—This is the only school which thoroughly teaches the Munson system, makes a specialty of phrase writing and has a department for supplying business houses with stenographers. Advanced dictation class, all systems, $2 per week. Remington, Caligraph, Smith Premier, Yost in use.
J. S. HANNA, 412 First National Bank Building.

CHICAGO ATHENÆUM—"PEOPLE'S COLLEGE."
Athenæum Bldg., 18-26 Van Buren-st.
Day sessions and five evenings a week; thorough instruction; 28 teachers; fine library and gymnasium. Address Superintendent for Illustrated World's Fair Catalogue.

PROF. JOHN McCARTHY'S STAGE DANCING School, Room 40, 170 State-st., corner of Monroe.

PRIVATE SCHOOL FOR WALTZING—70 EAST Monroe-st.

THE GERMAN MEDICAL COLLEGE, 512 NOBLE-st., will open its next course of lectures on Midwifery, etc., in German and English languages, April 12.
Students graduated as Doctor of Obstetrics, etc. A lying-in hospital attached to this college, admitting patients free, also a clinic held daily, giving students practical knowledge.
For information apply at the college or DR. C. HOGAN, Haymarket Theater Building.

STEAMSHIP LINES.

Ocean Navigation.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD S. S. CO.
SHORT ROUTE TO LONDON.
FAST EXPRESS STEAMERS TO NEW YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, AND BREMEN.
I. cabin, $80 to $125; II. cabin, $50; steerage low rates. Steamers sail from foot of 2d-st., Hoboken.

Saale,	Sat.,	April	9	Ems,	Sat.,	May	28
Lahn,	Tues.,	April	12	Havel,	Tues.,	May	31
Elbe,	Sat.,	April	16	Saale,	Sat.,	June	4
Spree,	Tues.,	April	19	Lahn,	Tues.,	June	7
Aller,	Sat.,	April	23	Elbe,	Sat.,	June	11
Trave,	Tues.,	April	26	Spree,	Tues.,	June	14
Ems,	Sat.,	April	30	Aller,	Sat.,	June	18
Havel,	Tues.,	May	3	Trave,	Tues.,	June	21
Saale,	Sat.,	May	7	Ems,	Sat.,	June	25
Lahn,	Tues.,	May	10	Havel,	Tues.,	June	28
Elbe,	Sat.,	May	14	Saale,	Sat.,	July	2
Spree	Tues.,	May	17	Lahn,	Tues.,	July	5
Aller,	Sat.,	May	21	Elbe,	Sat.,	July	9
Trave,	Tues.,	May	24	Spree,	Tues.,	July	12

SPECIAL WEDNESDAY SERVICE BETWEEN NEW YORK AND BREMEN DIRECT.
Darmstadt, May 4, noon | Nurnberg, May 11, 6 a.m.
Hermann, May 18, 10 a.m. | Stuttgart, May 25, 6 a.m.
Munchen, June 1, 10 a.m. | Braunschweig, June 8, 5 a.m.
Cabin, $60, $75, $90. Steerage, low rates.
MEDITERRANEAN LINE.
EXPRESS PASSENGER STEAMER SERVICE.
New York and Genoa less than Eleven Days.
Fulda, Sat., Apr. 16, 10 a.m. | Fulda, Sat., July 2, 10 a.m.
Werra, Sat., May 7, 10 a.m. | Werra, Sat., July 23, 10 a.m.
Fulda, Sat., May 28, 10 a.m. | Fulda, Sat., Aug. 6, 10 a.m.
Werra, Sat., June 18, 10 a.m. | Werra, Sat., Aug. 27, 10 a.m.
Passage, $100, $125, or $150 a berth, first cabin.
Passengers for the Italian Lakes, Switzerland, and the Tyrol will find this route the most direct, easiest and most comfortable. Switzerland can be reached in six hours from Genoa.
H. CLAUSSENIUS & CO.,
General Western Agents, 80 Fifth-av., Chicago.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN PACKET CO.
Express service to Southampton (London) and Hamburg. Magnificent new twin-screw steamers of 13—16,000 h. p. This line holds the record for fastest time to London and the Continent. Spring sailings:
Normannia .... April 21 | Columbia .... May 26
Columbia .... April 28 | Fuerst Bismarck .... June 2
Fuerst Bismarck .... May 5 | Augusta Victoria .... June 9
Augusta Victoria .... May 12 | Normannia .... June 16
Normannia .... May 19 | Columbia .... June 23
Hamburg-American Packet Co. Gen. Passage Offices: 37 Broadway, New York. 125 La Salle-st., Chicago.

INMAN LINE—
NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL,
CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.
Largest, Fastest, and Most Magnificent Steamers in the World.
FRANCIS C. BROWN, Western Gen. Pass. Agent,
32 South Clark-st., Chicago, Ill.

104 DAYS IN EUROPE—
A LADY WILL TAKE PARTY OF LADIES TO EUROPE FOR THE SUMMER.
An experienced traveler, good linguist, well informed. Best references. Send for circular giving cost and itinerary to
MRS. HURLBUT,
62 West 35th-st., New York.

ARE YOU GOING TO EUROPE? COOK'S ANnual May party will leave New York by steamer "Majestic" April 27; one hundred days; everything first class; early application necessary to secure desirable steamship accommodation. For particulars see illustrated program of Cook's "Excursionist," 10 cents. THOS. COOK & SON, 234 Clark-st.

THE AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY CONDUCTS A GENERAL EXPRESS BUSINESS TO AND FROM EUROPE BY ALL FAST STEAMERS.

Lake Navigation.

GOODRICH STEAMERS—DAILY FOR RACINE, Milwaukee, Sheboygan, Manitowoc, Ludington, and Manistee at *7 p. m.
Triweekly for Grand Haven, Muskegon, Grand Rapids, etc., Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at 7:30 p. m. (Daily boat about April 15.)
Weekly for Kewaunee, Ahnapee, etc., Sat., 7 p. m.
*Sunday ex. Office and Dock foot Michigan-av.

RAILWAY TIME TABLES.

WESTERN.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON AND QUINCY RAILroad.—Berths and tickets at No. 211 Clark street and at Union Depot on Canal street, between Madison and Adams.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Galesburg and Streator	† 8:50 am	† 6:25 pm
Rockford and Forreston	† 8:50 am	† 2:15 pm
Council Bluffs and Local P'nts	†11:45 am	† 2:15 pm
"Burlington's No. 1" to Denv'r	* 1:00 pm	* 8:30 am
Rochelle and Rockford	† 4:30 pm	†10:35 am
Rock Falls and Sterling	† 4:30 pm	†10:35 am
Streator and Mendota	† 4:30 pm	†10:35 am
Omaha, Council Bluffs & Denv'r	* 5:45 pm	* 6:45 am
Deadwood and the Black Hills	* 5:45 pm	* 6:45 am
Kansas City, St. Joseph & Atch	* 6:05 pm	* 9:15 am
Hannibal, Galveston & Texas	* 6:05 pm	* 9:15 am
St. Paul and Minneapolis	* 6:10 pm	* 9:00 am
Omaha, Council Bluffs, Lincoln and McCook	*10:30 pm	* 1:00 pm
Kansas City, St. Joseph, Atchison and Quincy	*10:30 pm	* 6:45 am
St. Paul and Minneapolis	‡10:50 pm	†10:30 pm

*Daily. †Daily except Sunday. ‡Daily except Saturday.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL RY. City ticket office, 207 Clark-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Paul and Minneapolis	b 8:30 am	a 6:45 am
St. Paul and Minneapolis	a 6:00 pm	a 9:30 am
St. Paul and Minneapolis	a11:00 pm	b10:00 pm
Omaha, Sioux City, Denver	a 6:00 pm	a 8:30 am
Omaha and Sioux City	a11:00 pm	a 7:15 am
Marquette and Nor. Michigan	a10:30 pm	a 7:00 am

Milwaukee, leave a8:30 am, b 11:30 am, b 3:00 pm, b 5:00 pm, a 6:00 pm, a 8:00 p m, a 11:00 p m; arrive a 7:00 am, a 9:30 am, b 11:00 a m, b 1:00 pm, b 4:00 pm, a 6:30 pm, b 10:00 pm, a 1:45 pm.
a Daily. b Except Sunday. s Sunday only.

RAILWAY TIME TABLES.
WESTERN.
Continued.

CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN—TICKET OFfices, 206 and 208 Clark street, Oakley Avenue Station, and at Depot, corner Wells and Kinzie-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Council Bluffs, Omaha, Denver, Lincoln, Sioux City, Des Moines, California, and Oregon points	*12:05 pm § 6:00 pm §10:30 pm §10:40 pm	* 3:15 pm § 8:15 am §11:50 am [illegible]
Deadwood, Bk. Hills and Wyo.	§ 6:00 pm	§ 8:15 am
St. Paul and Minneapolis	* 8:15 am	§ 7:00 am
St. Paul, Minneapolis, Eau Claire, and Duluth	§ 6:00 pm §11:15 pm	§ 9:30 am [illegible]
Northwestern Iowa & Dakota	§ 6:00 pm	§ 7:00 am
La Crosse, Winona, Madison, and Janesville	* 8:15 am §11:15 pm	* 8:00 pm [illegible]
Milwaukee and Racine	X 8:30 am *11:30 am § 3:00 pm § 7:30 pm §10:30 pm	X 7:30 pm §11:20 am § 4:00 pm § 9:45 am § 7:00 am
Milwaukee, Waukesha and Madison	* 7:00 am * 8:30 am * 3:00 pm	* 1:35 pm *10:00 am [illegible]
Fond du Lac, Oshk'h, Neenah, Green Bay & Menominee	§ 5:00 pm *11:30 am	§ 6:45 pm § 6:45 am
Oshkosh, Appleton, Ft. Howard	§10:30 pm § 3:00 pm	§ 7:00 am § 1:35 pm
Ashland, Hurley, Bessemer, Ironwood and Rhinelander	§ 5:00 pm *10:30 pm	§11:35 pm § 7:00 am
Marquette and Lake Superior	§10:30 pm	§ 7:00 am

§Daily. *Daily except Sunday. XSunday only.
†Daily except Saturday. ‡Daily except Monday.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PAC. RY.—PASSENger Station, Van Buren-st., one block south Board of Trade. City Ticket office, 104 Clark-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Illinois and Iowa Mail	† 8:15 am	† 7:00 pm
Peoria Express	† 1:30 pm	† 1:15 pm
Iowa and Minnesota Express	* 1:30 pm	* 1:15 pm
Sioux Falls and Dakota Ex	* 1:30 pm	* 7:45 pm
Denver, Colorado Springs, and Pueblo, via Kansas City, Vestibule Express	* 6:00 pm	*10:00 am
St. Joe, Atch., and Lvnwth. Ex	* 6:00 pm	*10:00 am
Denver Fast Vestibule Ex. via Des Moines, Omaha, & Lin	*10:00 pm	* 7:45 am
Joliet Accommodation	* 3:20 pm	* 9:55 am
Peru Accommodation	† 4:50 pm	†10:30 am
Denver Ex. via Omaha & Lin	*10:30 pm	* 7:15 am
Minneapolis & Sioux Falls Ex	‡10:30 pm	* 7:15 am
Denver via Kansas City	*11:00 pm	* 6:20 am
St. Joe, Atch., and Lvnwth. Ex	*11:00 pm	* 6:20 am
Peoria Night Express	11:00 pm	¶ 6:20 pm

*Daily. †Ex. Sunday. ‡Ex. Saturday. ¶Ex. Monday.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL R. R.—DEPOTS, LAKE, 22D, and 39th-sts. Ticket offices, 194 Clark-st. Trains for the West must be taken at depot foot of Lake-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Chicago & N. Orleans Limited	§ 2:00 pm	§ 4:45 pm
Chicago and Memphis	§ 2:00 pm	§ 4:45 pm
St. Louis Diamond Special	§ 9:00 pm	§ 7:00 am
New Orleans Fast Mail	§ 2:50 am	§12:30 am
St. Louis and Texas Express	* 8:35 am	* 7:20 pm
New Orleans & Memphis Exp	§ 8:00 pm	§ 7:20 am
Kankakee & Bloomington Pass	* 4:05 pm	* 4:45 pm
Springfield Express	§ 9:00 pm	§ 7:00 am
Rockford, Dubuque, Sioux City & Sioux Falls Fast Line	§ 1:30 pm	§ 1:05 pm
Rockf'd, Dubuque, Sioux City	c11:35 pm	a 6:30 am
Rockford Passenger	* 4:10 pm	*10:15 am
Rockford & Freeport Pass	* 5:00 pm	*10:30 am
Rockford & Freeport Express	* 8:30 am	
Dubuque & Rockford Express		* 7:30 pm

aOn Saturday night runs to Dubuque only. cDaily except Sunday, Sioux City to Dubuque; daily from Dubuque to Chicago. §Daily. *Daily except Sunday.

ATCHISON, TOPEKA AND SANTA FE RAILroad.—Trains leave from Dearborn Station, cor. Dearborn and Polk-sts. Ticket office, 212 Clark-st., cor. Adams.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis and Peoria Express	* 7:45 am	* 7:35 pm
Galesburg and Ft. Madison Ex	* 7:45 am	† 6:40 pm
Pekin and Peoria Express	* 1:25 pm	* 1:15 pm
Lockport and Joliet Accom	* 4:18 pm	*10:05 am
Joliet and Streator Express	* 5:00 pm	* 9:30 am
Kansas City and Denver Lim	* 6:00 pm	* 9:15 am
Fort Worth and Galveston Ex	* 6:00 pm	* 9:15 am
California Fast Express	* 7:50 pm	* 8:30 am
Kansas City Express	* 7:50 pm	* 8:30 am
St. Louis Red Express	* 8:10 pm	* 8:03 am
Kansas City Express	*11:30 pm	* 8:03 am

*Daily. †Except Sunday.

CHICAGO & ALTON.—GRAND UNION PASSENger Depot, Canal-st., between Madison and Adams.

Trains.	Leave.	Arrive.
Pacific Vestibuled Express	† 1:00 pm	1:15 pm
Kansas City & Denver Ves. Lim	* 6:00 pm	8:45 am
Kansas City, Col. & Utah Ex	*11:30 pm	7:30 pm
St. Louis Limited	†11:00 am	7:30 am
St. Louis "Palace Express"	* 9:00 pm	7:00 am
Springfield & St. Louis Day Ex	† 9:00 am	7:30 pm
Springfield & St. L. Night Ex	*11:30 pm	8:00 am
Joliet & Dwight Accommoda	† 5:05 pm	† 9:40 am

*Daily. †Daily except Sunday.

WABASH RAILROAD.—TRAINS LEAVE FROM Dearborn Station, corner Polk and Dearborn-sts. Ticket office, 201 Clark-st.

*Daily. †Ex. Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis, Peoria & Tex. Expr	* 9:05 am	* 5:30 pm
Kansas City & Texas Express	† 2:30 pm	† 1:00 pm
St. Louis & Peoria Vestibule Ex	* 9:20 pm	* 7:00 am
Forrest Accommodation	* 4:35 pm	*10:10 am
Detroit, New York & Bos. Lim	* 3:00 pm	*10:15 am
Detroit, New York & Boston Ex	*10:30 pm	* 7:15 am
Toronto & Montreal Express	* 3:00 pm	*10:15 am
Toronto & Montreal Local Ex	*10:30 pm	* 7:15 am

CHICAGO AND EASTERN ILLINOIS RAILROAD—Evansville Route—Ticket office 204 Clark-st., and at Passenger Station, Dearborn and Polk-sts. Pullman Vestibuled Sleepers to Nashville.

§Daily. *Sunday excepted.	Leave.	Arrive.
Evansville Day Line	* 8:00 am	* 7:25 pm
Evansville Night Line	§11:00 pm	§ 6:53 am
Chicago and Nashville Limited	§ 4:00 pm	§10:40 am
Chicago and Attica Line	* 4:00 pm	* 9:55 am

CHICAGO, ST. PAUL AND KANSAS CITY RY.—Trains leave Grand Central Station at 6:00 pm. daily; 7:30 am. ex. Sun.; arrive 9:25 am. and 11:45 pm.

EASTERN.

THE PENNSYLVANIA LINES—CHICAGO—PASSENGER STATION, Canal street, between Adams and Madison. Ticket Offices at Station and at 248 Clark street, cor. Jackson.
THROUGH TRAINS RUN AS FOLLOWS:
*Daily. †Daily, except Sunday.

FROM CHICAGO TO	LEAVE.	ARRIVE.
Mansfield & Pittsburg	† 7:15 am	† 5:25 pm
Dayton & Cincinnati	* 9:45 am	* 5:25 pm
Indianapolis & Louisville	* 9:45 am	* 5:25 pm
Columbus & East	* 9:45 am	* 5:25 pm
Philadelphia & New York	*10:45 am	* 3:15 pm
Baltimore & Washington	*10:45 am	* 3:15 pm
Washington & New York	* 3:15 pm	* 9:20 pm
Pittsburg & East	* 3:15 pm	* 9:20 pm
New York & Philadelphia	* 5:00 pm	* 9:45 am
Pittsburg & Washington	* 5:00 pm	* 9:45 am
Columbus & Cincinnati	* 8:20 pm	* 7:30 am
Dayton & Springfield	* 8:20 pm	* 7:30 am
Louisville & Indianapolis	* 8:20 pm	* 7:30 am
Mansfield & Youngstown	*11:30 pm	* 7:00 am
Pittsburg & East	*11:30 pm	* 7:00 am

ERIE LINES (CHICAGO AND ERIE RAILROAD)—Ticket offices, 242 Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, and Dearborn Station, Polk-st., cor. Fourth-av.:

	Leave.	Arrive.
New York, Boston & Phila'a Ex	x 7:45 pm	x 8:25 am
N.Y., Boston & Phil'a Vest. Lim	x 1:30 pm	x 8:50 pm
Lima, Marion, and Columbus	o 7:30 am	o 6:55 pm
Jamestown & Buffalo Vest. Lim	x 1:30 pm	x 8:50 pm
North Judson Accommodation	x 5:15 pm	x 9:40 am
Columbus, Jamestown, and Buffalo through express	x 7:45 pm	x 8:25 am

x Daily. o Except Sunday.

CHICAGO AND GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY—Depot, corner Dearborn and Polk-sts. Ticket offices No. 103 Clark-st. and Depot. Apply at ticket offices for suburban train time tables.

*Daily. †Except Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail and Express	† 8:40 am	† 7:00 pm
Limited Express	* 3:00 pm	* 9:30 pm
Day Express	*11:25 am	* 4:50 pm
Atlantic and Pacific Express	* 8:15 pm	* 7:37 am
Detroit, Mt. Clemens & Sag'nw	* 8:15 pm	* 7:30 am
Funeral train	*12:00 m	* 3:35 pm

THE LAKE SHORE ROUTE, NEW YORK CENtral & Hudson River, Boston & Albany Railways—Depot, Van Buren-st., opposite Board of Trade Block. Ticket offices—66 Clark-st., Depot, and 22d-st.

§Daily. *Sunday excepted.	Leave.	Arrive.
Chicago and Buffalo Accom	* 7:10 am	* 6:45 pm
N. Y. Fast Mail (via Old Road)	§ 8:00 am	§ 9:30 pm
Boston and New York Special	§10:30 am	§ 9:30 am
Atlantic Express	§ 3:10 pm	§ 9:00 pm
New York & Chicago Limited	§ 5:20 pm	§ 9:50 am
New York & Boston Express	§ 7:45 pm	§ 7:35 am
N. Y. Express (via Old Road)	§11:30 pm	§ 7:00 am
Elkhart and Goshen Accom	* 4:05 pm	*11:10 am

BALTIMORE AND OHIO.—DEPOT, GRAND CENtral Station, also Ogden-av. City office, 193 Clark.

No extra fares are charged on the B. and O. Limited trains.	Leave.	Arrive.
Local	† 6:05 am	6:40 pm
New York and Washington Vestibuled Limited	*10:10 am	* 9:30 pm
New York, Washington, and Pittsburg Vestibuled Limited	* 2:55 pm	*11:55 am
Pittsburg, Cleveland, and Wheeling Limited	* 6:40 pm	* 8:30 am
Night Express	*10:25 pm	* 9:30 am

*Daily. †Except Sunday.

MONON ROUTE—LOUISVILLE, NEW ALBANY and Chicago Railway—Depot, Dearborn Station. Ticket office, No. 73 Clark-st.

Dec. 6, 1891.	Leave.	Arrive.
Indianapolis and Cincinnati, "The Velvet"	*10:30 am	* 5:20 pm
Indianapolis and Cincinnati, "The Electric"	* 8:05 pm	* 7:35 am
Lafayette and Louisville	* 8:30 am	* 6:15 pm
Lafayette and Louisville	* 8:05 pm	* 7:35 am
Lafayette Accommodation	* 3:15 pm	*10:30 am

*All trains daily.

BIG FOUR ROUTE—DEPOT FOOT OF LAKE, Twenty-second and Thirty-ninth-sts. Ticket offices at depots and 234 Clark-st.

All trains daily.	Leave.	Arrive.
Cincinnati, Indianapolis & Lafayette & Louisville Day Express	9:15 am	5:25 pm
Do Night Express	8:30 pm	7:30 am

MISCELLANEOUS.

WISCONSIN CENTRAL LINES—
*Da. †Da ex. Sun. x Ex. Sat.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Paul, Minneapolis and Pacific Express	* 5:47 pm *10:45 pm	* 7:15 am * 3:00 pm
Ashland, Iron towns, and Duluth	* 5:47 pm x10:45 pm	* 9:15 am [illegible]
Chip. Falls & Eau Claire Ex	† 8:00 am	† 7:45 pm
Neenah & Menasha Ex	† 3:00 pm	[illegible]

MICHIGAN CENTRAL, N. Y. C. & H. R. AND B. & A. R. R.—"The Niagara Falls Route." Trains leave for Detroit †7:05 a. m., †9 a. m., *3:25 p. m.; for Kalamazoo, †4:55 p. m.; for Grand Rapids via Buffalo, †9 a. m., †4:45 p. m., *11:15 p. m.; for Grand Rapids, via Kalamazoo, †3:10 p. m., *10:10 p. m.; for Detroit, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, New York, and Boston, *12:20 p. m., *3:10 p. m., *10:10 p. m. Trains arrive [illegible] †6:50, *7:55, *7:55, †11:15 a. m., [illegible] †6:25, †7:55, *9 p. m. City ticket office, 67 Clark-st. Station, foot of Lake-st.
*Daily. †Ex. Sunday. ‡Ex. Saturday. [illegible]